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CALENDAR

OF THE

CLARENDON STATE PAPERS

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CALENDAR

OF THE

CLARENDON STATE PAPERS

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VOL. II

FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES I, 1649, TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1654

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EDITED BY THE

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PREFACE.

THE first volume of this Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers (which is in course of preparation), will contain papers extending to the death of King Charles the First. The present volume comprehends half of the period of the Interregnum; the other half will, it is expected, occupy another volume of about the same size, while probably a fourth and fifth will comprehend the papers from the Restoration to the time of Clarendon's exile. In the Introduction to the first volume some notice of the growth of the whole collection and of the way in which it came into the possession of the University of Oxford, will more properly find a place than here. At present, it is sufficient to mention only a few points which more immediately concern the contents of this volume.

The first step towards the preparation of the Calendar (which has been compiled in general accordance with the plan adopted in the Calendars of State Papers published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls) was the arrangement and incorporation of a large mass of unsorted, and in many instances undated, papers, a part of which were never seen by the Editors of the selection contained in the three folio volumes printed at the Clarendon Press in 1767–1786. A considerable amount of labour and care was expended upon this preliminary examination; but it is possible that a few misplacements of papers may nevertheless be found, besides the two errors which are pointed out in the

final table of *Corrigenda*. It is chiefly among these hitherto unexamined papers that new matter of general interest occurs; for with regard to the general collection, the Editors of the printed portion relating to the period comprised in this volume, Dr. Scrope and Mr. Monkhouse, appear to have made their choice with great judgment and care, as well as accuracy and fulness. As, however, the final Editor, Mr. Monkhouse, was compelled in the latter part of the third volume to confine his selections within a much narrower compass, it is probable that among the unpublished papers of 1655–1660, there may be found more of general historical interest than in those as yet described. Among the additional papers calendared in the present volume, however, are many that came to the Library only a few years since, on the final transfer by the Clarendon Trustees of all the documents then remaining in their custody. And, as a part of these, specially preserved in drawers in Clarendon's own iron-bound *escritoire*, were brought to light copies of the King's disguised correspondence with royalists in England, as well as his letters to members of the Royal Family; chief amongst which latter are the interesting letters described at pp. 403–439, relating to the attempt of the Queen Dowager Henrietta Maria to force the Duke of Gloucester into a Jesuit College, and to effect his conversion to the Church of Rome, contrary to a promise of non-interference which she had given to the King. The actual facts of this attempt are correctly related in Carte's *Life of Ormonde* and in the *History of the Rebellion*, but none of the letters upon the matter which were written by the King, Queen, or Duke himself, or by his tutor, Mr. Lovell, have as yet seen the light.

Among other events illustrated by unpublished papers

are, the murder of Ascham, the envoy from the Parliament to Madrid, and the subsequent proceedings thereupon; Middleton's expedition to Scotland and his guerilla warfare in the Highlands against Monk; and the negotiations with the German Diet. Some portions of the correspondence of Ormonde and Inchiquin, together with other papers relative to Ireland, are found in the earierl part of the Calendar; these appear to be a detached portion of the great mass of Ormonde papers preserved in the Carte Collection, also in the Bodleian Library. In this latter collection * there is doubtless not a little to be found bearing some reference to papers described in this volume; *e. g.* in vol. cxxx. there are originals and copies of the correspondence relative to the preposterous charge brought in 1653 by Sir Robert Grenville against Hyde, viz. that, previous to returning to Paris from Holland in Dec. 1651, he went secretly into England, and held an interview with Cromwell †. The Thurloe State Papers (printed *en masse*, almost in their entirety, by Dr. Birch) not unfrequently, also, may be found illustrative of the correspondence of the royalist agents, whose movements and whose letters were so carefully watched and so often detected by Cromwell's vigilant Secretary of State.

An interesting series of letters of political, ecclesiastical, and personal gossip, which were passed over by the Editors of the printed collection, will be found in those written from Breda to Hyde's secretary, William Edgeman, by Richard Watson. Watson ("a good scholar, but

* It is proposed to compile Calendars of the Carte Papers when the series of Clarendon Calendars is completed.

† Four of these letters, including one from Peter Massonnet to Long, in which the charge was first intimated, are printed in vol. iii. of Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, pp. 62–72.

vain and conceited," says Wood), who had been ejected from a fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge, by the Puritans, lived at this time at Breda, in the capacity of Chaplain to Lord Hopton; after the Restoration he was made Chaplain to the Duke of York and Prebendary of Salisbury, and died in Jan. 168$\frac{4}{5}$. The London Newsletters sent to Sir Edward Nicholas at the Hague, copies of which were transmitted to Hyde by the Secretary's younger son and amanuensis, John, will be found to contain many interesting particulars. A letter from Dr. Isaac Basire to Sir Richard Browne, the King's Resident at Paris, dated from Constantinople, 20 July, 1653, possesses considerable interest as recording an attempt at intercommunion with Oriental Churches, and the favourable way in which it had been received and encouraged by the Bishops of the Greek Church in Achaia and by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. A few letters relative to the Princess Mary of Orange are added in an Appendix, from the Heenvliet papers, preserved among the MSS. of Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

The Index has been formed upon the general plan of those in the Calendars of the National State Papers.

The cramped and often indistinct character of Hyde's handwriting (upon which, as being exceptionably bad, he appears to have been sometimes rallied by the King) not unfrequently renders the correct reading of names of casual occurrence a matter of some uncertainty; but it is hoped that any mistakes arising from this cause will not be found to be of importance.

OXFORD, *Nov.* 1, 1869.

Calendar

OF

CLARENDON PAPERS.

1. *Letter from Charles II to Queen Henrietta,* after receiving the news of his father's death. *Draught by Hyde.* 1649. Feb.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Not sent." Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 470.

2. *Unsigned letter,* endorsed "Salmatius his letter to Mr. Vicford concerning the murther of his Majestie;" with a translation.—French. *Copy by Edgeman.* Leyden, Feb. 15.

Carte's Collection of Original Letters, vol. i. p. 255.

3. *Lord Loudoun, Chancellor of Scotland, to the King,* announcing his having been proclaimed, and enclosing

The form of Proclamation at Edinburgh on the preceding day, Feb. 5. *Copy by Edgeman.* Edinburgh, Feb. 6. [O. S.]

4. *Unsigned letter to the Queen of Bohemia;* upon the murder of the King. Probably from Salmasius. The writer prays the Queen to accept of his "foibles efforts."—French. *Copy by Edgeman.* Leyden, Feb. 17.

5. *Postscript to a letter of Jan.* 31 *from J. N.* (*endorsed, "Mr. Nicholls"*) *to William Edgeman,* secretary to Hyde, respecting the means for despatch of goods from one to the other. "Sir John Grenville and his company, all but Mr. Jane (who is not yet come from Caen), sett sayle on Friday last for Silly. * * * Capt. Skynner and Knight (who were taken in the Crescent fregate) having broke prison, are come hither, and bring very sad newes." [Jersey?] Feb. $\frac{12}{22}$.

6. *Unsigned letter of news from Mr. Will. Hyde to William Edgeman;* addressed "For yourselfe." The proposed fleet will, for want of fit and able commanders, since the Earl of London, Feb. 13. [O. S.]

1649. Warwick is laid aside, be reduced to fifteen ships, which will sail for the relief of Dublin. It is said that the Hart frigate has joined the prince's fleet, that Enniskillen has revolted to Ormonde, that Dublin cannot hold out, and that Owen Roe has offered to leave Ireland on condition that he may carry 2000 men with him to Flanders.

Antwerp, Feb. 24. 7. *Lord Peterburgh to Hyde*, upon the death of the King, and expressing his loyalty to his successor.

Feb. 15. [O. S.] 8. *The Marquis of Montrose to* ——, on the news of the death of Charles I. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxv.

No date. 9. *Translation of Dr. John Earle's dedication to the King* prefixed to his Latin version of the Εἰκὼν Βασιλική.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Dr. Earle's translation of his owne Epistle before the K. booke."

No date. 10. *Statement of the pensions settled on the Queen of Bohemia* by James I and Charles I and by the Parliament subsequently, and of the arrears due in 1649.

Leyden, March 1. 11. *Letter*, without signature or address, but endorsed as being from Salmasius, on the interest of Holland in hindering the establishment of a Republic in England, on the ground that Republics devote themselves to trade and commerce (instancing Holland itself since its deliverance from the power of Spain), and that England by such means would soon become rich, and a formidable rival from the advantages of its insular situation.—French. *Copy.*

Rouen, March 4. 12. *Familiar letter from J. Cl[otterbuck] to Edgeman.* Mention of the death of a Dutchwoman upon hearing of the murder of the King. (See *Hist. Reb.*, beginning of Book XII.) Report of Lilburne's being taken in France. Friendly mention of Sir Thos. Glemham, Mr. Bray, Tom Penning, and Tom Johnson.

(Postscript, March 5.) Lord Byron has come from Ireland with an account of the conclusion of the peace [between Ormonde and the Confederates], and has gone on to Paris.

[March] 13. *Declaration prepared by Hyde for publication by the King*, "upon the inhumane and impious murther of his late father," but suppressed after discussion in the Council at the Hague. *Copy by Hyde.*

Another copy by Hyde, marked, "Prep. beginninge of March." See Cl. Hist. Reb. book xii.

14. *Lord Jermyn to Hyde.* The need of care to avoid giving displeasure to the Scotch should the King go at once to Ireland. Lord Byron will communicate the judgments formed by those at Paris on this matter. 1649. Paris, March 10.

15. *Mr. William Hyde to Edgeman* (signed W. H. in an obscure monogram, and addressed, "For yourself"). Imprisonment of the Scots Commissioners. Approaching trial of Lilburne. "The manuscript in the box of the New Testament is a present from M^rs. An. which her husband in his life tyme entended for our friend." Mrs. Masklin is importunate about her business. London, March 2. [O. S.]

16. *Lord Digby to Hyde,* enclosing the following copy by himself of his letter to the King, upon which he desires Hyde to speak to the King, in order that such employment as his sufferings and fidelity merit may be reserved for him, specially such as may be consistent with his remaining in France. St. Germain's, March $\frac{2}{12}$.

(Enclosure.) *Digby to the King,* upon the murder of Charles I, professing the utmost loyalty and devotion, and readiness to be employed in his service.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 471.

17. *The King to John Wardall.* Sends the Chancellor of the Exchequer to him (being assured of his ability and good affection), to confer with him for a loan. *Draught by Hyde.* Hague, March 18.

18. *Hyde to his brother-in-law, Mr. William Aylesbury,* expressing great delight at an overture from the latter for bringing over "the whole company" [probably of Hyde's family]. Wishes the Warden would come with them, for he wonders how any honest man can stay in England. Seldom omits writing to his wife once a week. Hague, March 18.

19. *Mr. Wm. Hyde to Edgeman;* signed and addressed as before. Execution on that day of the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel; "the two former dyed (poor men) very timorously, praying much, weeping, and making long speeches, the latter full of courage, mingled with Christianity, as haveing a most cleare soule." The Earl of Norwich and Sir John Owen are reprieved. Sir John Winter is sent as an agent to the Catholics of Ireland to heighten their demands, and especially to keep Owen Roe from joining the other side. Inverness has been taken by a party of royalists. London, March 9. [O. S.]

1649. Edinburgh, March 12. [O. S.] 20. *Commission from the General Assembly of Scotland to the delegates* [Mr. Rob. Blair, Mr. Rob. Baillie, Mr. James Wood, ministers, the Earl of Cassilis, and Mr. George Winrame], sent to negotiate with the King. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxv.

London, March 16. [O. S.] 21. *"Mr. Hyde" to Sir Edw. Hyde.* Search was made for him on Saturday last by a file of musqueteers, but the neighbours all disowned any knowledge of him. Should he be taken, the next news will be that he is fairly hanged.

March 29. 22. *Representation from the King to the States General* of the condition of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a request for assistance in transporting himself into Ireland, whither he is with great importunity invited by the Marquis of Ormonde.

Endorsed by Hyde: "Paper delivered to the deputyes of the States Generall, at a conference, Munday in the afternoone, the 29 of March, 1649."

Paris, March 30. 23. *Lord Jermyn to Hyde.* Has written twice since receiving any letters from the latter.

Posen, March 31. 24. *The Emperor Ferdinand III to the King,* in reply to his letter of March 5, announcing the death of his father. He writes to the Princes of the Empire to ascertain their opinion with reference to the requests of the King. *Copy.*

Hague, March 31. 25. *Hyde to Lord Jermyn.* Is desirous that the King should go to Ireland. Strongly condemns the conduct of the Scotch, who besides requiring the King's taking of the "damnable Covenant," would have him consent to all the most extravagant propositions ever offered to his father. In their proclamation and letters they express no detestation of the murder or murderers of the King, nor mention it otherwise than if it had been by an ordinary accident. If the King, however, does not comply with their humours, but encourages the loyal party, Hyde is convinced that they will soon comply with him. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Endorsed, "Sent by Mr. Raynsford." Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 473.

"Saturday nyght," [March.] 26. *The Marquis of Montrose to Hyde,* warning him against the cunning of his own countrymen, who represent all Scotland as being the King's only to withhold or retard him, and prevent his taking his own course, for "iff once we ingage, the busynes is half done." Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 472.

27. *The King to Lord Digby,* assuring him of the favour and esteem both of himself and his mother. There are few men from whom the King promises himself so good service; and Digby can do more for the King as he now is, although absent, than in any other condition in which he could be placed. *Copy by Edgeman.* Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 472. 1649. March.

28. *Three letters from the King to* [*Sir Geo. Carteret, the*] *Governor of Jersey:*— [March?]

1. For the exchange of some prisoners brought to Jersey from Scilly, to relieve some Jersey officers taken prisoners by the rebels while employed in the relief of Scilly.
2. Authorizing the levying a tax upon wine in accordance with a patent which passed the Signet and Privy Seal only, during the reign of Charles I, and applying the money to the purposes mentioned in the Patent.
3. Recommending the erection of a pier at St. Aubin's for encouragement of trade, and authorizing the making collections for the purpose.

Draughts by Hyde.

29. *Circular letter from the King,* under his sign manual, begging for the supply of one thousand guilders; not filled up with names or date of day. Hague, April.

30. *Draught of another circular letter,* applying for the sum of one hundred pounds. Hague, April.

31. *The Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland to the King,* desiring the removal of the Marquis of Montrose as being under the "fearful sentence of excommunication without the smallest signe of repentance." Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 474. April.

Subjoined:

The King's reply; he desires to have all the propositions submitted to him as a whole before he makes reply to any one of them singly. *Copies by Edgeman.* April 8.

32. *The Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland to the King,* renewing their application for the immediate removal of the Marquis of Montrose, in answer to the King's reply of April 8. *Copy by Edgeman.* Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxv. March 30. April 9.

33. *The Commissioners of the Church of Scotland to the King,* desiring the removal from the court of that "cursed man," March 30. April 9.

1649. "the most bloody murtherer in our nation," the Marquis of Montrose, as being most justly cast out of the Church of God. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxvi.

Rouen, April 9. 34. *J. Cl[otterbocke] to Edgeman*, about their mutual correspondence. Has just returned from hearing *Te Deum* sung in Notre Dame, and the *feu de joie* kindled in the churchyard by the Duke de Longueville, on account of the peace. Desires to be commended to Sir Tho. Glemham, Mr. Bray, Mr. Penning, Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Wattson, and Mr. Wiseman.

Hague, April 10. 35. *Acknowledgment by the Marquis of Montrose* of his having received from the Grand Master of Denmark, Cornifis W'llfeldt, eleven diamond rings, value 5000 rix-dollars, for the service of the King.—French. *Copy.*

Hague, April 12. 36. *Copies by Edgeman of two letters from the King :—*

1. *To the Earl of Morton,* acknowledging the services of the Countess as governess to the Princess Henrietta Maria, desiring that she may continue in that charge, and that the Earl will provide her with a sufficient maintenance for herself and her children.

2. *To the States of Jersey,* desiring them to assist the Lieut.-Governor with the loan of sums of money to supply the magazines, &c.

Hague, April 12. 37. *Hyde to Lord Jermyn,* on the plans for the King's removal, and the extravagant propositions of the Commissioners of Scotland. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Hague, April 12. 38. *The same to Sir John Berkeley.* The progress of the negotiations with the Scottish Commissioners; their inconsistencies. Explanation of Hyde's saying that he hoped the Duke of Lorraine's men would miscarry if they were sent to Jersey. Professions of great devotion to the Queen. The King has done all that Berkeley proposed with reference to Lady Morton. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 476, with trifling omissions.

Hague, April 12. 39. *The same to Lord Hatton.* Conduct of the Scottish Commissioners and extravagance of their demands. The Queen's offer to sell her jewels for the relief of the King. Hyde will send one of the King's books. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 479, with a trifling omission.

40. *Relation, taken at Havre de Grace, of Irish news* from a gentleman newly come out of Ireland, endorsed "Col. Traford's." The Marquis of Antrim has submitted to the articles of peace with the King. Dearness of corn, and lack of provisions. Conduct of the Catholics, who retain many castles, and demand that the churches and benefices which they at present hold be confirmed to them. The Nuncio has excommunicated those who have submitted to the King. The Marquis of Clanrickard has resigned the post of Lieut.-General to satisfy the Protestants. Friendly understanding between Owen O'Neill and Col. Jones: Jones has sold him ammunition, and permits his cattle to feed in Jones' quarters. Reely, the Vicar-General of O'Neill's army, resides in Dublin, where Jones has committed a lady to prison for six months for saying that Reely ought to be hanged; and one Abbot Creely is in London, treating with the rebels, who is believed to have been sent by O'Neill. Prince Rupert is with his fleet at Kinsale: he takes many rich prizes. Inniskilling, which was held by Sir Will. Cole for the rebels, has been taken by Capt. Graham, a Scotsman. *Copy by Edgeman.* **1649.** April 13.

41. *Hyde and Cottington to the Queen*, informing her of the King's intention to send them to Spain to procure a loan, and, on their way, to negotiate with the Archduke for the King's passage through his country. They hope to wait on the Queen for her own instructions. *Copy by Edgeman.* Hague, April 13.

42. *The same to Lord Jermyn* on the same subject. They desire to know the Queen's pleasure as to what addresses they should make to the French King. *Copy by Edgeman.* Hague, April 13.

43. *W. Dickinson to* [*Edgeman*]. Proceedings and success of Prince Rupert's fleet; four prizes have been taken, one of which was richly laden. Kinsale, April 4. [O. S.]

44. *Duke of Buckingham to Mr. William Aylesbury.* He wishes to compound for his estates in England, but such base submissions are required of him in his application as he cannot submit to. He is resolved to follow the King into Ireland, and wishes to obtain the command of the King's guards. Aylesbury and Dr. Goffe are charged not to sell any of his pictures or agates. Paris, April 16.

45. *Draught of a bond entered into with Will. Aylesbury*, as agent for the Duke of Buckingham, whereby, whereas some of the Duke's pictures and agates, now in the house of Mr. Justus Collimar, merchant at Antwerp, stand pledged Hague, April 20.

1649. for 30,000 guilders to Mr. John and Mr. Lionel Coram, and Mr. Thomas Woulters of Antwerp, Aylesbury pledges the rest to Lieut.-Col. Rob. Sidney in consideration of the latter's giving bail for his appearance in a suit for a debt owing by the Duke to Charles Valois.

Antwerp, April 20. 46. *Earl of Peterburgh to Hyde*, expressing his pleasure at the prospect of seeing him at Antwerp, and offering to provide a quarter for him.

Hague, April $\frac{10}{20}$. 47. *The Commissioners from the Committee of Estates of Scotland to the King*, offering three propositions: 1. for the establishment of the Solemn League and Covenant; 2. the confirmation by the King of all acts of Parliament establishing Presbyterian government and worship; 3. the referring the settlement of all civil matters to Parliament, and of all ecclesiastical matters to the General Assembly.

Copy by Edgeman.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 475.

Hague, April 21. 48. *Two letters from the King:—*

1. *To the Mayor of Hull* (*John Ramsden*), thanking him for his affection, encouraging him to procure the return of the town to its obedience, promising to confer upon it in that case some special mark of favour to remain to posterity, and empowering him to offer a general pardon for all crimes to all who will assist him.

2. *To Mr. Styles, Minister of Hull*, thanking him for his affection, and desiring him to influence others as much as he can. *Copies by Hyde.*

Havre de Grace, April $\frac{12}{22}$. 49. *John Wilcocks* (endorsed, "Sec. Nicholas") *to Edgeman*, desiring the procuring of a pass for his wife to go into England. He will return to his station at Caen, until informed of the place where their Majesties will meet in France.

April 29. 50. *Two letters from the King, one to Lord Mo., the other to Lord R.*, approving of some proposed "great business" of "vast importance," and promising to perform whatsoever they may promise on his behalf. *Copies by Hyde.*

Hague, May 4. 51. *Hyde to Secretary Nicholas.* The Queen and King are going to meet in Paris; Hyde sends two passes for Nicholas' wife; he is going into Spain, and has sent for his wife and

children to come to Antwerp, where Will. Aylesbury has promised to provide for them for a year; he will never make any approach to compounding for his estates. 1649.

[A few lines are written in cipher, and have been deciphered by Nicholas. This is the case with all the letters written to him by Hyde.]
Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 3, with a trifling omission.

52. *Draughts of two forms of passes sent for Lady Nicholas;* one, a pass simply for the ship called the Nonesuch of Weymouth, Henry Edwards, master; the other a special pass for Lady Nicholas, by name, to go from France to England in the Nonesuch or any other vessel, with all goods and merchandize, without molestation from any of the King's ships. Hague, May 4.

53. *J. P. to Mr. John Denman at Antwerp.* The Duchess of Buckingham will find it impossible to compound for her jointure estate, as the Duke has the disposing thereof during coverture. No oaths or mean things will be required of the "noble gent." who has resolved to compound for his delinquency, nor is his presence necessary. Major-Gen. Laugharne, Poyer formerly governor of Pembroke Castle, and Col. Powell, were sentenced to choose by lot which one should be shot; as they refused to do this, a child drew the lot, which fell upon Poyer, who was shot on Wednesday in Covent Garden, and died with singular courage. [London], April 26. [O. S.]

54. *Petition from John Clarke, late Captain of a troop of horse, to the King,* for an order to the governor of Dunkirk to attach the goods of Francis Fowther, on account of his withholding certain goods from the petitioner's father, a merchant at Dunkirk; subscribed by Secretary Long, with the King's reply, referring the petitioner (who deserved well in the late King's service) to the benefit of the law in that place where his suit doth properly lie. May 6.

55. *Lord G. Digby to Hyde.* Is very confident of the Queen's favour and of Lord Jermyn's real friendship. Must be much satisfied with their new master's affections to withdraw him from his strong inclinations to a retirement from the affairs of this unvirtuous and unreasonable world. Paris, May 9.

56. *Letters patent of Charles II* (on vellum), under the Great Seal, constituting Lord Cottington and Sir Edw. Hyde his plenipotentiaries in Spain, promising to ratify any treaty or agreement which they, or either of them, may make with the King of Spain, and authorizing their giving any required Hague, May 10.

1649. security for the repayment of any supplies which may be obtained of men, arms, ships, or money.—Latin.

On the obverse of the seal the King is represented on horseback, brandishing a drawn sword; on the reverse he appears throned, between the lion and unicorn supporting banners.

[St. Germain's], May $\frac{1}{11}$. 57. *Lord Hatton to Hyde* (signed "C. H."). The King is expected speedily; whom Prince Rupert has furnished with 10,000 pistoles, if not pounds. The Queen is resolved to send Lord Percy ambassador to Venice. Secretary Nicholas is to continue in his place, and the Queen hath an extraordinary good opinion of him; she is also fully satisfied of Hyde's abilities, integrity, and fidelity; but Lord Jermyn hath no such fair intentions towards such faithful and loyal persons unto the King. Entreats Hyde to come and attend the King.

A few lines in cipher, deciphered.

Hague, May 11. 58. *Hyde to the Earl of Peterborough,* conveying the King's consent to his going into England to compound for his estate, but earnestly dissuading him, on Hyde's own part, from putting himself "into the hands of those devils * * * * upon lesse then a passe from the General and the Speaker." Should any insurrection arise, which is probable at that season of the year, "all honest and doubted men must looke to be throwne into prysons at least;" winter would, therefore, be a much better season for his going.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 480.

Hague, May 11. 59. *W. Edgeman* [*to —— Nicholas?*], respecting the procuring a pass. Dr. Dorislaus arrived at the Hague yesterday as an agent from the rebels in England.

May $\frac{1}{11}$. 60. *The Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland to the King,* urging for a speedy answer to their desires.

Copy by Edgeman.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxvi.

May. 61. *The King's* [first] *answer to the Scottish Commissioners,* "before we left the Hague."

In Hyde's handwriting. Another copy, also in Hyde's hand.

May. 62. *The King's* [second] *answer* (endorsed by Hyde, "Agreed the next day after we came from the Hague upon advice with my Lord Mountrose"), consenting to confirm all existing laws relative to the Church in Scotland, but proposing to refer the question of the extension to England of

the Solemn League and Covenant to a free parliament, and refusing to disturb the peace lately concluded in Ireland. 1649.

The first part is the same as the answer in the preceding article, but somewhat fuller; at the end one paragraph is added providing for the fuller establishment, if need be, of the Covenant in Scotland.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. xciii.

63. *Copies, by Hyde, of five letters from the King to Ireland.* Hague, May 14.

1. *To Ormonde,* recommending Lieut.-Col. William Gryme of Enniskillen, who had a principal part in the recovery of that town, for such a command as may be an encouragement and reward.
2. *To Viscount Montgomery of Ardes,* by the hands of Sir Rob. Steward, thanking him for his good services in the province of Ulster, and desiring their continuance.
3. *To the Army of Ulster,* thanking them for their recent evidence of loyalty, and urging them to union in order to revenge the murder of the late King; Ormonde and Viscount Montgomery are commissioned to command them.
4. *To Lieut.-Col. Galbreth,* thanking him for his exertions in Ulster. ["The like to Mr. Humphry Galbreth."]
5. *To Lieut.-Col. Henry Gore,* by the hands of Sir Rob. Steward, acknowledging his professions of loyalty although he has been engaged "under the comande of those who wish not well to us," and desiring him to influence others.

64. *Instructions from the King to Sir Rob. Steward, Knt., upon sending him to Ulster.* The commission to the Viscount Montgomery of Ardes to command the forces of the province is not to be delivered, until after consultation with the Lord Lieut., who will arrange points of command with Sir George Mountroe, for whom a similar commission had previously been sent. If the Lord of Ardes be unwilling to engage himself, Steward is then to execute the commission granted to himself, and assume the command of the five regiments mentioned therein. The letter to the army is to be delivered at the time most fitting; and accounts of all his actions are to be given to the Lord Lieut. *Draft by Hyde.* May [14].

65. *Mary Killigrew to Mr. Alesberie,* at his lodging in the Spy Street in the Hagh. Anxious that her son should be taken into my Lord's service as page, until the King can take him. London, at Sir Thos. Stafford's house in the Savoy. May 5. [O. S.]

66. *W. Killigrew to Mr. "Alesseberye" at Antwerp.* The six months having expired, he is daily pressed for payment, which he is not able to make. Hague, May 21.

1649. Read in Council, May 21.

67. *Montrose to the King,* dissuading him from consenting to the proposal of the Scottish Commissioners for a ratification of the Solemn League and Covenant, &c.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxvii.

In Napier's Life of Montrose, 8vo. Edinb. 1840, p. 516, from the original draught in the Montrose charter-chest.

Read in Council, May 21.

68. *Copies, by Edgeman, of replies to the King's application for opinions upon the papers of the Scottish Commissioners,* from

1. *The Earl of Lauderdaill,* submitting a proposed reply for the King's adoption, in which the establishment of the Solemn League and Covenant, The Directory, &c., and Presbyterial government is promised, together with the adoption of the same by the King himself when in Scotland, while the settlement of all matters concerning religion in England is to be referred to a free Parliament there.
2. *The Duke of Hamilton* (Hague, May $\frac{8}{18}$,) excusing himself from giving any opinion, on the ground of ignorance of the debates which have passed and the condition of the King's affairs; but professing his willingness to hazard his life in the King's service.

Hague, [May 24.]

69. *Instructions from the King* (under his sign manual, countersigned with his initials at the end) *to Cottington and Hyde, as ambassadors to the Archduke Leopold,* Governor of Flanders, to desire assistance from him in money, so that the King may remove to Ireland; letters to his brother the Emperor of Germany, letters of recommendation to Spain, and freedom of the ports for men-of-war and their prizes.

Followed by a draught in Hyde's hand.

[May 24.]

70. *Similar Instructions* (signed as before) *to the same, as ambassadors to the Duke of Lorraine,* to acknowledge the expense he was at during the last year in levying men for the King, the non-employment of whom is to be excused by stating the condition of affairs at that time, and to desire his further help.

Followed by a draught by Hyde.

[May 24.]

71. *Similar Instructions* (signed as above) *to the same, as ambassadors to the King of Spain,* to ask for assistance in money; letters to the Emperor of Germany, favour towards loyal merchants, and freedom of the ports; to correspond with any Jesuits or Romish Priests inclined to do the King service; to correspond diligently with Ireland; and to endeavour to mediate between Spain and Portugal, interceding for the liberty of the brother of the Portuguese King.

Secret Instructions (signed as before) *to the same,* to propose a close league offensive and defensive with the King of Spain in return for his assistance; to promise the endeavouring the repeal of all laws made to the prejudice of English Catholics, and security by the goods of English subjects under the Great Seal of England for any loans; and to hold such correspondence and make such addresses to Rome as may incline the Pope to give assistance. 1649.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 481.

Followed by draughts, in Hyde's hand, of both the open and secret Instructions.

72. *Credentials of Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain,* —Latin. [May 24.]

Draught.

Followed by a corrected copy.

73. *Letters patent,* appointing Francis Lord Cottington and Sir Edw. Hyde ambassadors to Spain, with full power to conclude a league. Hague, [May 24.]

Draught in Edgeman's hand, with alterations by Hyde.

74. *Warrant* (under the sign manual) *to Cottington and Hyde* to contract loans with any English merchants, &c., in the dominions of the King of Spain, who may be found well-affected and willing to assist. May 24.

Followed by a draught.

75. *Warrant* (under the sign manual) assigning to the same the ordinary allowance of six pounds the day, besides travelling charges, presents, postage, and extraordinary expenses, as fully as if the same were granted by Letters of Privy Seal; to be deducted out of such moneys as they shall borrow or receive for the King's use. May 24.

Followed by a draught, in Hyde's hand, of the two preceding warrants.

76. *Declaration* by Will. Plets, lieutenant of the bailiff of Dunkirk, and Sir Will. Coppens, before a notary public, respecting a merchant ship of Ireland called St. Patrick.—Dutch. Dunkirk, May 28.

77. *Promise from the King,* at the request of his sister the Princess Mary, that he will grant to Mary Gorges (one of the Princess's servants) the manor of Stoke-under-Hampden, Somerset, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, for her life, upon the death of her father Edward Lord Gorges who is seized of the same for his life. Hague, May 29.

Draught by Hyde.

1649. *Statement* (in duplicate) of the application for a grant of the above manor to Richard, son of Lord Gorges, and Mary his daughter, for 99 years; the second (and fuller) copy endorsed by Hyde, "recommended to me by the Princess Royall."

May 29. 78. *Representation of the state of affairs in England, Scotland, and Ireland,* delivered to the States of Holland by the King at an interview, containing the reasons which induce him to contemplate the speedy going to Ireland, and requesting advice and assistance for that purpose.

Together with a draught of the same by Hyde. Carte's Letters, vol. i. p. 260. Nearly in full in the Hist. Reb. book. xii.

June. 79. *Application from the King to the Deputies of the States General* for a reply to his Memorial of May 29, requesting ships to transport himself to Ireland, and the loan of 20,000*l.* *Draught by Hyde.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 482.

Kilkenny Castle, May 25. [O. S.] 80. *The Marquis of Ormonde to the [titular] Bishop of Ferns,* at Wexford, informing him of the arrival of a great fleet of the Independents, and desiring him to assist the Mayor in procuring seamen at Wexford; Ormonde goes to-morrow to Waterford for the same purpose.

[Seal of crest.] Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 482.

Hague, June 6. 81. *R[ichard] W[atson] to [Edgeman.]* The King's departure is fixed for Thursday next; in preparation for his journey a solemn fast is to be kept by the English on Tuesday, for which a particular liturgy is framed. Speculations as to the King's ultimate movements.

Antwerp, "Saterday night." [June.] 82. *Hyde to Secretary Long at Breda.* Le Brun, ambassador from Spain to the United Provinces, not finding King Charles at Antwerp, is going to Breda to wait on him with a letter from the King of Spain; importance of receiving him with all demonstration of affection.

"Monday." 83. *The same to the same.* The money is not yet paid. The Archduke is going to leave Brussels, on account of an alarm from the French. No preparations yet made for the King's reception, either at the Castle or Monastery; and Don John de Borgia, the governor, who was appointed to meet him, has not yet come to town; the King, therefore, had better stay a little longer at Breda, and not come on Thursday.

84. *Hyde to Secretary Long at Breda.* Received a letter on the 15th by Edgeman, and the 16th by Progers. Great preparation is made for the King's reception on Monday; the best house in the town taken, &c. The Archduke went yesterday from Brussels to his army upon a fresh alarm. "I wish you had sent soberer officers to take care of the accommodations, for it is no creditt to us that when any thinge is to be done, though early in the morning, our people are in drinke." 1649. "Fryday." [June 18.]

Endorsed by Long: "June the 19th [Saturday, N. S.] Mr. Chancellor's letters then received."

85. *General passport* (on vellum) *from the King,* under his sign manual, for Capt. John Strachan, employed upon the King's affairs.—Latin. Breda, June 21.

Seal broken off. Endorsed in Spanish by Christoval Marques, as having been presented at Graveling on the way to France, June 4, 1653.

86. *The Parliament of Scotland to the Queen of Sweden,* desiring her mediation with the King to procure his assent to the Scottish proposals.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* Edinburgh, June 14. [O. S.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 483.

87. *Lord John Byron to Hyde.* The arrival of General Preston's son, Sir James Preston, will give full satisfaction as to Ireland, and show the falsehood of the reports about Owen O'Neale's strength and the Scots' declaration against Ormonde. The Queen most passionately desires the hastening of the King's journey; the King suffers infinitely in all men's opinions by these delays, for which there is now no excuse. Paris, July 1.

88. *Report to the King* in favour of the account presented by Mr. Collimore for arms and ammunition supplied during the Civil War, the vouchers for which, however, cannot be produced, being in Bristol, where they were in Collimore's factor's hands when the city was taken by the rebels. July 3.

Draught by Edgeman and Hyde.

89. *Copies of Letters and Papers,* in French, relative to the preparations of the Marquis of Montrose:— Hague, June and July.

1. *Montrose to Cornifis Wllffeldt,* Grand Master of Denmark, and Danish ambassador to the States General, proposing Stravaner, towards the Orkneys, Cromarty, the mouth of the Spey, or Aberdeen, for the ports to which he should sail, and urging speed in providing the arms and ammunition. He is a bad suppliant on such occasions, for it is contrary to his custom. Not dated.
2. *The King to Wllffeldt,* thanking him for his good

1649. will, and begging the continuance of his aid to Montrose. June 28.

3. *Acknowledgment by Montrose* that he has received 7500 rix-dollars from Wllffeldt for the service of the King. June 30.

4. *Montrose to "Wellffeldt,"* begging him to order the delivery of the arms and ammunition. Not dated.

5. *The same to the same*, acknowledging the receipt of arms and ammunition by his agent at Amsterdam, and asking for the delivery of the cannons, that the frigate may be despatched without delay. [July.]

6. *List by Montrose* of the arms and ammunition received from Wllffeldt. July 11.

Brussels, July 4. 90. *Passport* (on vellum) *signed and sealed by the King*, and countersigned by Secretary Long, for the journey of Lord Cottington and Sir Edw. Hyde into Spain.—Latin.

Bullock, July 3. [O.S.] 91. *Letter of news of Royalist movements in Ireland*, addressed to Colonel Jones, without signature. Inchiquin's siege of Tredagh; agreement with Sir Rich. Barnewall and Sir Lu. Dillon on the behalf of Owen Roe; Kedoogan went out with 80 horse, and most of them were taken or killed; ambush at Ballyshannon; abundance of provisions in the camp; Sir Tho. Esmond and Bagnall have taken all the cattle belonging to Bryan McFelym, and laid siege to Arklow; a trumpeter sent from Jones to Ormonde made him very passionate, and he bid the trumpeter tell Jones that he was a crop-eared knave, and that he would be with him suddenly.

Breda, July 14. 92. *R. W[atson] to Edgeman.* Sends him his "vertuous booke" of (apparently) questionable stories. Thanks him for sending 10*l.* Desires him to procure the largest pocket hour-glass he can find, such as he may have seen in France, being a thick crystal glass set in brass of clean work, to turn about as you please; it leaves the glass visibly open when you use it, and shuts it close up when you carry it about; if there be any with a silver case, he can well afford the cost. It is then to be sealed up in paper and presented to Dr. Earle in the writer's name, who knows it will be of use to him. If Edgeman cannot get one, then he must think of some other curiosity fit to be presented. He is also to fit his own hand with the best pair of gloves he can find, which if he does not do, he is not to look the writer in the face, with his "long mouschaires," when he returns from Spain. Watson had to pay one stiver more for a letter from his

brother Trethewy than from Edgeman, because he was styled "chaplane" or "prædicant" in the superscription, and his round-headed landlady tells him the Jesuits have given that item to the post at Antwerp about all the prædicants. 1649.

93. *Queen Christina of Sweden to the King*, transmitting a copy of the letter to her from the Scottish Parliament, and requesting to be informed of the King's opinion hereon, that she may know how she can promote agreement between them.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* Stockholm, July 17.

See Nov. 10, 1649, *infra*. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 484.

94. *Draught by Rob. Meynell* of a general letter of credence for him from the King on being sent to Rome.—Latin. Paris, Aug. 7.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 488.

95. [*Lord Cottington?*] *to Card. Capponi*, desiring him to inform His Holiness that Meynell is sent as secret agent to the Pope to inform him of the King's favourable intentions towards his Roman Catholic subjects, and to negotiate privately thereupon.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, Aug. 8.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 488.

96. *Cardinal Mazarine to the Conde* of *Pignoranda*, expressing sorrow for his ill-health, and sending his secretary to meet him, with whom he begs him to discuss matters relating to the proposed peace as fully as he would with himself.—French. [July.]

Followed by—

Pignoranda to the Cardinal. His sorrow and disappointment at finding by the relation of the Secretary Lyonne and by the principles expressed by him in the name of his eminence, how little hope there is of concluding a peace.—Spanish. *Copies.* Cambray, Aug. 10.

97. *The Lord President and Council of Munster* (Inchiquin, Geo. [Synge, bishop of] Cloyne, Percy Smyth, M. Boyle, Luke Gernon, and Tho. Betteswerth) to the Lord Lieutenant, begging that Major Purdon's regiment of horse may be sent to reinforce the new levies. Cork, July 31. [O. S.]

98. *Lord Inchiquin to his "kinsman" George Lane*, by the hand of Ric. Gething, being in haste to attend the princes on taking view of the coast. They are informed that Cromwell's forces have most probably embarked. The Council have written for Major Purdon's regiment. Limerick was to have been given up to Owen Roe had he appeared there, and the long boats were to meet him there ("the O'Maylies and Cork, July 31. [O. S.]

1649. Flaghortyes") who are still suffered to lie in the river and infest the land on both sides, although some of Inchiquin's officers had proposed to beat them off.

Brussels, Aug. 14. 99. *Sir H. de Vic to Hyde,* communicating reasons urged by the Duke of Lorraine for the Duke of York's not accompanying the King to Ireland, but remaining abroad to maintain the interest of the King among foreign princes, to divert the attention of the rebels, and to assemble forces.

Arleux, Aug. 15. 100. *Lord Digby to Hyde,* expressing his regret that he cannot leave the French army in order to meet him and Cottington.

St. Germain's, Aug. 16. 101. *Hyde to a friend in England,* thanking him, in the King's name, for his affection, and for the list of names he has forwarded. A messenger will shortly be sent to him.

Draught by Hyde.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6. [O. S.] 102. *Address from the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland to the King,* deploring his refusing his consent to their plans for the reformation of religion, complaining of his not returning a personal answer by letter, and strongly condemning his evil counsellors and his own sinful courses, particularly his supporting "that fugatious man, and most justly excommunicate rebell, James Graham," and his concluding peace with the Irish papists, whereby there is granted to them "a full liberty of their abominable idolatry."

Copy, in triplicate.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. xc.

Edinburgh, Aug. 7. [O. S.] 103. *Address from the Parliament of Scotland to the King,* on the same subject of his unsatisfactory reply to the Commissioners. *Copy, in duplicate.*

Carte's Original Letters, vol. i. p. 323. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxxxix.

Subjoined to the second copy are—

1. *The Letter of the General Assembly, ut supra.*
2. *Letter from the King* [of Jan. 11, 1650] *to the Committee of Estates,* desiring that Commissioners may be appointed to meet him at Breda by March 15.

See Jan. 11, 1650, *infra.*

Aug. 18. 104. *Acknowledgment by Mr. William Sandys* (witnessed by G. Massonnet), that he has received from Secretary Long 50 letters signed by the King, for borrowing sums of money amounting to 60,000 guilders, and 95 blank acquittances amounting to 24,000 patagons or rix-dollars; undertakes to pay to the King's use whatever he receives.

105. *The Earl of Bristol to Hyde*, bidding him farewell on his journey to Spain. He could not wait on him and Cottington at St. Germain's, having taken his leave of the King and Queen, and being secluded the council. 1649. Paris, Aug. 19.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 490.

106. *Account by Edgeman of the daily expenses of Hyde and Cottington* on their journey from Antwerp to St. Germain's, from July 21 to August 15; allowed and signed by them. Aug. 20.

107. *Mr. Gatford* (formerly Hyde's chaplain in Jersey) *to Hyde*, assuring him of his devotedness; beseeching him to "have an especiall ey upon the Romish party, who, unlesse prevented, will be the maine retarders of our happinesse, if not the ruiners of those whom we wish most happinesse unto;" and urging the employment, in a particular county and particular service, of a person whom he had on some previous occasion strongly recommended. Colonel Ar[morer?] and his lady present their service; Captain Allen is not likely to get out of restraint, unless exchanged for one Hatswell, now in Jersey. London, Aug. 15. [O. S.]

Not signed; but endorsed with the name.

108. *Familiar Letter from R. W[atson] to Edgeman*, at St. Germain's. Mention of "brother Bolen" and his charge, who intend to leave Paris, and settle in Cornwall before Michaelmas; of Dr. Byam and Captain Bawden. Breda, Aug. 25.

109. *Acknowledgment by Lady Katharine Scott* that she has received 45 blank letters for various sums of money, amounting in all to 6000*l.*; undertakes to send to the King whatever money she obtains thereupon, and to return to Secretary Long the unused letters. Aug. 16. [O. S.]

Subscribed with a memorandum that three more blanks were sent to Lady Scott, which were delivered to Lord Wentworth, at Jersey, Nov. 4 (O. S.), 1649; and endorsed, "To write to her by the name of Mrs. Jane Wilson, to be left at the house of one Mr. Rose, a barber, in St. Martin's Lane."

110. *Petition from Wintour Graunt to the King*, for enquiry into certain charges of disloyalty brought by Starçhy (*sic*), an English priest, against Dr. Holden and himself; subscribed with an order of the King in Council, referring the examination of the matter to Hyde and Cottington. St. Germain's, Aug. 26.

111. *Articles delivered to the King at St. Germain's, by Mr. Starky*, against Peter Bidolph, alias Peter Fitton, priest, for defending in argument the cause of the rebels; for being one of the three or four Catholics described by scoutmaster Watson in a letter as wishing success to the army; for being [Aug.]

1649. one of the party that sent Wintour Graunt as agent to the Parliament, and as deeply engaged in the treaty with the Parliament as Dr. Holden or any other; for frequenting the company of Watson in France, and holding correspondence with him; for approving of the laws and government proposed by Ireton in his Remonstrance against the King, &c.

Sept. 1. 112. *Acknowledgment by Sir J. Berkenhead* of the receipt from Mr. Long of nine letters for 500*l.* a-piece, to be disposed of in England as the King has directed.

St. Germain's, Sept. 6. 113. *Report to the King from Jermyn, Hyde, and Long*, with the assistance of Sir George Carteret and the Dean of the Chapel, upon a case arising out of a warning given by Mr. Daniel Brevint, in Jersey, to Mr. Joshua Carteret, to abstain from presenting himself for the Holy Communion, unless he should first be reconciled to a person against whom he had uttered publicly, in court, passionate expressions of uncharitableness and revenge. Carteret, in consequence, has prosecuted Brevint before the Justices of the island, and accused him of sedition and disaffection and other crimes; for which the Commissioners report that they find no ground whatsoever. They have, however, received good evidence of the integrity and ability of Brevint (whose health is impaired by a long imprisonment in England on account of his loyalty), and are satisfied that Carteret's carriage was scandalous and offensive towards him, and that he deserves the King's protection. *Draught by Edgeman, finished by Hyde.*

Breda, Sept. 7. 114. *Familiar letter from Fitzw.* [i. e. Rich. Watson] *to Edgeman.* [Lord] Willoughby of Parham has been at Breda with his family for three weeks, and has perverted the best English officers there from a fair forwardness they were before in; and made them absolute Presbyterians, which, in plain English, are the veriest villains the King hath for his enemies. Is sorry for Nicholas' check at Court; of the other fellow (Goring?) he knows nothing but by his losing Bridgewater, though Dr. Clare cries him up for honesty. Will. Murray's treasonable attempt. Account of his meeting at dinner with Massey, Graves, who was the King's jailor at Holmby, Alderman Bunce, and Alexander, "the great cheat," who was receiver at Goldsmiths' Hall. Boxhorn's book, *De jure primogenituræ*, which he dedicated to King Charles, is called in, and the States get all the copies they can into their hands. Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 491.

London, Aug. 31, [O. S.] 115. *R. F. to Sir J. B.* Reports from Ireland; anticipations respecting Ormonde's tactics to avoid an engagement

with Cromwell as yet; many gentlemen imprisoned last week for reporting that Jones was defeated. Ten merchant-ships of Yarmouth carried into Ostend by the King's cruisers. An act of Parliament against trading with France; French wine is now 12*d.* per quart. A gentleman who was in the Abbey on the thanksgiving-day, said he heard such stuff instead of preaching that he began to abhor the name of a Protestant. Colonel Morris, the governor of Pontefract, hanged. It is thought the King will go to Ireland with 4000 French horse and 6000 foot. 1649.

Addressed, "To my hon^ble^ uncle, Sir J. B., knight of the hon^ble^ Order of the Bathe, thes."

116. *The King to Don Luis Mendez de Haro,* commending Cottington and Hyde to his favour and good offices.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* St. Germain's, Sept. 10.

117. *Hyde to Lady Morton,* expressing great affection. Dr. Morley will be of singular use to her by his great ability and wisdom; hopes he will do much good in the Court. *Copy by Edgeman.* Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 492. Sept. 10.

118. *Lord Inchiquin to Ormonde.* His troopers talk so much of desertion that he durst not appear among them until 300 or 400 of them were this day sent towards Kilkenny, where Col. Trenchard and Col. Warden are to dismount and disarm them. He fears the foot will go the "mony side" too, as soon as they are near the rebels. They pay their horse but 7*s.* a week, and foot 2*s.* 4*d.* with a loaf, at Dublin. Athy, Sept. 1, [O. S.]

119. *Lord Digby to Hyde,* excusing himself from compliance with the Queen's summons to a conference at Paris, on the ground that, while it would be useless to her, it would ruin him both in fortune and honour in France to absent himself, holding the command he does, from the army at this time. The Camp of Bermeraign, Sept. 13.

120. *Draft by Hyde of a report to the King* upon Sir John Berkeley's accounts; they appear to be just and true. 500*l.* is due to him for money lent to the Countess of Morton, after the surrender of Exeter, for the use of the Princess Henrietta Maria. Sept. 13.

See Sept. 30, 1650.

121. *Ormonde to Inchiquin.* He does not know what to do with the suspected men who have been dismounted; it is said that the Levellers have reappeared in Surrey; a messenger from Owen O'Neill to Ormonde affirms that the Turoghan, Sept. 3. [O. S.]

1649. former is coming to join the latter; 50 sail of ships have been seen sailing for Scotland, which are said to carry Montrose. *Copy.*

Woodstock, Sept. 5. [O. S.] 122. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Is called by Lord Muskerry to Kilkenny this morning, on account of difficulties likely to arise in the execution of the orders given to Trenchard. Dickinson and one other officer have gone towards home, but Inchiquin has sent after them to have them committed and examined asunder. The madness amongst his men is much abated since they heard of the reducement of pay at Dublin, but he means to dismount all that he cannot be confident of. Requests Ormonde to let Capt. Caulfield have 50*l.* of the money received from Mrs. Wentworth to make up 18 that are left of Wentworth's troop to 30. Wentworth carried away all of his troop but two. Has sent Dean Boyle home with some instructions to prevent mischief among the people there, who will at first think a peace with Owen O'Neill is sufficient ground to decline the King's service.

Sept. 23. 123. *Acknowledgment by Lord Percy* of the receipt of 10 blanks, for a 1000*l.* in all; the money received thereupon to be employed for the King's service in Guernsey.

Castle Jourden, Sept. 15. [O. S.] 124. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Lieut.-Col. Galbreth quitted Trim in such haste that he left two brass pieces behind, the drawbridge and castle unhurt, and a good part of the town unburnt; Inchiquin immediately sent to do that which was left undone, but they found the place in the hands of the rebels. Mark Trevor is going to join Owen O'Neill, but the Council of Munster have advised him to wait until the agreement be made. Clanricarde's forces have come. There is a great want of money. Many men and some officers have come in from Drogheda, amongst them Garrett Dungan and Lieut.-Col. Cavanagh. No quarter was given there with Cromwell's leave, but many were privately saved; the Governor was killed after quarter given by the officer that took him: there never was seen so cruel a fight.

Sept. 29. 125. *Note by Edgeman* of the money in total, received from various sources by Cottington and Hyde for their journey from Paris, and expended for their passage.

Castlejourdan, [*sic*] Sept. 20. [O. S.] 126. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* The 1000*l.* sent by the latter will only pay the officers for one week, the troopers twelve pence each, and the foot-soldiers sixpence each, for a week.

They will be constrained to disperse on "Saturnsday" if they have not money. 1649.

127. *Ormonde to Inchiquin.* Lord Iveagh will be with the latter to-morrow with money and a party of foot, consisting of his own regiment and some of the Munster men. Athy will be a very convenient place to draw the party to, where they can be exercised, and help to fortify the place. He took Palmer for a very honest, simple fellow, and now knows not whom of that kind to trust. *Copy.* Kilkenny, Sept. 20. [O. S.]

128. *Hyde* [*to Secretary Nicholas*]. Enclosed are draughts of despatches for Sweden, to be translated into Latin; also a large discourse of the whole carriage of the Scots in answer to the declaration they sent to the Queen of Sweden, which must be considered in Council before it be translated. A rough draught of instructions for Mr. Meade has been given to Lord Hatton. Such kind and gracious letters must upon all occasions be despatched by the King and by his command to Montrose, as may keep up his spirits, and remove all jealous thoughts from him. At the King's and Queen's desire Hyde has drawn up advice to be considered on all occasions of treaties, of which the Queen has approved: he sends a copy to be read to the King. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 5. Paris, Sept. 30.

Enclosures:—

1. *Considerations by Hyde* on the possibility of treaties being made between the King and the Levellers in England, and the Presbyterians in Scotland, and the terms to which the King could consent; specially providing, in the latter case, that the King could never agree to the imposition of the Solemn League and Covenant, but could only pardon those who had already taken it.

   Endorsed by Hyde, "A discourse concerninge treatyes, delivered to the Queene at Paris, 28 Sept. 1649."

2. *Draughts by Hyde* for 1. A letter from the King to Queen Christina of Sweden, in reply to hers of July 17, delaying, in accordance with her wish, as conveyed through Sir Will. Ballantyne, the sending Lord Hatton as ambassador extraordinary, but accrediting Robert Meade, LL.D., as agent, and thanking her for the arms and ammunition supplied to the Earl of Brentford; and 2. A statement to be submitted to her by Meade of proceedings in Scotland from the outbreak of the rebellion, and of the negotiations with the Commissioners at the Hague; being the outline

1649. according to which the Latin letter, as actually despatched, of Nov. 10 (*infra*) appears to have been composed.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Despatches for Sweden, sent by Mr. Meade from Paris, Sept. 29, 1649, to the Kinge, through the hands of Secr. Nicholas."

[Sept.] 129. *Copies of two forms of letters from Charles II to Spanish grandees* on the sending of his ambassadors.—Latin.

[Sept.] 130. *Hyde to Father Isodore A. S. Joseph,* Procurator-General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome. Has heard of his good-will to the King from Father Peter a Cruce [Pedro de la Cruz] at Antwerp: asks for his assistance in their Spanish mission.—Latin. *Copy by Hyde.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 489.

Attached to this is a fragment of a draught of a letter from the King to the same.

[Sept.] 131. *The same to Father "Hansom,"* i.e. Anselmo Mariano, in the house of the Spanish ambassador at London. Having been informed [by Pedro de la Cruz] of his singular affection to the King's service, he begs him to enter into correspondence, and to communicate to him while in Spain (for which country he will commence his journey in three or four days) all the important passages and accidents that occur in England. *Copy by Hyde.*

Oct. 1. 132. *Note by Edgeman out of St. Augustin* "De Hæresibus," about the Helvidians, Coluthians, and other heretics.—English.

Br[ussels], Oct. 18. 133. *Sir H. de Vic to Hyde.* The Conde Pegaranda [Pignoranda] has obtained leave to return to Spain, and all his powers for negotiating the treaty are transferred to the Archduke. The Archduke has lately taken a stronghold called Montaubois near Cassell in Flanders; he has taken four places of importance during the year. The Duke of Lorraine has been requested to remove his unruly troops from this country, and to receive a subsidy of 364,000 crowns instead of his usual winter-quarters; Vic fears that he will resent this. Vic is in want of money.

Rome, Oct. 18. 134. *Robert Meynell to Cottington and Hyde.* Account of his interview with Cardinal Capponi and the Pope; three heads of his discourse with the latter; i. Assurance of the King's intention to favour Catholics; ii. Promise that a brief or Nuncio should be affectionately received by the King;

iii. Desire that the Nuncio at Madrid should treat with Cottington and Hyde. Complained of the excommunication of the loyal Confederate Catholics in Ireland by the Nuncio; the Pope replied that it was already removed from most, and power was left to absolve all. The Pope is willing to resolve on some steps in the King's behalf, but waits for the arrival of Rinuccini. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 493. 1649.

135. *Robert Meynell to Cottington.* A letter of thanks from the King should be sent to Card. Capponi. The Pope is disposed to represent the King to all his Catholic subjects as one fit to be obeyed, and to require them to render obedience to him; had he not been told that Cottington was a Catholic, he would have made difficulty to let the Nuncio at Madrid treat with him. Meynell's want of money. Rome, Oct. 18.

136. *The same to Hyde.* There must be an exact compliance with what is promised on the King's behalf. "This court is a ticklish body pollitique; if we proceed really with them, we may in time expect great matters from them; * * * if they perceive we once juggle, they are gone." Oct. 18.

137. *Inchiquin to Ormonde,* forwarding letters from Sir N. Plunckett, Dan. O'Neill, Lord Taaffe, and "the Bishop" [of Clogher?]. Has desired D. O'Neill's uncle [Owen] to lend Mark Trevor 2000 foot for six days, and that the rest of his army may march with all possible expedition. Ross, Oct. 10. [O. S.]

138. *Cottington to Sir Benj. Wright,* announcing the arrival of Hyde and himself at St. Sebastian last night, where they are received with all imaginable respect; but detained until an express should arrive from Madrid in reply to the news of their coming. *Copy by Hyde.* St. Sebastian, Oct. 21.

Not signed; but evidently written by Cottington, from the writer's mentioning his "old friend" Geronymo de la Torre, and saying that his colleague longs to be acquainted with Wright.

139. *Sir H. de Vic to Cottington and Hyde,* with advice as to their negotiations at Madrid, for the removal of the restraints lately put upon the entry of the King's ships with prizes into the ports of Ostend and Newport, and enclosing the following copies of papers:— Brux[ells], Oct. 21.

1. *Order from the King of Spain to the Marquis de Torde Laguna* (*Franc. de Mello*) upon the subject, dated at Saragossa, Sept. 29, 1643.—Spanish.
2. *Resolution of F. de Mello, Governor of the Low Countries,* upon a report from the Court of Admiralty, Dec. 4,

1649. 1643, upon prizes made by the ships of the King of Great Britain.—Spanish.

3. *Letter from the Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, Governor of the Low Countries,* to the Court of Admiralty at Dunkirk, ordering the assignment to Capt. Thomas Allen of a prize taken by him into Ostend; Apr. 15, 1645.—French.

4. *Demands addressed by the Parliament of England to the Governor of the Low Countries,* respecting the admission of the King's ships, confiscation of prizes, &c., with the Governor's replies; Oct. 28, 1645.—French.

Oct. 11, 12. [O. S.] 140. *Orders by Parliament* respecting the Engagement to be subscribed by all members and officers; transcribed from the copy printed by John Field.

Madrid, Oct. 28. 141. *Don Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington,* on receiving intelligence from the Governor of Guipuscoa and the Corregidor of St. Sebastian of the arrival of the ambassadors at that town.—Spanish.

Youghal, Oct. 18. [O. S.] 142. *Richard Gething to George Lane.* Lord Inchiquin has 200*l.* at Waterford (all that is left to him in the world), which, if necessary, he is ready to give up towards the payment of the soldiers. He desires that orders may be given for the appointment of a collector of impropriators' dues, who is intended to be Mr. Bettesworth. An utter irrecoverable rout at Cork.

Oct. 29. 143. *Account of sums received of Mr. Aylesbury,* partly upon the sale of pictures and medals, and partly upon the exchange of Spanish patacoons, from May 29 to Oct. 22, 1649, and of Mr. de Langs from Oct. 3 to Oct. 29.—French.

Kilkenny, Oct. 20. [O. S.] 144. *Ormonde to Inchiquin.* Upon the enemy's besieging Ross, he sent in a reinforcement of foot on Thursday, with liberty to the Governor to hold out or to capitulate; on Friday he heard that they had surrendered upon as good conditions as could be desired. If Inchiquin is not sure to reduce Cork speedily, he had best hasten to Ormonde with all the force he can; for it becomes daily more necessary to put their fortune on one day, which if gained, not only Cork but the whole kingdom follows; if lost, Cork and all is lost.

Copy.

145. "*His Majesties declaration to all his subjects of his kingdom of England and dominion of Wales;*" announcing his determination to avenge his father's death, but offering indemnity to those who will return to their duty. 1649. Eliz. Castle, Jersey, Oct. 21. [O. S.]

146. *Geronymo de la Torre to Cottington,* acknowledging his letter of Oct. 21, with offers of service.—Spanish. Madrid, Oct. 31.

147. *Contract-list of prices of provisions* as supplied to the house of the Nuncio, Francisco Rodriguez.—Spanish. Nov. 1.

Followed by a similar list dated 1647, and endorsed as being that of the Danish ambassador.

148. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Will march to-morrow to join Ormonde, in anticipation of a general engagement. From Youghal he has but six hostages. Great Island, Oct. 23. [O. S.]

149. *The same to the same.* Can get no further than Waterford that day, where he would be glad to find Ormonde; being desirous to make a representation upon the state of affairs before they engage. Has left Jack Barry to keep in the Cork rebels, who will be very strong, Major Peisly(?) and Major Power having gone to them. Clonmel, Oct. 26. [O. S.]

150. *Hyde and Cottington to the King,* reporting their arrival at Yrun, the frontier town of Spain; their courteous and ceremonious reception at St. Sebastian; the arrival of a pass, and of letters delaying their departure; subsequent arrival of letters signifying that they shall be welcome to the King at Madrid. They find that commissioners from the rebels are expected. *Draught by Hyde.* St. Sebastian, Nov. 5.

[They make no mention here of the style in which they were addressed as "Ambassadors of the Prince of Wales," which is noticed in Hist. Reb. book xii.]

151. *The same to Queen Henrietta,* reporting their delay at St. Sebastian. The people of those parts are very solicitous for peace with France; if the Queen can give the ambassadors any directions whereby they may be instrumental towards so good a work, they will precisely obey them. St. Sebastian, Nov. 5.

Copy by Hyde.

152. *The King to Queen Christina of Sweden;* with an account of former proceedings in Scotland, and of the proposals made by the Scottish commissioners when at the Hague, [in reply to the Queen's letter of July 17.]—Latin. Nov. 10.

Duplicate copies.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. pp. 485-9.

1649. Turin, Nov. 12–14. 153. *Paper submitted by Sir Thomas Killigrew, the King's resident at Venice, on Nov. 12, to the Duke of Savoy*, applying for the freedom of the port of Villefranche for the King's ships, liberty to bring in and distribute prizes, and protection for any officers of the parliament-navy who may wish to join the King's service; with the Duke's affirmative replies on Nov. 14, in parallel columns, signed and sealed by him.—French.

Supplementary application for a confirmation of the privileges granted to English merchants by the Duke's predecessor, Charles Emanuel; also granted, signed, and sealed by the Duke. Followed by

A Copy (made and attested Nov. 12, 1649, by William Predis) of the aforesaid grant of privileges to English merchants at Villefranche, &c., made by Duke Charles Emanuel Nov. 2, 1627, at the instance of the Earl of Carlisle and Sir Isaac Wake, ambassadors from England.—Italian.

Low Grange, Nov. 3. [O. S.] 154. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* There is no good to be done except by downright fighting, which will be upon great disadvantage, for the men of our side have as much mind to destroy one another as to destroy the common enemy. Phayre sends him earnest invitations to comply while he can have good conditions, which he can obtain by declining Ormonde and going into Youghill [*sic*] to hold correspondence with him; he also protests that Owen O'Neill labours to get conditions from Cromwell to carry men to Spain, and that he undertakes thereupon to withdraw his army.

Low Grange, Nov. 3. [O. S.] 155. *The same to Mr. Geo. Lane* [Secretary to the Lord Lieut.], desiring orders from the Lord Lieut. for the speedy hanging of Caffield [Caulfeild], before the enemy have notice so as to threaten retaliation. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 495.

Low Grange, Nov. 3. [O. S.] 156. *The same to the same,* desiring order for the release of Capt. Abraham Hill, imprisoned at Kilkenny for some horses detained by him from Mr. Bryen.

Jersey, Nov. $\frac{4}{14}$. 157. *J. Trethewy to W. Edgeman.* A muster of the forces of the island last week; the King and Duke were well pleased. Shockey has arrived from Prince Rupert, whom he left at sea with six ships; brings a report of the loss of Wexford. Col. Burges has been put into Guernsey as Lieut.-Governor, and was well received. Dr. Wolley reports that all is well in Scilly, and that they have near a year's provision in hand. Mr. Henry Seymour has gone into Ireland to gain a true

account of affairs. Complimentary messages to Mr. Clotterbooke and Mr. Wandesford. **1649.**

158. *Inchiquin to Ormonde,* One Capt. Lyons and Cornet Carrick having attempted to desert with 60 horse, and having been apprehended by Plant, he has ordered the officers to be put to death, and the troops to be imprisoned until examination. Hearing that 900 foot and 300 horse have marched from Dublin towards Arklow, he has sent for 1000 horse to meet him at a place appointed by Matt. Bagenall, and to Bryan and Hugh McPhelim, in order that he [Inchiquin] may fall upon them. Begs that Lord Taaffe may go to-morrow night to attack the men that are fortifying on this side the water at Ross. Cromwell's army are said to be exceedingly afraid; the prevention of the bridge which Cromwell is building in order to avoid fighting, would be the greatest service that could be done, except the beating him. Low Grange, Nov. 4. [O. S.]

159. *The same to the same,* communicating the offer of conditions for capitulation made to him through his own trumpeter by Col. Phayre, in reply to which he held forth probabilities that it might be shortly the enemy's condition to capitulate for their lives. Scheme to recover Cork through the instrumentality of Trenchard and Courtenay. Low Grange, Nov. 5. [O. S.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 496.

160. *The same to George Lane,* about the weekly assessment upon the counties; all the moneys assigned to him for six months are spent, besides a good deal of his own: particulars of the outlay. If his men be not paid they will desert. Sir Piercy Smith hath given great testimony of his integrity and care to keep Youghal. The bearer is Lieut. Harris, who discovered Cauffild's (Caulfield's) treachery: 40*l.* is asked as a reward for him, and, if the Lord Lieut. please, Inchiquin will give him a troop of horse. Grange, Nov. 5. [O. S.]

161. *Cottington and Hyde to Sir Benj. Wright.* Progress on their journey; anxiety about the difficulty of procuring a house at Madrid. To-morrow [Tuesday] they intend to set forward for Madrid, and hope to reach St. Augustine's on Saturday. *Draft by Hyde.* Burgos, Nov. 15.

162. *Ormonde to Inchiquin.* Forwards letters from Youghal; doubts the garrisons there are not so strong as Inchiquin hoped. Has victual for five or six days, within which time the rebels must fight; desires Inchiquin will therefore make all convenient haste to join him. *Copy.* Graig, Nov. 7. [O. S.]

1649. Nov. 21 (?). 163. *Cottington and Hyde to Sir Benj. Wright,* probably written from Alcavendas [see Hist. Reb. xii.], proposing to go to Madrid on the Friday or Saturday following, if he will send conveyances, and requesting him to provide private lodgings for them for a while until their own house be furnished. *Draft by Hyde.*

Kinsale, Nov. 12. [O.S.] 164. *J. Craffoord (Traffoord?) governor of Kinsale, to Sir John Greinfeild [Grenville] Governor of Scilly,* on the condition of affairs in Ireland, to be reported to the King. Owen Roe O'Neal is joined with them, and the Viscount of Airdes with a strong party of Scots. (*Untrue*) report of a cruel fight wherein Cromwell has been routed. If Ireland were lost, Kinsale should be the last place. *Copy.*

Endorsed, "Received at Jersey $\frac{2}{12}$ Dec. 1649."

Jersey, Nov. $\frac{12}{22}$. 165. *J. Trethewy to Edgeman* (not signed); No. 4. Prince Rupert is at sea between Brest and Scilly with seven ships. One Major Vavasour came last night from Ireland, who reports that O'Neill has joined Ormonde, that Wexford is lost, Youghal and Cork recovered, and Cromwell retreating towards Dublin. Four prizes have been taken into Scilly within ten days. Col. Burges continues Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey Castle; Sir G. Carteret is not well pleased that Lord Percy is Governor, which may hinder the recovery of the island. Capt. Meade is going into Sweden with despatches from the King, to counteract the misinformation given to the Queen by the Scots. One of the last shifts for money to buy bread is the selling a parcel of crown land, worth 200*l.* per annum, of which Lord Jermyn had the patent. Lady Carteret has lain in of a daughter within two days. Mr. Johnson will shortly be at leisure to write, for only three of the court tables are left; the King and Duke have a few dishes, the reversion of which is assigned to a set number of waiters; the rest are at board wages, to be paid when money is sent.

Nov. 25. 166. *Don Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington,* in reply to a letter written by the ambassadors from Burgos, with reference to the house to be prepared for them, and the mistake made in the style of address in former despatches.—Spanish.

Rome, Nov. 26. 167. *R[obert] M[eynell] to [Cottington].* The Pope will give no reply until he has consulted with Rinuccini, who has at length arrived; Card. Capponi (whose zeal to the King's service is not ordinary) will solicit a positive answer on the 28th. Father Roe, the Irish Carmelite, is faithful and zealous; the French ambassador, M. Valencè, proposed something this

day, at his instance, to the Pope on the King's behalf. Meynell desires an order from the King of Spain to his ambassador, the Duca de Infantados, to assist him in like manner. 1649.

168. *Father John Rowe to* [*Hyde?*]. Account of his mission to Rome to procure the removal of the Nuncio's sentence of excommunication upon the Confederate Catholics of Ireland; the Pope's answer suspended until the arrival of the Nuncio, who came 15 days since. Yesterday the French ambassador presented Rowe's demands, viz. for removal of the censures, union between the Catholics, and the exhorting them to loyalty. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 497. Rome, Nov. 27.

169. *Order from Ormonde to Inchiquin* to consult the general officers and the chief officers of every regiment, whether, seeing they have only five days' provision, they should give battle to the enemy in the field at once, or simply hold out at Kilkenny in expectation of further supplies. Kilkenny Castle, Nov. 18. [O. S.]

On the other half of the sheet is Inchiquin's reply, that the officers think it expedient to advance, but desire the appointment of some persons to whom they may confidentially communicate their reasons for or against fighting. Kilkenny, Nov. 20. [O. S.]

A copy of the above order from Ormonde follows.

170. *Hyde and Cottington to Lord Jermyn,* upon their arrival at Madrid. They discover that they shall have huge difficulties to contend with; all their present comfort is, that they have reason to believe that Don Lewes de Haro is not in any degree averse to them. *Draft by Hyde.* Madrid, Nov. 29.

171. *Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington,* upon his arrival in Madrid, respecting the preparation of a house for the ambassadors.—Spanish. Nov. 30.

172. *List of the foreign ambassadors* resident in Madrid.—Spanish. Nov. (end of).

173. *List of the Cardinals of the Church of Rome,* with the countries of which they are natives.—Italian. No date.

174. *Latin titles* of the Councillors of State in Spain. No date.

175. *Fragment of a Draught by Hyde* of an address to some noble ("*tua excellentia;*" de Haro?) on the murder of Charles I.—Latin. No date.

1649. Paris, Dec. 3. 176. *Sir John Berkeley to Hyde* (not signed). One hand should be given to the "Chatholike Roman, and the other to the Presbyterian," for the destruction of the common enemy. He came from Jersey eight days since. Ormonde earnestly presses for the King's going to Ireland, with which the King and Mr. Long concur, but the rest of the council suspend their opinion. Great reports of Montrose's preparations; but he doubts their success. Sends this day to the Duke of Buckingham (who is in Flanders) his commission for the guards of horse. Lady Morton is recovered. Windram was expected at Jersey before his leaving; "I believe he will think he hath made a good voyage if he escape with a broken pate; the gallants talked before I came away of throwing him over the wall."

Endorsed by Hyde. Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 499.

Madrid, Dec. 5. 177. *Cottington and Hyde to Prince Rupert*, at the request of the King of Spain, desiring that no molestation or interruption may be offered by the Prince's fleet to five Holland ships about to be sent by the King from Spain to Flanders.

Copy by Hyde.

Breda, Dec. 8. 178. *R[ichard] W[atson] to Edgeman.* A pretended plot (assigned to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Gerard) to seize the King at midnight and send him to sea. Windram is gone to Jersey to desire the King's removal to some place capable of treaty. Strickland, the ambassador from England to the States, has prevailed to have Salmasius' book, written for the King, suppressed; while a book in English against the Martyr-King's book has passed the press freely. Mr. Ford, of Rotterdam, and Sir Humphrey Bennet have gone to England to compound. Tumult at a banquet given by the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, on occasion of his King's marriage. Complimentary messages to Dean of Ely and Mr. Clotterboke.

Extract in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 500.

Jersey, Nov. 29. [O. S.?] 179. *Acknowledgment by Sir Edw. Walker* of the receipt from Mr. Long, of seven blank acquittances from the King, to be sent into England for money, three for 100*l.* and four for 50*l.*

Clonmel, Nov. 30. [O. S.] 180. *Answers, signed by Ormonde*, to enquiries from the King, delivered by Mr. Seymour, of the condition of his army and of the King's affairs in Ireland, and of the condition and design of Cromwell, who is now besieging Waterford. Most of the garrisons in Munster and Ulster have been lost, but Connaught is entirely under the King's obedience. The

treaty with Owen O'Neill was concluded about the end of October, and he died soon after, but his forces are very cheerful in the service. 1649.

181. *Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington*, in answer to a letter from him on the preceding day.—Spanish. Madrid, Dec. 9.

182. *Narrative of the journey of the Ambassadors through Spain*, and of their first audience of the King at Madrid on Dec. 10. (Erroneously dated 1650.) Comp. Hist. Reb. book xii. Dec.

183. *Minutes by Hyde* of the speech made by the ambassadors at their first audience with the King of Spain. Dec. 10.

184. *Charles Wheler to Sir Dudley Wiatt.* Dissuades him from going to America. Wishes to sell an annuity of 200*l.*, or his inheritance of Tichborne, which he hoped his brother would buy. Has but 20*l.* to keep him till May. "God send me out of this thorny passage I am in, for deare Dol's sake, for I vow to God I am on all sides so prest upon, that were it not for her I would take a pike and dye hansomly at some breach of a towne." Trimden, Dec. 2. [O. S.]

185. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* The officers and commissioners dissuade him from attacking Carrick, chiefly because the soldiers are said to be unwilling, and advise the marching to the ferry of Waterford that Ormonde may put in what he pleases of the troops. Has sent Col. Purcell into the county of Waterford to beat up the quarters of some horse. Believes that Dungarvan is given up to Broghill. Kilkash, Dec. 3. [O. S.]

186. *Acts of the Congregation of Roman Catholic Bishops held at Clonmacnoise*, enjoining union against Cromwell, condemning all jealousies and distinctions between the various provinces of Ireland and the older and later Irish, and warning all against expecting any toleration or mercy from Cromwell.—Latin. Dec. 4. [O. S.]

Printed in English in Borlase's History of the Irish Rebellion, pp. 236–8.

187. *Cottington and Hyde to Queen Henrietta.* They believe that the Spaniards would be very glad if by her mediation a peace could be made with France, which would enable both crowns to engage on the King's side. They have received news from Prince Rupert of his capture of prizes, and requests for mediation with him from merchants at St. Lucar, who have lost their ships. *Copy by Hyde.* Dec. 15.

1649. Madrid, Dec. 15. 188. *Cottington and Hyde to Lord Jermyn.* Audiences with the King and Queen of Spain. Communicated to Haro Cardinal Mazarine's desire for an interview, who replied he would willingly meet him at any place in France near the borders. They were obliged before the audiences to have new habits made to avoid appearing in mourning. A very good house, that of the Marquis de Villa Magna, has been assigned for their use by the extraordinary care and favour of Don Lewis.

Duplicate copies, one by Hyde. Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 502.

Madrid, Dec. 15. 189. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 5, accompanying the preceding copy of the letter to Jermyn. Has a terrible cold, Madrid being as cold a place as Jersey, and without a chimney.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 6, with the exception of a few lines about the route of letters.

Rome, Dec. 18. 190. *Copy sent by Meynell to Hyde* of a letter from him to the King containing an account of his proceedings at Rome (in substance the same as that in his letter of Oct. 18 to Cottington and Hyde), which he had read to Card. Capponi, who was much satisfied with it.—Latin.

Hospitall, Dec. 8. [O. S.] 191. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Account of disturbances between various factions; one Hussie seized Col. Crosbie for non-payment of some money promised by Inchiquin, for which his castle was besieged, and another called Ballyvickighrim was seized; in the night Edmond and Garrett Fitzmorris fell upon Captains McElligott and McGullighodie at Tralee, and Dermott O'Sullivane seized on Castlemayne.

Endorsed, "Rec. Dec. 12."

Kilmallock, Dec. 9. [O. S.] 192. *The same to the same.* His sister Boyle informs him that Dean Worth, Alex. Piggott and Lord Broghill, are very earnest with Cromwell to offer him conditions; Broghill has sent him word that he will never disserve the King. He has held no correspondence with them, nor will he without Ormonde's consent; but he is conscious that his long talking with the trumpeter gave occasion for such a scandal. He is so hated by the Irish, that one Magrah, who had been born and had lived and served among them, and whom he had sent out to get some horse, is looked upon strangely by his friends, only because he desires to serve under Inchiquin.

The greater part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 500.

Dec. 19. 193. *Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington,* acknowledging receipt of a letter of the same date.—Spanish.

194. *Inchiquin to Ormonde*, about the disposal of the proportion of horse raised in the province for recruiting the regiments. His wife has obtained a pass to go to Cork to get 320*l.* which she has there, but she shall never make use of it. Has hopes of such intelligence as might enable him to cut off Cromwell's horse, but his men will do nothing whilst he is in the action; he will therefore settle a way for getting the intelligence, and leave Pat. Purcell to make the best use he can of it. If left to Purcell or Stephenson nothing will be done, but if Jack Barry would undertake the business it would be best of all. 1649. Kilmallock, Dec. 10. [O. S.]

195. *Copies of the paper delivered to the King of Spain by Hyde and Cottington* at their first private audience on Dec. 22; containing a narrative of the affairs of King Charles, and proposals for a strict alliance; with requests for mediation with the Pope, the Catholic Princes, and Owen O'Neill; the King undertaking to grant large privileges to his Roman Catholic subjects.—Spanish and English. Dec. 22.

The English copy [which is in Hyde's hand] is printed in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 504.

196. *Circular letter from Hyde and Cottington to the English merchants in Spain*, announcing their arrival, and offering their help and mediation when needed in any affairs; desiring also to be furnished with a list of English, Scottish, and Irish merchants resident in Seville. *Draught by Hyde.* Dec.

197. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Information about the seizure of Col. Crosbie by the Irish. Col. Dermot O'Sullivan has refused to deliver up Castlemayne to Sir Edw. Fitz-Harris; they are ready to use both Inchiquin and Ormonde as they please; Patrick Purcell says they cannot trust the latter except he go to mass. Was about to proclaim Sullivan and all his abettors traitors, but forbore, lest it might be advantageous to the English rebels; but desires Ormonde to order Sullivan immediately to come to him, and give up the castle to whomsoever Inchiquin shall appoint. Divers of the latter's old horsemen are returning to him. Tralee, Dec. 19. [O. S.]

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 503.

198. *Father John Wilfrid, a Benedictine Monk, to Hyde*, on affairs in Italy. Is waiting for a cipher to correspond more freely. The Duke of Parma's war against the Pope; it has ended in the entire destruction of Castro, and the seizing upon Ronciglione to defray the Pope's expenses, 600,000 crowns. The Duke dell' Infantado has not yet made his entrance, although his lady has been in Rome for divers weeks. Naples is infested with banditti. The agent Rome, Dec.

1649-50. sent from Portugal to Rome can obtain nothing (notwithstanding the angry entreaties of the French) but personal safety against the insults of the Spanish ambassador; the Pope will not confirm the Portuguese bishops unless he also nominates them. The Pope has deputed Cardinal Capponi to have care of all strangers that come for the Holy Year. One Mr. Watson, an Independent, has passed by Leghorn; if he come to Rome he will effect little, for the town abhors the late regicide. Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 8 Febr."

[Dec.?] 199. *Commencement of a Memorial in the name of Sir Benj. Ruit* (i.e. *Wright*), being a representation of his services to the Spanish crown.—Spanish.

[1649?] No place or date. 200. *Rough draught* of a vindication of the proceedings of Sir George Hamilton who was appointed Receiver-General of the revenues of Ireland, after the peace between the Lord Lieutenant and the Confederates, Jan. 17, $164\frac{8}{9}$.

[1649?] No place or date. 201. *Sam. Brown to "Guiliam Alesburie, chez Mons. Colemar, merchant Anglois a Anuers."* Has paid to Mr. Elzevir 300 guilders, and has received the books.

1650. Madrid, Jan. 3. 202. *Cottington and Hyde to the King.* De Haro's answer on the matter of the liberty of the ports, which the Spaniards fear to grant. Audience with the King of Spain, who expresses great affection. *Copy by Hyde.* Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 506.

Accompanied by—

The same to the same, as written in the King's cypher. The King of Spain will mediate with the Pope for procuring a union of all the Catholics in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and for the loan of money; he will also write to Owen O'Neill to join cordially with whomsoever the King shall trust. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 507.

Madrid, Jan. 3. 203. *The same to Queen Henrietta.* They have had an audience of the Infanta, who is a lady of great hopes and admirable beauty. A French gentleman has had a long interview with de Haro, who is believed to have brought propositions from the people of Bourdeaux. *Copy by Hyde.*

Madrid, Jan. 3. 204. *The same to Lord Jermyn.* The Spaniards are disposed to be as kind to the King as their affairs will permit. Account of their first private audience, in which the King of Spain "let himselfe out in as patheticall a discourse against the horrid villany against his late Majesty as you can imagyne," and expressed strong desires for peace

with France. Quarrel between the Admirante of Castile (Duke de Medina del Ryo Seco) and the Marquis of Leche (eldest son of Luis de Haro); they are both in consequence ordered away from Madrid; and the former, for evading the order, is to be carried prisoner to the Castle of Burgos. 1650.

Copy by Hyde.

Comp. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 507, and Hist. Reb. book xii.

205. *Hyde to Secretary Nicholas;* No. 6. Account of former debates about the Queen's jewels; defends himself from a charge of concealing information from Nicholas; alludes to Lord Jermyn (of whom "the King hath as ill an opinion as you have; he is the greatest flatterer living"), and to Sir John Berkeley; describes his former opposition to the Queen's intention of bringing up the Princess as a Roman Catholic. Madrid, Jan. 3.

In duplicate.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 7.

206. *Cottington to Mr. William Aylesbury* at Antwerp. Sends him a roll of tobacco from Seville. Desires his service "to my auntient true friend your father, who I heare is now at Antwerp." Madrid, Jan. 3.

207. *Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington and Hyde*, about the house intended for them, and their provisions.—Spanish. Jan. 4.

208. *Cottington and Hyde to Queen Henrietta*, by the Venetian ambassador's express. They believe that if the Cardinal and de Haro met ("to which the last is marvellously inclined") or if Commissioners were sent to the borders, a peace between France and Spain would undoubtedly ensue. Madrid, Jan. 6.

Copy by Hyde.

209. *The same to Lord Jermyn*, repeating the contents of the preceding letter. Commendation of the Venetian ambassador [Pietro Basadonna]. Madrid, Jan. 6.

Copy by Hyde.

210. *The same to the King.* They found on their arrival that a rumour had been maliciously spread among the English merchants that the chief end of their coming was to seize upon all their estates, and, by the power of the Spanish Crown, confiscate them to the King's use; they therefore issued a circular letter [v. *supra*, p. 35] assuring the merchants of help and protection, which has been well received. Madrid, Jan. 6.

Copy by Hyde.

1650. Madrid, Jan. 6. 211. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 7, accompanying the duplicate of No. 6, lest "the troubles about Burdeaux may have interrupted the conveyances." He cannot express the affliction Nicholas' last unkind letter has given him. Whatever Mr. Long says of Hyde in Jersey, he nevertheless in letters exceedingly commends his virtue and parts. All their money is gone, and he cannot imagine how they can get bread a month longer. Prince Rupert is still upon the coast with great prizes; the merchants beg letters to enable them to buy back their own goods again. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 11.

Thurles, Dec. 28. [O. S.] 212. *Ormonde to Inchiquin.* Has stiffly maintained in consultation with the Commissioners that Inchiquin's authority must be supported; but they are not satisfied with the latter. His issue of the warrant against Crosbie. When he had for a third time with much toil and hazard marched to Waterford, to bestow his uttermost labour and skill for its defence, a council was held touching the falling on him and his company, and the resolution in the affirmative only laid aside by the admonition of two or three honest friars. But they would neither admit him or his troops within the walls, nor suffer them to have shelter without. Hereupon he communicated with the Commissioners, and a meeting is to be held by them at Kilkenny on Jan. 10, where he will press matters to the uttermost. *Copy.*

Jan. 1. [O. S.] 213. *Intelligence from Jersey.* Mr. Hen. Seymour's report of the strength of Ormonde's forces in Ireland. Prizes captured by Prince Rupert. Mr. Wynram, the Scots' Commissioner, is still here. Relief of Duncannon, but success of Cromwell in other places. Troops sent to Scotland by Marquis of Montrose from Gothenberg.

Madrid, Jan. 14. 214. *Cottington and Hyde to Luis de Haro,* requesting that their house (which the Marquis of Villa Magna is now ready to give up to them) may be furnished by the King of Spain; also praying that Sir Benj. Wright may receive some fruits of their mediation on his behalf, he being utterly unable to make them advances of money until his own case has been relieved. *Draught by Hyde.*

Endorsed, "Not sent, because we went in person."

Rome, Jan. 18. 215. *Robert Meynell to Cottington.* Favourable report from Cardinal Capponi of the Pope's disposition towards the King; the next Congregation of Cardinals is to determine what steps shall be taken. Notice of negotiations which had

been held between the Jesuits, through an Abbot Crelly, an Irish Cistercian, and the Parliament. Meynell's poverty. 1650.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 508.

216. *Meynell to Hyde.* Owen O'Neill's joining the King will put the Pope upon some other speedy design to advantage the latter; he has consulted M. Valencè, the French ambassador (as Father Roe, an Irish Carmelite, reports), on the subject. Meynell desires a letter of commendation to the Duca de Infantados. Rome, Jan. 20.

217. *Letters from Charles II to the Scottish Committee of Estates*, in reply to letters presented by Mr. Winram of Liberton; desiring that Commissioners may be sent to treat with him at Breda, by March 15. *Copy.* Jersey, Jan. 11. [O. S.]

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. xciii., and Carte's Collection of Original Letters (8vo. Lond. 1739), vol. i. p. 355. See Aug. 7, 1649 *supra*.

218. *The King to Marquis of Montrose*, respecting the proposed treaty with the Scotch Commissioners, which is not intended to be in any way an impediment to his proceedings, and in which the King will not consent to anything contrary to, or in diminution of, the authority of his commission. *Copy.* Jersey, Jan. 15. [O. S.]

Carte's Collection of Original Letters, vol. i. p. 356; Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. xciv.

219. *Rob. Meynell to Cottington.* A consistory will be held very speedily about the affairs of the King. Mr. Fitton is yet at Siena. Rome, Jan. 28.

220. *Hyde to Ormonde.* The news of the ill-success in Ireland injures the prospects of success at the Court of Spain; but he desires Ormonde's directions as to what he shall do in Spain towards improving the latter's condition. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, Jan. 31.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 512.

221. *Cottington and Hyde to the Prince of Orange*, reporting their audience at Madrid, the desire for peace with France, &c., as contained in the letters to Lord Jermyn, &c. *supra*. *Draught by Hyde.* Madrid, Jan. 31.

222. *The same to Sir H. de Vic.* Spain will grant the same favours with regard to the freedom of the ports as France shall grant; meanwhile, letters have been written to all the ports of Spain, that if Prince Rupert or any of his ships put in there, they be civilly treated and assisted with all they need. President Rosa is not able to do any hurt, Madrid, Jan. 31.

1650. however much he desires it. Don Alonso de Cardenas does not appear to be industrious to do ill effects, though he continues still at London. The Archduke can have no cause to complain of any commissions granted to ships by the King, if they only capture goods of the English rebels. The Duke of Lorraine is of all princes the most likely to do some notable service for the King, and they, therefore, much approve of the commission for which de Vic has written to Jersey. If a license be asked from the King of Spain for certain of his subjects to serve King Charles, it will no doubt be granted, if it can be done without noise or notice. The print of the King's picture sent by de Vic is an excellent piece, the resemblance being the nearest to the life which they have seen of that kind. They enclose a packet for Sir W. Boswell containing letters of moment.

Draught by Hyde.

Madrid, Jan. 31. 223. *Cottington and Hyde to Lord Jermyn,* chiefly upon the desire of the Spaniards for peace with France. Good reports of the successes in Ireland; much also is said of Montrose's progress in Scotland. *Draught by Hyde.*

Madrid, Jan. 31. 224. *The same to Sir Richard Browne.* They desire frequent letters of intelligence, which may be sent through the Venetian ambassador, he and the Papal Nuncio having the sole power of granting passes to any expresses to the Spanish Court. They desire also to know the conclusion of the pending cases ("pendentia's"), as well that of the Turkey gentlemen as of the Frenchman who so unworthily traduced their late glorious master. Lord Hatton ought not to be excused from writing under any pretence whatsoever. If Lord Jermyn would be vexed at their procuring 20,000*l.* from the Court of Spain for the King, they wish they could procure 40,000*l.* though it vexed him to the heart.

Draught by Hyde.

Madrid, [Feb. 1.] 225. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 8. "Wee are now in our owne house, which is very nobly furnished by the Kinge, that is, with hanginges and chayres, and two bedds for ourselves. All other accommodations for the servants and kitchin and table wee buy or hyre." Sir Benj. Wright kept them in his house two months; Hyde begs that the King will write him a very kind letter thereupon. Thinks that Mr. Long's reign is drawing towards an end. Endorsed, "R. 3 Martii."

Madrid, Feb. 1. 226. *Cottington to Nicholas.* A report that Prince Rupert has sold one of his prizes at Lisbon for about 80,000*l.* Hyde

"is growen soe proud with his fine house and garden." Letters are two months in coming from Jersey. 1650.

Endorsed, "R. $\frac{4}{14}$ Martii."

227. *Copy by Sir R. Fanshaw, of a letter from himself to Secretary Long*, upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, written at the sea-side near Galway while waiting for his passage. Relief of Waterford by the Lord Lieut., and his difficulty in inducing soldiers to enter that town. Death of Jones (Cromwell's Quarter-master-general), supposed of poison. Cromwell values one man of the revolted garrisons of Lord Inchiquin's as equal to six of his own men. Summons of the General Assembly at Kilkenny. Sir Geo. Munro's defeat in Ulster. Exertions of Inchiquin, and the jealousies raised against him. Kilcolgan, Jan. 23. [O. S.]

228. *The King to some gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk.* Has never trusted any one but Tom Blagge in all communications with them, and consequently has never given any commission to Sir Hugh Rily or any other. Has appointed a speedy treaty with the Scots; and desires consequently that they will be in readiness with as many men as they can secure. *Draught by Long.* [Jersey], Jan. 24. [O. S.]

229. *Instructions from the King* (under his sign manual, countersigned by Rob. Long) *to Cottington and Hyde*, to move the King of Spain for the restoration of Frankendale to the Elector Palatine; or else for the cession of it to King Charles, to hold for a time with the assistance of the Duke of Lorraine. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 510. Jersey, Jan. 25. [O. S.]

230. *Statement of the case respecting the refusal of the King of Spain to cede Frankendale to the Elector Palatine*, according to the Articles of Munster; with a proposal from the Duke of Lorraine, that the King of Great Britain should mediate, by requesting Spain to put the town into his possession until it be ceded to the Palatine, or the war be ended between France and Spain. [Feb. ?]

231. *Meditation and prayer by Hyde* on the anniversary of the King's murder. Jan. 30. [O. S.]

At the end is added, "A prayer made on the first of October, 1650, st. no. beinge the day that the Deane of Ely [Will. Beale] dyed," who officiated as chaplain to the ambassadors at Madrid. Four closely-written pages.

232. *Charles II to Luis de Haro*, thanking him for his goodwill to himself, and courtesies exhibited to his ambassadors.—Latin. Jersey, Jan. 31. [O. S.]

In duplicate; a rough draught by Hyde, and formal copy by a secretary.

1650. Clare, Jan. 31. [O. S.]

233. *State of affairs in Ireland.* The jealousies and insubordination among the Confederates at Kilkenny are like to ruin everything; but the two Lords (Ormonde and Inchiquin) are resolved to contend with all difficulties. Ormonde tells them that he is not obliged to give an account of his actions to any but his master, and that, as he is entrusted with the government, they ought to be satisfied with his opinion.

Endorsed, "Extract of a lre from a very knowing hand."

Madrid, Feb. 12.

234. *Hyde to Mr. Trelawney*, at Bilboa (brother of Mr. Robert Trelawney, "who was my very good friend, and whom I reckon in the number of the martyrs of these times"), requesting information on the case of one Patrick Hackett, purser to a Limerick ship (the Eagle), commissioned by the Marquis of Ormonde, now imprisoned at Bilboa on the prosecution of one Will. Francklyne, "who appears to be a person of great malice and disaffection against His Majesty." The magistrates of Bilboa are said to express great disrespect towards the King, and to show great favour to the rebels, having allowed a man-of-war of theirs to reside in the harbour, and sally out against the King's faithful subjects. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Feb.

235. *Memorial from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain*, praying for his interference in behalf of Hackett.—Spanish. *Copy.*

Madrid, Feb. 13.

236. *Hyde to Meynell.* Delay in transit of letters. Importance of union amongst Catholics for the King's service. Commendation of Father Rowe. Some are said to desire the removal of Ormonde from Ireland, but to that the King will never consent. Poverty of Cottington and Hyde. Desires to know Mr. Watson's business at Rome; some at Paris have too good an opinion of him. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Madrid, Feb. 14.

237. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 9. Complains that he has no letters either from Jersey or Paris; he has not heard from Nicholas for three months, nor from Paris since Dec. 21, in spite of his repeated letters. No reply has been sent to the overtures from Spain towards a treaty.

Endorsed by Nicholas, "Grumbling lre."

Madrid, Feb. 14.

238. *Cottington and Hyde to Lord Jermyn*, complaining of the non-receipt of letters, and recommending the bearer, Mr. Sheldon, the eldest son "of the good house of Beely, whose family at this time suffers very eminently in our good cause." *Copy by Edgeman.*

239. *Cottington to Father Wilford at Rome.* Desires to enter into correspondence. If the Pope and the Catholics will really assist the King, "as great an advantage will accrew to the Catholique religion as hath been offered these many yeeres," and the King will acknowledge any offices done that way in as gracious a manner as can be desired. Watson was throughout the Rebellion a very furious instrument of it; but before the King's murder he withdrew into France, pretending an aversion from what they meant hereafter to do; at Paris he contrived to insinuate himself into the good opinion of some Catholics and clergy; but there is some reason to believe that he is still employed by the rebels, and much relied on by them. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1650. Madrid, Feb. 14.

240. *The same to Father Roe,* much to the same purpose as the foregoing; desiring him to consult with the Duke de Infantado, the Spanish ambassador, and promising to obtain from the King the letter which he desires. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, Feb. 14.

241. *Cottington and Hyde to the Queen Dowager,* desiring to know whether there is any probability of a peace between France and Spain. *Copy by Hyde.* Madrid, Feb. 25.

242. *The same to Lord Jermyn.* Are glad that the Venetian ambassador is to inform the Queen of whatsoever passes towards the treaty between France and Spain; the Venetian ambassador at Madrid seems exceedingly to depend upon the Queen's power in that negotiation. Complain of being slighted by Card. Richelieu in his returning an answer to the Spanish Court on some matter which they had mentioned through the Venetian ambassador rather than through them. It is reported that one Dr. Bonde is coming to Spain as agent for the rebels. They desire to hear more frequently about the King's movements; the last letter from Jersey was of Nov. 6 or 10. *Copy by Hyde.* Madrid, Feb. 25.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 515.

243. *The same to Sir Richard Browne,* complaining of his silence and the lack of intelligence. *Copy by Hyde.* Madrid, Feb. 25.

244. *The same to Lord Jermyn.* Conference with de Haro on the terms of peace with France; Spain will cede Roussillon on the French side of the Pyrenees, but will not consent to the giving up any part of Catalonia, which was not conquered, but revolted; a general amnesty will be granted to the Catalonians with confirmation of all liberties, and only a Viceroy sent to govern the province. *Copy by Hyde.* Madrid, March 2.

1650. Madrid, March 2. 245. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 10. He has not heard one word from Jersey, or of the King's purposes, in four months. The Governor and Dick Harding have never written at all, Nicholas but once. "What is done in England, Scotland or Irelande, I should better have knowne if I had beene at Constantinople."

Madrid, March 4. 246. *The same to the same;* No. 11, acknowledging the receipt last night of two letters from Nicholas, Nos. 3 and 4, dated Nov. 24 and Jan. 26. The letters for Jersey and for the Louvre are sent under cover to Sir R. Browne. It is an even lay the Scots will not send to treat if Montrose do not drive them to it.

March 4. "The English Cloyster in Cambray." 247. *Anne Cary* (in religion, Sister Clementia de Sancta Maria Magdalena), *sister of Lucius, Lord Falkland, to Hyde,* requesting him (with great professions of deference and submission to Hyde's better judgment) to procure for her sole surviving brother Patrick (who, in her opinion and in that of all who know him, is equal in all kinds to her brother Falkland) some employment, either with King Charles or with the King of Spain. He is a very good Catholic, and therefore has been constrained to live out of his own country ever since he was a child.

[March.] 248. *Draught, in Hyde's hand, of a Memorial* from Hyde and Cottington to the King of Spain, respecting the cession of the town of Frankendale.

[March.] 249. "*Motifs* pour persuader le roy d'Espaigne de consentir au deport de la ville de Frankendal entre les mains du Roy de la Grand Bretaigne."

London, Feb. 27. [O.S.] 250. *Letter of English news,* addressed "A Mons. Mons. Ledison." Sir John Davers, one of the new Council of State, has been turned out of Parliament, and deprived of his place as Custos Rotulorum of Wilts. Ascham is gone for Spain; before his departure he said he expected some affront at landing. Charles Vane has gone for Portugal. If Dr. Donne's gout would have suffered he would have gone for Venice, having dedicated a volume of his father's sermons to the Keepers of the Seal. Story of a captain cheating some merchants out of a ship, by accusing them of drinking the King's health. Business of the Isle of Providence is debated. Reports from Ireland, and of the landing of Montrose. Sheriff Wilson, one of the King's judges, is dead; one who made his last will denied him to be mad, as reported, but in a deep

melancholy. Sheriff Bide is sick likewise, and hath confessed the proclamation against the King much troubleth him. Letters to the writer to be directed, "For Mr. John Carpenter, of Ottford, in Kent," under cover to Mr. Francis Eglesfeild, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Marigold. The committee for news break open letters craftily; they use one Harris, an engraver, who takes any seal perfectly. This Harris is a notable tergiversator, and proffereth sundry royalists to have their letters carried *frank*, as he calls it. 1650.

251. *Inchiquin to the Lord Lieutenant.* Account of some prize-ships; a French vessel at Dingle; a Dutch ship restored. He intends to enter county Cork with 500 horse, unless his excellency thinks it fitter that they should follow Cromwell, who is gone Clonmel-ward. No date or place.

Endorsed, "Rec. Feb. 28."

252. *Robert Meynell to Cottington.* Card. Capponi and himself are surprised at the Pope's delaying to summon a Congregation about the King's business. Two things may perhaps retard his proceedings; firstly, Father Bapthorp's mission from the King and Cottington, independently of Meynell's, which might have lessened his reputation had he not contrived to gain information about it; and secondly, the presence of Abbot Crelly, an Irish Cistercian, who was much countenanced by the late Nuncio Rinuccini and the Irish O'Nealists, and has some business, certainly to the King's prejudice. Card. Capponi intends to press the King's business home to His Holiness in Consistory on the 14th inst. A letter from Mr. Proger came seasonably by the last post, which contained the King's commands to satisfy all who might be concerned in it that his treaty with the Scots should not prejudice his Catholic subjects. Rome, March 12.

253. *Sir W. Curtius to Sir H. de Vic.* Affairs of the Elector of Treves. Prospects of the treaty between Sweden and Germany. General Wrangel is held in esteem by the Elector of Bavaria. The Generalissimo will attend to Lord Widdrington's wishes about the pictures.—French. Frankfurt, March $\frac{3}{13}$.

254. *Intelligence from Mr. Trethewy* of the King's departure from Jersey (followed by Lord Hopton, &c.) and journey through France to Beauvais, where the Queen met him. The Queen is to return to Paris on March 16, when the King will go on to Breda. Report of Montrose's departure for Scotland. Lord Jermyn has surrendered his commission for the government of Jersey for 6000 pistoles, and Lord Percy Beauvais, Feb. 23–March 15.

1650. his for Guernsey; the Duke of York (who remains in Jersey) is made Governor of the first and superintendent of the rest, and Sir George Carteret his lieutenant. The Duke is also made High Admiral. The Marchioness of Ormonde is to return to Caen on March 16.

March 17. 255. *Short note from Don Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington* respecting an audience.—Spanish.

Brussels, March 18. 256. *Patrick Cary to Hyde.* Account of his life and troubles; his brother, Lord Falkland, took his education as a Catholic so ill that he never after heard from him, and his "very nothing" of portion was detained in his hands; the late Pope gave him an abbey, and a priory *in commendam*, with several pensions, but since his death the pensions have been lost, an inundation wasted the priory in Sicily, and havoc was made of the abbey by the wars in Naples and by banditti; endeavours are being made to procure him a canonry at Rome of 200*l.* a-year, whereby he might live, and not be obliged to take orders (a thing which he is less willing to do since his poor nephew Falkland's death); he begs Hyde to procure an order from Spain to the Ministers of State at Brussels to provide for him; he has a last refuge (perchance the happiest), but to that he dares not recur until he has tried all other ways. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 535.

Madrid, March 18. 257. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 12. A very long letter in answer to the two mentioned in his letter of March 4. Vindicates himself from Nicholas' charge of deceiving and abandoning him by persuading him to remain with the Court at St. Germain's, while he himself went on the embassy to Madrid, which was a simple act of obedience to the King's command. At the same time, knowing that he lies under a great weight of envy and prejudice with many persons, he thinks it is well that he should retire for a while, since he will be able to serve the King more effectually by his absence; he makes no question, however, but that, by the grace of God, he shall outlive all that prejudice. He has heard much from other hands of Sir John Berkeley, which he is very sorry for, because he knows he is in his heart an honest man, and could not be corrupted to do anything he did not believe right, though he hath great infirmities of overvaluing himself; it is strange that he trusts Mr. Long, whom he knows as well as Nicholas and Hyde do. Lord Gerrard is a gallant young man, but always wants a friend by him. It was a great discouragement and vexation to see the King do a thing so contrary to reason and his own judgment as to

appoint Lord Percy Governor of Guernsey, "for alwayes when I spake to him of that man, he seemed to understande him as well as I did." The King knows Lord Jermyn to be a vain, shallow, false man; but it is his weakness not publicly to detect what privately he abhors. If Hyde did not hope he would shortly outgrow that infirmity, it would break his heart. Wishes the King may receive service from Sir R. Greenevill, but the man is of a very odd humour. Fears Dick Fanshaw is lost, on account of his not hearing from Ireland. Hopes no clamour of the Irish will prejudice the King against Ormonde, on whose virtue, reputation and interest, the restoration of the King exceedingly depends. Expresses strong disapprobation of the treaty with the Scots, the terms of which will greatly puff up that insolent people; they will compel the King to take the Covenant himself and enjoin it upon others; but for those who advise the King to comply with them, to think either that he will be excused from the Covenant, or that he and all may take it and break it afterwards, is such folly and atheism that they should be ashamed to avow or think it. If Hyde were at Breda he would rather fly to the Indies than be involved in such counsels. Will pay Nicholas 100*l.* as soon as he can; though his wife be in danger of starving within three months, and he himself has not one pistole. Is suspected of courting the Queen's favour, but he could as easily turn witch and give himself to the devil as descend to any little vile arts and tricks to gain the favour of any one. His only thought day and night is how he may best serve the King, yet he would not do that which he thought ought not to be done to restore him to his own and the dominion of the world. The Spanish Court is as void of justice, wisdom, or any virtue that can make it subsist long, as any he ever saw; and the whole people inclined to all that mutiny and madness which possessed the English before their ruin. *Original, followed by a copy by Edgeman.* 1650.

The first part is printed from Edgeman's copy in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. pp. 523–5; the remainder from the original in vol. iii. pp. 13–16.

258. *Hyde to Sir Toby Mathew.* Character of de Haro. They will desire the Count of Swatzenburgh [Schwarzenburgh] to recommend the case of the Canon [Patrick Carey] to the Archduke. Remarks on the state of affairs in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Wake, in expiation of his gross errors, will undertake the charge of Sir T. Mathew's commission about the present, himself. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Madrid, March 18.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 525.

259. *Draught* (in Hyde's hand, in two portions) of an address from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain, informing Madrid, March 18.

1650. him that in consequence of Montrose's progress in the reduction of the ill-affected persons in Scotland, an address has been sent from that Kingdom with propositions for the uniting the whole nation in the King's service, and that Commissioners are to meet the King on the 25th of the present month at Breda; if the union be accomplished, the King intends to make the north part of Scotland his way to Ireland. They beg for a secret loan of such a sum of money as may suffice for his present support, he being meanwhile like to find himself in many distresses.

Followed by—

A somewhat altered copy of the same memorial.

Madrid, March 18. 260. *Cottington and Hyde to the Queen of Bohemia*, relative to the proposed cession of Frankendale by the King of Spain. They wait for further directions from her and the Prince Elector, the breach or suspension of the whole peace in Germany having put them to a stand in the negotiation.

Copy by Hyde.

Madrid, March 18. 261. *The same to Lord Jermyn.* They will forbear further meddling in the treaty between France and Spain, unless they receive direct commands from the Queen, or are called upon at Madrid to some office towards it. Extravagance of the Scottish demands; they hope Montrose will most advance the treaty. They expect an audience this evening, at which they will present the King's necessities.

Copy by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 527.

Madrid, March 18. 262. *Hyde to Queen Henrietta.* Account of their audience with the King of Spain that evening, who promised a speedy answer to their application. Fears lest too great concessions should be made to the Scots.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 527.

Madrid, March 18. 263. *The same to Lady Morton.* Alludes to the death of her husband, the marriage of George, and the intended marriage of Ned with another cousin. Will send the beads she bespeaks. Advice about the settlement of her affairs in Scotland. Will serve Jack Berkeley as much as he would serve her, for he is heartily his friend; but is exceedingly troubled to hear the liberty Jack takes of censuring the dead and living, which gives his enemies (of whom he hath a great stock) too great an advantage. Exceedingly wonders what the King means by saying that he made him give way to her mistress's (i. e. the Princess Henrietta's, change of) religion, except it be that he could not advise him what to do

when he saw the Queen's passion and resolution, the King having no place whither he could remove her, nor means of supporting her. Sorry for the ill impressions made by mercenary informers upon the Queen against Nicholas and Hopton, who are men of honour and honesty. Would tell her of a masque at the Spanish Court the Saturday before Shrovetide, and the excellent order and beauty of the ladies, did she not say that he is out of his sphere when he talks of ladies. Severely condemns the treaty with the Scots; "it is an excellent expedient to draw God's blessing upon us, to have noe other excuse for taking an oth then that they resolve not to keepe it at the same time they take it; for without doubt none of your Court can wish the Covenant should be kept * * * * yet they are content every body should take it." They forget "there is another Court to appeare in when we are out of this." Urges her to prayer for protection and guidance in her new condition [of widowhood.] 1650.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 528.

264. *Hyde to Sir John Berkeley*, arguing strongly against the treaty with the Scots, as being on their side an attempt to cozen, and as being infinite in its demands; as being on the King's side, based upon intended perjury. Apology for those who have said it was a happy thing the Duke of Hamilton did not succeed; for if he had prevailed and had done all which he and his army were engaged to do, "we have noe reason to believe that Croune and Kingdom would have been in a much better condition than they are now; nor have I heard this otherwise answered, then that he meant not to doe what he had sworne * * * * God Almighty does not favour combinations entred into with such perjury, and resolutions of perjury at the times of taking the othes." To gain the men of Edinburgh the King must plainly renounce the peace of Ireland, and consequently all his reasonable hope of that kingdom. Madrid, March 18.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 520.

265. *The same to Dr. Morley;* at great length. Regrets that the Dean of Peterborough meets not with better encouragement, which both the Queen and Lord Jermyn promised he should have. Has written to Lady Morton on her affairs. Exceedingly troubled that J. B[erkeley] (whom he loves with all his heart) has suffered himself to be deceived by vain and shallow men, and so transported as to do the honest Secretary [Nicholas] ill offices with the Queen, while he joins with a false, dishonest man [Jermyn?], who is his own greatest enemy. The hindering the King's journey to Ireland was a Madrid, March 18.

1650. business which honest men might differ in. Remarks on the insolent carriage of the Scottish commissioners. Men who have done all the mischief they could, come now to Court, and domineer upon the same seditious principles, and expect to be caressed. Scandal of Col. Massey's coming to Court as a convert, when at the same time he published declarations justifying all he had done during the Rebellion. Extravagance of the Scottish demands, which make what ought to be done clear to all; they plainly tell the King that he is to expect the same usage from them his father had, that they will swear over again to be as bad as ever, that they will destroy every honest man of his three kingdoms, &c.; the King then has only to consider whether all they can do for him be worth this price, he must consult only with God Almighty, and his conscience and his reason. (He is of an excellent understanding and virtuous disposition). Hyde himself, being branded by the world as an enemy to peace and a breaker of treaties, is not sorry that he is out of the way. Objections to the King's submitting (as proposed by Morley) four questions to the Presbyteries of France and Holland respecting, 1. The employment of excommunicated persons; 2. The employment of Catholic subjects; 3. Presbyterian government; 4. The lawfulness of Episcopacy. His heart aches for "poore Lady Isabella; * * * it is a horrid thing that no friends in England should have charity enough to provide for her." He is studying the Spanish histories, which the Spaniards are careful of writing, although they have few learned men, and out of them he informs himself more of the state of England than he could do by the English Chronicles.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

With a few omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. pp. 516–520.

Madrid, March 18. 266. *Cottington and Hyde to Secretary Long.* Complaint of the non-receipt of intelligence. Will press the King's necessities upon the King of Spain at an audience this night. The latter sent his most powerful commands and advice to Owen O'Neill to comply in all things with the Marquis of Ormonde. They desire that the King will send a kind letter to Sir B. Wright, who deserves it well. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, March 22. 267. *Sir John Berkeley to Hyde.* Vindicates the treating with the Scots; it can never sink into his head that a Cabal of Herbert, Windham, Eliot, Progers, Loving, Gerrard, Nicholas, Hopton, &c., are men of more tender consciences than other men. The opposing an imaginary power which the Queen has with the King is the strongest link which unites these. Berkeley's master, the Duke of York, applied for

leave to go in the fleet with Prince Robert, but the King did not approve. Notice of the various posts held by Sir George Carteret. Lord Byron and Berkeley have been put out of the Bedchamber for calmly supporting the treaty when the Duke passionately opposed it. Sir Rich. Greenville was recommended by the Cabalists to the King as the sole delight of the West of England; but a messenger has returned from thence with this signification, that they would have nothing to do with him, and that Berkeley would be more welcome. The latter has the King's grant to go ambassador to Turkey, but cannot obtain the necessary money. 1650.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 530, where for "1000*l.*" read "5000*l.*"

268. *Lord Digby to Hyde.* In reply to the letter written by the latter in November, he will endeavour industriously and with secrecy to do whatever Hyde may desire, being confident he will not employ him in anything prejudicial to his honour and interests in the [French] service wherein he is engaged. He will carry the cipher with him to Arras, whither he is going in a few days to command upon that frontier, under M. de Villetier. Paris, March 22.

269. *Hyde to R. Meynell.* Complains of the dilatoriness of the Pope in declaring what he will do for the King. Desires that he may be pressed for an immediate supply of money. Madrid, March 25.

Copy by Edgeman.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 531.

270. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 13. The Spaniards are a wretched, miserable, proud, senseless people; nothing but a miracle can preserve the crown. Lord Cottington is not esteemed by them; a rough way is the best for dealing with them. Dick Fanshaw has arrived at Malaga, and is coming with his wife, children, and a family of 12 persons; what shift he will be able to make to live, Hyde cannot imagine. He himself does not know how to get either bread or money. Madrid, April 4.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 16. (Erroneously dated April 14.)

271. *Cottington and Hyde to the King.* Account of their negotiations relative to the cession of Frankendale, which were broken off by the news that the treaty in Germany was dissolved or interrupted. Madrid, April 4.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

272. *Address from the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland to the King* (signed by the Earls of Cassilis and Lothian, A. Brodie, J. Smith, Geo. Wynrame and Al. Jaffray), presenting the following propositions, 1. That he subscribe to Breda, March 25. April 4.

1650. the Covenant and establish Presbyterian government and worship; 2. That he acknowledge the authority of the preceding sessions of Parliament and ratify their acts; 3. That he put in execution all Acts of Parliament against the toleration of Popery, annul all treaties contrary thereto, &c.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. li.

Breda, March 25. April 4. 273. *The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland to the King* (signed by the Earl of Cassilis, A. Brodie, Jo. Livingstone, Ja. Wood, and G. Hutchesone), desiring the acceptance of the Covenant, and protesting against the toleration granted to Popery and the commission given to Montrose.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. liii.

March 25. [O. S.] 274. "*Propositiones* a præsentibus gubernatoribus status regni Scotiæ ad sereniss. Magnæ Britanniæ regem."

"Juramentum;" the oath proposed by the Scots to the King.

Printed, in English, in the Appendix to vol. ii. p. lxiv.

[March.] 275. *Private Advice* to the Commissioners, sent from Scotland to the King, as to the assurances of entire support which are to be given to him provided he will take the Covenant, with the reasons which are to be urged against the King's going to Ireland.

Louvain, April 6. 276. *Father George Dillon to Sir H. de Vic.* To prevent the giving credence to false reports from Ireland, he, having left Ireland last Sept., writes to declare that the Lord Lieut. and the Confederates were then at peace, the former agreeing to all the demands of the latter for the splendour and advancement of their religion. The late disasters are not to be attributed to any neglect or infidelity of the Lord Lieut., he being of all men the most interested in the King's service.

April 9. 277. *The King's reply to the letters of Apr. 4, from the Commissioners of the Parliament and Church of Scotland*, desiring to know whether the proposals therein contained represent their full demands. *Draught by Long.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. liv.

Rome, April 12. 278. *Father Thomas Babthorpe to Lord Cottington;* No. 4. He has requested the Pope to direct his Nuncio to treat with Cottington at Madrid; but the Pope will not take any notice of any proposition he can make, because he has no commission from the King in writing. If Cottington can make any proposals from the King for the good of Catholics, he had better forward them through the Nuncio.

279. *Rob. Meynell to Lord Cottington;* No. 5. The Pope is now much cooled on account of the treaty at Breda. Mr. Fitton is at Rome, but has neither commission nor instruction. Positive promises must be made by the King, under his hand and seal, or nothing of moment will be effected. Father Rowe has left Rome, and purposes to see the King; he is a man of great worth and infinite zeal to the King's service. 1650. Rome, April 13.

With small omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 532.

280. *Reply to the King from the Commissioners of the Parliament* (signed as before), that their letter of $\frac{\text{March } 25}{\text{April } 4}$ contains the propositions they are commanded to tender. April $\frac{4}{14}$.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. liv.

281. *Reply from the Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland* (signed as before), that their previous letter contains the substance of all which they were desired to present. April $\frac{4}{14}$.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lv.

282. *Memorial delivered by Hyde and Cottington to the King of Spain* at an audience on Easter Tuesday, praying for payment to Sir Benj. Wright, a resident at Madrid, of certain great sums lent by him to the Spanish crown in 1643. Madrid, April 16.

Draught by Hyde.

283. *News from Breda of general affairs;* endorsed, "Mr. Trethewy." Notice of the negotiations with the Scottish Commissioners. The Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Marquis of Newcastle have been sworn in of the Council. Prince Rupert with 11 ships and some fireships is at Lisbon, where he is protected by the King from the rebel fleet lying at the mouth of the river. Montrose is said to have landed on the main-land from the Orkneys, and to be encreasing daily. A plot to murder Sir John Grenvile and some officers in church at Scilly, and seize on the island, was discovered on the very day appointed; and the Lieut.-Col. of the Irish, with several others, was executed for it. The Duke of York is in Jersey. April 21.

284. *J. D.* (endorsed, "Mr. Trethewy") *to Edgeman,* apparently enclosing the preceding paper of news. Mrs. Protten was lately there, seeking relief for the loss of a ship belonging to her husband; taken, as she said, by some of the Irish frigates. Breda, April 22.

285. *R. W.* [i. e. *Mr. Watson*] *to William Edgeman at Madrid.* Extravagance of the demands of the Scottish Breda, April 22.

1650. Commissioners, "brazen-fac'd rebels and barbarous bruites." Conference between the Marquis of Newcastle and the Earl of Cassilis on the subject, in which the latter rebuked the former for his customary swearing. The Prince of Orange has gone away after vainly endeavouring to work the Commissioners to some moderation; telling them that he thought they intended little peace and that he would so declare unto the world. Sir George Radcliffe asked the Earl of Cleveland at Beauvais if it were true that he had become a Presbyterian; the Earl answered with an oath in his anger, that whosoever called him Presbyterian he would cane or beat him. Secretary Long objected to a proposal of Ormonde's at Council, that one of the King's Chaplains should be sent for to inform his conscience, on the ground of their partiality; the Scottish clergy, however, have daily audiences. There is a general ill opinion of Sir George Carteret, the Governor of Jersey, and Bigges, the chief instrument he uses. Notice of Mrs. [Protten's] endeavours to obtain the restitution of her husband's ship and goods (see preceding letter); she has obtained from the King what order she desired, with a commission for her husband to be captain of any ship he can bring out of England.

Madrid, April 25. 286. *Cottington and Hyde to the King*, with an account of an audience with the King of Spain, wherein they urged upon him the cession of Frankendale to the Prince Elector, and remonstrated against the reception of Ascham (who has just landed in Spain) as an agent from the rebels. A postscript adds, that it has been resolved that Frankendale shall be ceded to the Elector. *Copy by Edgeman.*

With postscript by Hyde.

Madrid, April 25. 287. *Hyde to Sir John Berkeley.* Desires to know what those reasonable demands of the Scots are to which he thinks the King could, and ought to, consent. Vindicates the Council from his censures for their opposition. Approves of his design for Turkey, if only he can go through with it, but fears it is not possible. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.*

Madrid, April 25. 288. *The same to Patrick Carey*, in reply to his letter of March 18. Professes great friendship; is assured that Patrick's brother, who was a person of incomparable virtue, would not have proved unkind; informs him of the great poverty of the Spanish Court, insomuch that there is an universal stop of all pensions, so that he cannot expect any supply in that way; but urges him to delay his resolution of entering into a monastery, since now "only Harry" is left, and some kind

of obligation may consequently rest on him to preserve a great name. 1650.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

With an omission, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 538.

289. *Hyde to Ann Carey.* Nothing to be expected from Spain by her brother. Has written to Secretary Nicholas to recommend him to the King. Knew not, before the arrival of the last ordinary, of the death of her nephew, which should make some impression on her brother in dissuading him from the course to which he is inclined. Madrid, April 25.

Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

290. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 14. Fears his eighth letter was lost, which contained a letter to Lady Isabella Thynne, enclosing one to Ormonde. Laments the treaty with the Scots. Poor Sir George Carteret is regarded in Paris as a reprobate. A fresh grant of the government of Jersey has been made to Lord Jermyn. Mr. Long is a spy upon all; the King knows it and neglects to remedy it. Hyde and Cottington have written to the King about the ambassador to Spain from the rebels (Ascham). They hope to obtain a supply for the King which is to be used for Ireland. They hear that the Queen of Sweden has invited the King; but if Montrose be in Scotland he had better go thither and probably Hamilton would join. The giving Garters when the ceremonies cannot be observed is not for the honour of the order; God forbid Jermyn should have one. Recommends Patrick Carey, brother to Lord Falkland, to Nicholas and the King; it would be the greatest comfort if any good turn might be done him, as he is a person of excellent parts and able to do good service. Madrid, April 26.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 17.

291. *Reply of the King* to the three propositions contained in the letter of the Scottish Parliamentary Commissioners of April 4, assenting to the first and second *in terminis*, and to the third with the exception of the clause of the declaring void all treaties and agreements made with Papists; and declaring that as soon as he comes to Scotland he will take an oath for the observance of the Covenant, &c. April 27.

Part (from another copy) in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lviii, *note*.

Another copy of the King's reply, in a different form but to the same effect.

Followed by the two following notes, on separate papers:—

"His Majestie would declare (in a paper apart) that all treating and agreements made with the Irish rebels are null and voyde."

1650. "As to the third proposition, His Majestie will grant the same *in terminis*, when hee comes into Scotland, if the Parliament of that kingdome shall desire the same."

A third copy, see under May 9.

Breda, April 27. 292. *The seven demands of the King* (under his sign manual) addressed to the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, for the full exercise of his regal authority, security of his person, restoration of the Lords and others of the Engagement, &c. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lv.

April. 293. *Reply of the Scottish Parliamentary Commissioners to the King's demands* (not signed or dated), consenting more or less to all except the third ("that there be a reconciliation of all parties and an union of them in His Majesty's service"), which is passed over *sub silentio*. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lvi.

April 30. 294. *Draught of the King's reply*, assenting *in terminis* to a proposition from the Scottish Kirk Commissioners for his taking an oath to observe the Covenant, &c.

April 30. 295. *Don Luis Mendez de Haro to the English ambassadors;* a letter of compliment on their proposed journey to San Lorenzo.—Spanish.

No date. 296. *Cottington to Meynell* in reply to his letters of March 12 and of April 13. Vindicates his employment of Father Babthorpe's services against Meynell's jealousy. Believes that the change in the Pope's inclination is not owing to the treaty at Breda, but to a strange fancy infused by some Irish agents that the interest of the Catholic religion will be better preserved by submission to Cromwell. If the Pope expects positive engagements from the King, so the King on his part would require definite intimations of what assistance he should receive. Does not desire to press for conference with the Nuncio at Madrid if it is not to be free, and the Nuncio to have liberty to offer terms as well as accept. His letters are sent through Babthorpe, because as he is rector of the English College, they are not likely then to miscarry.

Copy by Edgeman.

With small omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 534.

Breda, May 2. 297. *Draught of the letter from the King to the Committee of Estates of Scotland*, informing them of his acceptance of the Commissioners' propositions, and particularly of those concerning religion and the Covenant.

298. *Draught of the letter to the Commissioners of the General Assembly* to the same effect. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lvii. 1650. Breda, May 2.

299. *The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland* (Earl of Cassilis, A. Brodie, Jo. Livingstone, Ja. Wood, G. Hutchesone) *to the King*, acknowledging his assent to their propositions, and requesting him to sign the Covenant at once, or to declare his purpose of doing so upon his arrival in Scotland. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lvii. Breda, April 23. May 3.

300. *J. T[rethewy] to Edgeman.* The fair Mdlle. Ann Dumaresque is married to Mons. St. Owen. Mr. John Jane is settled at Jersey in the employment concerning prizes, &c., which Mr. Biggs had who is now chief clerk of the Duke's kitchen. Wiseman is in great favour with the Presbyterians. Last week, "wee had 20 glasses a-peice and had mention of noe other helth but honest Mr. C[lotterbook] and Mr. E[dgeman] and our friends at Madrid." Breda, May 5.

301. *The Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland* (the Earls of Cassilis and Lothian, A. Brodie, G. Wynrame, J. Smith, Al. Jaffray) *to the King*, remonstrating against his refusal to disallow and annul all treaties and engagements for the toleration of the Popish religion in any of his dominions. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lviii. Breda, April 27. May 7.

302. *Sir John Berkeley to Hyde:* see under Sept. 30. May 7.

303. *The Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland* (Cassilis, Lothian, Brodie, Smith, Wynrame and Jaffray) *to the King*, upon his assent to their propositions, inviting him to go into Scotland, and including their reply to his demands of April 27. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lviii. Followed by a copy of the same. Breda, May 9.

304. *The King's reply to the propositions of the Scottish Commissioners*, as under April 27, with a marginal note to the King's conditional consent to the third proposition upon his coming to Scotland, that this consent was signed privately, and committed to the secret custody of Lord Cassilis. [See Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lviii, *note.*] April 27 and

Followed by—

The Commissioners' Letter of Invitation to the King, as above. *Copies.* April 20. May 9.

1650. Rome, May 10. 305. *Rob. Meynell to Hyde.* No hopes of help from the Pope, who has entirely cooled, partly because Ireland is supposed to be lost, and partly because they take it for granted that the King runs the Presbyterian way with the Scots, and that he is governed by the same strain of counsellors as his father and grandfather, who were ever prejudicial to the ends and interests of Rome. Father Rowe has left Rome; Mr. Fitton returns to Sienna at the end of the month.

Breda, May 12. 306. *Rich. Watson to Edgeman.* Enough is known of the treaty with the Scots to make every honest subject's heart ache. "Our religion is gone, and within few dayes is expected the funerall of our Liturgie which is dead allreadie." The Scottish ministers consulted yesterday how to remove the King's chaplains. The rebels in England laugh at the whole business; and the Scots already laugh at the complying Lords, while they commend those who do not comply for standing on their conscience. Sir William Boswell is dead; it is thought Mr. Denham (if not Sir E. Nicholas) will have his place. Mrs. Freeman is said to be dead in Ireland; Mr. Lisle and Watson are plotting to get her place for Edgeman's charge. Sir Phil. Carteret in Jersey is privately married to the beautiful Mrs. Anne Dumaresque: and Mrs. Chace is brought to bed there of a boy.

Madrid, May 21. 307. *Hyde to the Countess of Morton.* Unreasonableness of her daughter's journey [to Scotland]. Prospect of reconciliation of "George" to his parents; he and "Ned" had better remain where they are in quiet till the King be in a better condition to use their service. Validity of her jointure, although made after the debts were incurred; her mother has the papers which were obtained from the Duchess of Buckingham. She had better get her son to her; "You have, I thinke, no more sonnes but him and Robbin." Believes that J. B. hath none of those opinions some men accuse him of, but sometimes he says things capable of misconstruction. Unsuspiciousness of Hyde's disposition, but however often deceived in consequence, he has never twice been cozened by one man. If Dr. Harding and Lord Byron have become Presbyterians, they will be ashamed of it. Nobody relies so much upon miracles as those who promise themselves any good from the Presbyterians; most that they have hitherto proposed to the King has been very wicked and sinful, and calculated only to encrease his misery by prostituting his conscience and honour to their abominable conclusions. The Countess seems to be too much transported with the sense of her own particular condition; yet if she

were in Scotland, what peace could she enjoy in a continual alarm of war, and in company whose conversation is worse than the war? Nay, were she in England, with those she loves best, would not the perpetual fear of having those friends hourly seized and dragged to some gaol or gallows, and the daily hearing the most wicked things said and seeing them done, lessen the pleasure of living in that air? There is no trouble and vexation (bodily health excepted) which it is not in our own power to remedy and allay. Communication with friends, recourse to the conclusions of her own reason and experience, will relieve her when in over much affliction; and trust in God's care will enable her to bear sufferings with no less ease than if without them, "in exchange wherof our pride and our passion, our affections and our appetite, would give us vexation enough." *Copy.* 1650.

Endorsed by Hyde with the date of May 23.

308. *Hyde to Mr. Patrick Carey.* Hopes he has not yet entered into any such condition as will render him incapable of any other. Suggests the possibility of his being employed as the King's agent at Rome; there are such factions amongst ecclesiastical persons that if any service is to be done to the King there, it must be by a layman. Don Anthonio de Aragon, brother-in-law to Don Luis de Haro, has been declared a cardinal. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.* Madrid, May 22.

309. *The same to Lady Isabella* [*Thynne*]. Remarks on the extravagance of the demands of the Scottish Commissioners. What neighbour has she at Caen, and is Mr. Hollis in those parts? *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.* Madrid, May 22.

310. *The same to Mr. Wake,* respecting the debt due from the King of Spain to Sir Benj. Wright, than whom Hyde has not in his time met with a man more honest and generous, and less transported with a vile, narrow consideration of his own profit. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.* Madrid, May 22.

311. *The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland* (Cassilis, A. Brodie, Jo. Livingston, Ja. Wood, G. Hutchesone) *to the King,* desiring fuller satisfaction from him with regard to the oath and the agreement with the Irish, requiring also his withdrawal from all persons Popishly or Prelatically affected, and, on his going to Scotland, all persons excepted in the Propositions, and all against whom the Kirk and Kingdom have just exception, particularly his chaplains. Breda, May $\frac{13}{23}$.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lxii.

1650. Madrid, May 23. 312. *Hyde to Sir Toby Matthew.* He writes by his secretary since Sir Toby cannot read his hand; but the King says that his hand, which writes not one good letter, is more legible than the other fine one, which makes all the letters so like that they are not easy to be distinguished. Observations on the treaty with the Scots; on the shortsightedness of foreign Roman Catholic princes in not assisting the King against rebels who contend for the liberty not of England only but of mankind; and on the failure of an application from Sir T. Matthew to the Archduke at Brussels for a canonry [for Patrick Carey. Comp. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 537].

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Part in Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 54.

Madrid, May 26. 313. *Cottington and Hyde to De Haro,* submitting the following Proposals relative to Sir B. Wright's case, and desiring an interview when it has been considered.—Spanish and English.

In Edgeman's hand; and an English draught in Hyde's hand.

[May 26.] 314. *Proposals on behalf of Sir Benjamin Wright* for the settlement of his accounts with the King of Spain, and for entering into a new contract to supply the latter with 150,000 crowns. *In duplicate.*

Draught in Hyde's hand, and copy in Edgeman's, followed by a Spanish translation in Edgeman's hand.

[May 26?] 315. *Representation* [to the King of Spain] in behalf of Sir B. Wright and his proposals.—Spanish.

Written by a Spanish hand.

[May.] 316. *Remonstrance from Cottington and Hyde,* addressed to the King of Spain, against the reception of an agent from the "bloody and inhumane rebells of Englande, a rabble of infamous traytors, who have exposed the dignity and sacred function of princes to the contempt and tryumph of the rude vulgar, and washed ther handes in the pretious bloode of an annoynted Christian Kinge, for no other reason but for beinge a Kinge." In their Act for dissolving the Monarchy of England they have also expressed their insolent malice towards the King of Spain, and presumed to censure his wise and just proceedings in the kingdom of Naples, of which, if he has not been informed thereof, a transcript shall be sent.

Draught in Hyde's hand.

May 27. 317. *Note from the same to Geronimo de la Torre,* enclosing (in obedience to command) the extract (which follows in Spanish on the next leaf) from the Declaration of

the Commons of Jan. 15, $164\frac{8}{9}$, to which reference is made in the preceding letter to the King, condemning the Spanish King's "sangriente violacion" of the peace made with the people of Naples; mentioning also the sending of the English original, for the purpose of comparison.—Spanish. 1650.

Copy by Edgeman.

318. *Copies by Edgeman*, of the preceding note, and (in English and Spanish) of the extract; with a notice that a book has been published by authority in England, "written by this man who comes now agent from the rebells," against monarchical government, [*scil.* Ascham's book "Of the confusions and revolutions of Government," published in 1649,] of which they will, as soon as they receive a copy, give His Majesty an account. May 27.

319. *Instructions from the Parliament of Scotland to their Commissioners at Breda*, insisting, i. Upon the King's consenting to the propositions *in terminis;* ii. Upon the exclusion from access to the King of all persons who fall within the first or second class of the Act of classes made in 1646 and 1649; iii. Upon the exclusion from Scotland of the Duke of Hamilton and fifteen other persons specified by name. Edinburgh, May 18. [O. S.]

In duplicate.

The first copy is an original extract signed by J. Jhonston, Clerk Register.
Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lix.

320. *The four propositions submitted to the King*, with the form in which the Parliament requires his assent *in terminis;* being "the frame herewith sent," mentioned in the preceding Instructions; signed by J. Jhonston. May 18. [O. S.]

Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 147.

321. *Declaration by the Scottish Parliament*, limiting and qualifying the Commissioners' Letter of Invitation to the King, and considerably modifying their reply to the King's demands. Edinburgh, May 18. [O. S.]

In duplicate.

The first copy is an original, signed by J. Jhonston.
Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lx.

322. *J. T[rethewy] to Edgeman.* L[ord] H[opton], finding little business and less contentment at Breda, has gone to Utrecht for a few days, with the King's leave. Uncertainty of the terms of the Scottish treaty and of the time for the King's departure for Scotland. The King had an interview on Monday with the Prince of Orange. The Duke of York is still at Jersey; Sir Jo. Grenville is well at Silley, and the Earl of Derby in the Isle of Man. Report that Montrose has been defeated and Sir John Urrey taken. Breda, June 1.

1650. Antwerp, June 2. 323. *Ha. Na[sh] to Edgeman.* Lord Hopton has retired to Utrecht, in discontent of the agreement with the Scots. The Scots continue Scots still, as insolent as they are poor; they cannot yet take up, upon public faith, the 25,000*l.* which they first promised to the King. Their greatest insolence is their requiring that the affairs of England shall be in pupillage to those of Scotland, to be ordered by their power or counsel. Difference between the Prince of Orange and the States about the disbanding of [foreign] soldiers. The States have refused shipping to transport the King to Scotland, and have last week despatched an ambassador to England. Good news from Ireland; the rebels confess they lost 700 men on the place where they fought.

Breda, May 25. June 4. 324. *The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland* (Cassilis, A. Brodie, J. Livingstone, J. Wood, and G. Hutchesone) *to the King,* warning him that the gesture of kneeling at the Communion is contrary to Christ's institution, to the League and Covenant, and to the Directory, and entreating him to forbear the same at his proposed reception on the following day, as that which cannot but provoke the anger of God, and raise jealousies in the hearts of his subjects.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lxiii.

Madrid, June 4. 325. *Hyde to Sir Toby Matthew.* Peace desirable for France. Report of the discovery of a conspiracy in Portugal. The question, What is to be done with President Rose? has not been asked in Spain these four months; some preliminary considerations are referred to a junto of six or seven persons, who will be with more difficulty brought to meet than the seconds who were engaged in Capt. Bessus' quarrel; so that the good President is like to be put to the exercise of that patience he has so often enjoined to others. The retinue of the new Minister of State from England consists of an interpreter, a secretary, and a valet de chambre. The interpreter is a renegade friar of Naples, who has been in England 20 years, and a very devout Independent, but since he was designed to this employment he has gone to mass at the Spanish ambassador's, and has a testimony from thence that he is a very good Catholic. The secretary, a young man (son of one Fisher, a knight, who behaved honestly during the troubles) was at Madrid two years ago, with the reputation of a Cavalier and a Catholic. The minister himself is in so much alarm for his safety that he would not stir from the port when he arrived, until he had a Maestro di Campo, and three or four soldiers appointed to guard and accompany him. *Copy by Edgeman.*

326. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 15. Why were Lord Hopton and Nicholas secluded from the Council? The Marquis of Newcastle is a very lamentable man, and as fit to be a general as to be a bishop. The King's going to Scotland appears so wild a design that he cannot believe it. His brother Aylesbury does all for Hyde's poor wife that he can, but their distresses are greater than can be imagined. Well pleased to hear that Joseph Jane is to be Clerk of the Council in room of Tom Meautice. Dick Harding has forgotten him, and none of his clergy-friends have written. **1650.** Madrid, June 4.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 19.

327. *Sister Clementia de S. Maria Magd., or Anne Cary, to Hyde.* Warm thanks for his letter, before the arrival of which, however, her brother had taken the holy habit at Douay, which he had great reason to believe to be the will of God. It was her ill fortune that Hyde's first command to her, to dissuade him from that step, was one which she could not obey without disobeying their common Master; to which step, however, she did not urge him, but he was forcibly drawn by God. But should the austerities of Religion be above his ability to bear, he will be able to return to the world, since this is only his year of probation. He is not allowed to write any letters, nor indeed ordinarily to receive any, but with this his superiors have dispensed. The death of his nephew, Falkland, made no impression on him so as to change his resolution. Cambray, June 5.

328. *Cottington and Hyde to Secretary Long,* with an account of the murder [on June 5] of Ascham, the envoy from the rebels to Madrid, by which they are like to have trouble and vexation enough. Four English gentlemen have been taken out of a church whither they had retired, viz. Major Halsey, Capt. Progers, Capt. Guilliams, and one Mr. Sparke; and a Scotchman, who was the Earl of Crawford's trumpeter. Madrid, June 7.

Copy by Edgeman, with postscript and endorsement by Hyde.

Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 56.

329. "*Consideracõns* worthy to be weighed in the case of the English gentlemen now in prison" for the murder of Ascham. [June 7.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lxvi.

Four copies; three of which are by Edgeman, and one slightly fuller than the rest.

The same, translated into French.

The same, translated into Spanish; in Edgeman's hand.

The same, translated into Spanish.—*Printed.*

The same, translated into Latin by Hyde.

1650. June 7. 230. *De Haro to Cottington and Hyde,* acknowledging the receipt of their paper upon the accident which has happened in the Court. The King orders that the case shall be prosecuted justly.—Spanish.

[June?] 331. *Paper, by Hyde, on the case of Ascham's murder,* in reply to some arguments of the Fiscals engaged in the prosecution of the murderers, on the privileges of ambassadors.

Unfinished; 8¼ closely-written pages.

Edinburgh, June 4. [O. S.] 332. *Printed Proclamation of the Estates of Scotland,* forbidding those persons who are comprehended within the first and second classes of the Acts made at St. Andrew's in 1646 and at Edinburgh in 1649, to return to the kingdom or to have access to the King. Broadside, printed by Evan Tyler.

Madrid, June 18. 333. *Cottington to Father Babthorpe, or Bapthorpe, at Rome.* Character of Meynell's employment at Rome; his last letter contains many of the same objections to assisting the King which are contained in Bapthorpe's. The King will consent to the repeal of all the penal laws, and to the putting Catholics into the same condition as his other subjects, but cannot actually do so until he return to his Kingdoms, and can observe the necessary formalities. If this will not prevail with the Pope to aid him, it will not be fit for the King (whatever he may intend hereafter) to publish any such purpose.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 541.

Madrid, June 20. 334. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 16. Sends a copy of the "Considerations" drawn up on behalf of the gentlemen who are in prison for the "accident" of Ascham's assassination. Some malicious spirits would charge Hyde and Cottington with being privy to their mad action, "when God knows we knew not of the man's being come to the town till we heard that he was dead." With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 21.

July 11. (by mistake for June 11 O. S.), "aboard the ship called the Scie-Dam, in the road of Heigligh-land." 335. *The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland* (Cassilis, Brodie, Livingstone, Wood, and Hutchesone) *to the King,* conveying a requisition from the General Assembly that he will, before landing in Scotland, sign the Covenant in terms prescribed by them, that he will bind himself to refer all ecclesiastical matters to their decision, and remove all evil counsellors against whom they have any just exception, who moreover, if they come into the kingdom, shall be bound to give satisfaction to the Kirk. Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lxiii.

336. *The four Final Propositions* submitted to the King by the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland (Cassilis, Lothian, Brodie, Wynrame, Smyth and Jaffray), being the same as those conveyed to the Commissioners in the Instructions from Parliament of May 18. 1650. June 11. [O. S.]

Form in which the Covenant should be tendered to the King for his subscription.

337. *Cottington and Hyde to the King* (originally to Lord Jermyn (?), but altered), with particulars relative to Ascham. His journey through Spain; reconciled to the absence of any formal reception by being made drunk; indecent conduct of the renegade friar who came as his interpreter. Ascham was buried upright in the yard of the *posada* where he died; a plate of silver with hieroglyphics was found on him, worn near his heart, a model whereof is sent to the King. Many hope the gentlemen will escape, from the testimony which all Spaniards give to the "generousness" of the act; the Church demands them as persons ravished from the sanctuary, and has excommunicated the Alcalde. But they are much perplexed between the fear of the Parliament and the infamy of proceeding in an exemplary way upon this popular offence. Cottington and Hyde are not shy of interceding and even expostulating; they enclose one paper which they have already circulated, and they have another ready for the Judges upon the matter of law. June 21.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 542.

338. *Hyde to Lady Morton.* Nothing now can fall out worse than he expects, in consequence of the agreement with the Scots; but no mistake in the King's policy can excuse any declining in affection or duty towards him. False reports about Dr. Morley's agreeing with the Presbyterians. No man loves Jo. Be[rkeley] better than Hyde, but he puts all his confidence now in men void of conscience, honour, and honesty, neglecting men of signal virtue, although possibly wanting that sharpness and quickness which of itself is good for nothing but mirth and pastime. Exceedingly glad to hear of Lord Hopton's proposals for Lady Morton's daughter; he is the most virtuous and pious man living, and will certainly make the best husband. The "odd accident" of killing the fellow the rebels sent to Madrid makes him glad his wife and children are out of the reach of the devils at Westminster, although both they and he are in great want. June 21.

Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 543.

1650. Madrid, June 21. 339. *Cottington and Hyde to Secretary Long.* Sir Thomas Hooper has had to withdraw from the city to avoid apprehension for Ascham's murder, having taken pains to make himself thought to be one of those who killed him, although he was not present. They desire an explanation of one article in their Instructions brought by Lord Goring, respecting the asking the King of Spain to observe a neutrality in case there should be war between France and the rebels.
Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

Rome, June 24. 340. *Rob. Meynell to Cottington and Hyde.* Had the King gone to Ireland, no doubt the Pope would have contrived some way for his assistance, but upon his treating with the Scots, the Pope presently made a stand. At his last interview with Capponi, Meynell urged that necessity alone had driven the King to this course, and prayed that "this noble and incomparable youth's miserable condition" might be represented to the Pope, which the Cardinal promised, if Ireland should recover itself a little. Daniel O'Dally, an Irish Dominican, has come to Rome with a commission from the Queen to treat with the Pope; he was formerly at Lisbon, where he did many good offices for the late King; was with the present King at Jersey, and came from him extremely satisfied. Meynell has given him an account of Sir K. Digby's proceedings at Rome, that he may avoid the rocks Sir Kenelm touched upon. There is small hope of his effecting anything at Rome, as the Queen's authority is much on the wane there. Abbot Crelly has gone to England as a missionary. Meynell complains that no intelligence of the King's affairs is sent to him. Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 3 March."

Madrid, June 29. 341. *Don Luis de Haro to Cottington and Hyde,* acknowledging the receipt of a paper.—Spanish.

July 1. 342. *"The King's Concessions,"* containing his assent to the four demands of the Commissioners of the Scottish Parliament, and the five demands of the Commissioners of the Kirk, respectively. *Copy; in duplicate.*

Followed by—

The original, under the King's sign manual, of the answer to the Commissioners of the Parliament.

Endorsed by Sir Archibald Johnston as having been "product and red in Parliament."

June 22. [O. S.] "from 343. *The Commissioners of the Scottish Parliament* (Cassilis, Lothian, Brodie, Wynrame, Smyth and Jaffray) *to the King,*

accepting his concessions, and renewing the invitation from the Parliament for his coming into Scotland. 1650. abord the Skidam."

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. App. p. lxv.

A copy of this is subjoined to the second copy of the preceding paper, "The King's Concessions."

344. *Act of the Scottish Parliament* "for a leavie of horse and foot within this Kingdom, for their necessary defence." June 25. [O. S.]

Printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler, "printer to the King's most excellent Majesty," in quarto.

345. *Letter* (endorsed "Mr. Trethewy") *to Edgeman* at Madrid. News of the King's departure for Scotland, in a letter from Wiseman, and of his arrival there by a boat which left as he landed. Mr. Jo. Seymour is going to the King from the West of England; Lord Biron and Sir Jo. Berkeley are going to France; Lord Percy is still at Breda, he talks of temporizing at present, which honest men do not understand. Utrecht, July $\frac{2}{12}$.

346. *The Confession of Faith,* and Solemn League and Covenant, with the signature of the King attached to the declaration prescribed in the Commissioners' letter of June 11. July.

Endorsed as having been produced and read in Parliament at Edinburgh on July 1, and in the General Assembly on July 12.

347. *Cottington and Hyde to Queen Henrietta Maria.* Ignorance of the King's proceedings; which keeps them from desiring an audience of the King of Spain. Few believe that the Queen ever concurred in the point of the King's taking the Covenant, which the Scots could only have pressed for the sake of exposing him to dishonour. *Copy, by Hyde.* July 12.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 544.

348. *Hyde to Lord Jermyn.* Notice of a suit in the Spanish *Consejo de Guerra,* brought by some London merchants about some bars of silver, in the name of the Parliament; whereupon the plea was ordered to be amended, and the names of the persons inserted instead. But it is whispered that (on account of Ascham's murder) they have invited the rebels to send an ambassador; if so, the Queen's opinion is desired whether Cottington and Hyde should stay an hour. Madrid, July 12.

Partly copy, partly autograph.

349. *Hyde to Mr. Cooly.* Complaint of the want of intelligence. "This horrible proceeding" against Montrose may put some scruples into the King about his own security. Out of charity and compassion Hyde and Cottington send meat every day to the gentlemen who are imprisoned for Ascham's murder, who would otherwise be starved. Exceedingly Madrid, July 12.

1650. afflicted for the misfortune of Will. Davenant, who is reported to have been carried prisoner to the Isle of Wight.
Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

Madrid, July 12. 350. *Hyde to Sir Toby Matthew.* If the damnable proceedings against Montrose (the worthiest and noblest person Scotland ever bred) raise no jealousies in the King for his own security, he must have some better assurance of the affections at Edinburgh than the pure good-nature of Argyle, who believes the executing Montrose to be as decent a ceremony to precede the coronation, as the executing the Marquis of Huntley was to succeed the proclaiming of the King. Noble spirit of Portugal, which has declared war with the rebels, but the fleet of the latter has already taken 80 Portuguese vessels, while the Portuguese have only seized the persons and goods of the English merchants at Lisbon. No one speaks of President Rose; only Mr. Wake sometimes says that he is very melancholy. *Copy.*

July 3. [O.S.] 351. *Act of the Scottish Parliament* "for putting the Kingdome in a posture of defence, to joyn with the present standing forces, and new levy."
Printed in folio, without the printer's name.

Edinburgh, July 4. [O.S.] 352. *Act* appointing a Committee to advise with the King, and to have the direction of the forces, &c., during the time of the adjournment of the Parliament.
Copy, attested by Sir A. Jhonston.

Edinburgh, July 4. [O.S.] 353. "*Act* ratifieing the treatie betwixt the King's Majestie and the Commissioners of the Parliament of this Kingdome." *Copy, attested by Sir A. Jhonston.*
Scottish Acts, vol. vi. p. 535.

July 14. 354. "*Articulen*, geslooten ende geaccordeert tusschen de Republijcque van Engelandt ter eenre, en de Stadt Amsterdam in't particulier ter andere sijde."
Printed in Dutch; one leaf.

[July] 6. [O.S.] 355. *Letter*, without address or signature, on affairs in Ireland. The writer has received many civilities from Cromwell, to draw him to his party. Limerick has made overtures of submission. Amongst the papers found on Bishop Eagane, "whoe was taken and hanged heere," was the original of Inchiquin's propositions to Cromwell when he was before Ross, offering the surrender of all the garrisons, &c., in his power upon certain conditions for himself and the person addressed by the writer. "All this I have seene in the

originall in his oune hand * * * I am promised the originall * * * which * * * I resolve to make use of, as I shall finde him more or less true or false to you." Cannot reconcile the truth of Montrose's execution and the King's agreement with the Scots; but, fears the Court wants not baseness to do anything wicked or unhandsome. 1650.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Ja. Barn: letter concerning Ld. Inchiquin." The Editor of the Clarendon Papers adds, "The whole charge against Lord Inchiquin was a forgery, contrived by Lord Antrim, which that lord acknowledged. See Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. i. pp. 100–1."

356. *The Commissioners of the General Assembly* (David Dickson, James Guthrie, W. Durhame, and — Burnet) *to the King,* urging the removal from his presence of all malignant and profane persons, the coming of many of whom in his company into the kingdom is a great ground of stumbling to God's people. *Endorsed by Long.* Falkland, July 8. [O. S.]

357. *Letter from the Committee of Parliament* (signed by Buccleuche, Wemys, G. Neatherpollok [i. e. Sir George Maxwell of Netherpollock], Wemys of Fingask, J. Jaffray, and G. Porterfeild) *to the King,* congratulating him on his arrival, and communicating the Acts which have been passed; but desiring that the Scottish noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in an Act of June 4, together with Sir Rob. Dalzel, may forthwith be removed out of the kingdom; that the Earl of Cleveland, Visc. Grandison, Lord Wentworth, Lord Widdrington, Sir Philip Musgrave, Mr. Progers, Col. Darcy, Col. Gray, Col. Boynton, Major Jackson, Sir Edw. Walker, and Dr. Goffe, may be removed within eight days; permitting the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Seymour, Dr. Frazer, and Master Rodes to stay at Court, and Lord Wilmot, Mr. Long, Mr. Harden, and Mr. Oudart, to stay in the kingdom, but not to come within the verge of the Court, nor to have access to the King. *Endorsed by Long.* Falkland, July 10. [O. S.]

358. *The King to Mr. David Dickson.* Although something troubled at the motion made to him for the removing of many of his servants (many of whom are deserving persons), yet considering that the motion comes from those that are authorized by the Kirk and Parliament, he is resolved to give full satisfaction in it. The wholesome advices of the Kirk shall ever have great weight with him. *Draught, corrected by Long.* Falkland, July 11. [O. S.]

359. *Don Luis de Haro to Cottington and Hyde,* respecting their application for a passport to send an agent to Lisbon.— Spanish. Madrid, July 22.

1650. Madrid, July $\frac{16}{26}$. 360. *Hyde to Meynell*, on the failure of the expectations of assistance from Rome. It is the interest of the Catholics not to suffer the King's restoration to be due only to the Presbyterians (his running with whom only proceeds from necessity and not from inclination), as though he were totally deserted by the former. If mutual charity and toleration were thought sufficient by them, they would have no ground of complaint against the King's counsellors; but if all who do not concur entirely with them are counted enemies, they cannot look for just security. *Copy, by Edgeman.*

With omission of a passage about the miscarriage of letters, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 545.

Falkland, July 16. [O. S.] 361. *Reply of the King to the Paper from the Committee of the Parliament of Scotland*, dated July 10, in which they desire the removal of his servants. He will give satisfaction in this point, although with much trouble to himself; but as knowing the hard condition to which most of the persons to be removed will be reduced, hopes the Parliament will reconsider the matter. *Copy.*

Followed by—

A draught by Secretary Long of the same reply.

Madrid, July 27. 362. *Cottington and Hyde to the King*, by Mr. Fanshaw. The Spaniards will not express what offices of friendship they intend to perform, as their own necessities increase upon them daily, and put them to all imaginable shifts for ready money in order to conclude the war [with France]. *Copy by Hyde.*

Madrid, July 30. 363. *Don Luis de Haro to Cottington and Hyde* respecting a memorial on behalf of William Pawley, and the application for a passport for Lisbon.—Spanish.

Rome, July 31. 364. *Rob. Meynell to Cottington.* A flat answer has now been given to him more than once, as well as to Father Daniel O'Dally, from the Pope, that he cannot at all meddle in the business. The main motive is, that the Pope will not be drawn to part with money, but the fear of the King's being in the hands of the Presbyterians is pretended as the main *remora*, and all the assurances of his inclinations to favour Catholics are accounted mere shadows. The reason of Father Rowe's sudden departure from Rome is believed to be the enclosed letter. Desires leave to quit Rome, his urgent necessities compelling him so to do.

Enclosure:— 1650.

Father Rowe (signed, J. R.) *to the Irish at Rome*, in his own hand, warning them not to meddle with affairs "concerning the publique of the Kingdom or Catholiques of Ireland" without due commission from authority. Della Scala, March 13.

365. *Father Tho. Babth*[*orpe*] *to Cottington.* Nothing is to be done at Rome now; he cannot say whether they treat through Crelly with Cromwell, or whether the refusal to help the King is because he is in the hands of the Presbyterians, or because they are unwilling to part with money, or because they need the Parliament's ships to keep the French from looking into Italy. Porto Longò is to be surrendered on August 14, if not succoured by France before. [Rome], July 31.

366. *Account of Lord Culpepper's entry into Moscow on Sunday, May* 5, of his three audiences with the Emperor of Russia, and of the loan of 20,000 roubles (of which 5000 were given in corn and 15,000 in sables and other furs) to King Charles for three years; of the presents given by the Emperor to the ambassador's suite and by him to the courtiers, and of his departure from Moscow on July 4. July.

In duplicate.

367. *Appointment by the Commission of the General Assembly* (signed by A. Ker) of a day of solemn public humiliation to be kept by the King and his house and the whole land, for the sins of the Royal Family and of the King (specified in detail, to the number of twelve) and in order that the King may give evidence of his real loathing of his former way of life. July.

Printed in Sir E. Walker's Historical Collections, p. 178.

368. *The King to the Prince of Orange,* earnestly desiring him to send 2000 men, to be landed at Torbay, to assist a rising in the West of England under the Marquis of Hartford and Lord Beauchamp. All the assistance of the Scots will be vain without such a concurrence as this, and they seek their own interests too much to be fully relied on. Written from Scotland, [July?]

Draught by Long.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 546.

369. *Account of the blockading of Amsterdam on July* 29–20 *by the Prince of Orange,* with the Articles of agreement between him and the town, signed on Aug. 3. Utrecht, Aug. 3.

370. "*Poincten en articulen* waer op zijn Hoogheyt de Heere Prince van Orangien en de Magistraet der Stadt Aug. 3.

1650. Amsterdam veraccordeert sijn, weghens haer privé en't absoluyt Casseren van een deel deses Lands Militie."

Printed in quarto; four pages.

Madrid, Aug. 3. 371. *Cottington to Hyde,* during the latter's absence on account of indisposition, with a report of an interview with the Chief Secretary of Don Luis de Haro, who came charged with answers on four points as follows: 1. That the King would very shortly assist the King of Great Britain with such bounty as he was able; 2. That the Council of State refused to grant a passport for Lisbon from Madrid, but only from Bayonne; 3. That the allowance for the ambassadors' subsistence should be paid by the President of Hazienda without further delay; 4. That although Pawley was no worse treated than the subjects and nearest servants of the King, yet that his case should be reconsidered by Don Juan de Gongara. With regard to the last, Cottington urged that the seizure of Pawley's goods and banishment of himself were clearly contrary to the articles of treaty, which exempted the English from what might be done by the King to his own subjects; and advised that the matter should be quietly passed over by way of connivance. Was at dinner with Lord Goring when the Secretary came.

In [Clutterbuck's ?] hand.

Enclosure:—

Aug. 3. *Luis de Haro to the Ambassadors,* accrediting his Secretary as instructed to reply to their papers. —Spanish.

Madrid, Aug. 12. 372. *Don Juan de Gongara to Cottington and Hyde* respecting Pawley's case.—Spanish.

Madrid, Aug. 15. 373. *Cottington and Hyde to the Queen of Bohemia,* with an account of their proposals for the cession of Frankendale, which the King of Spain had now consented to deliver to the Prince Elector. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Madrid, Aug. $\frac{5}{15}$. 374. *Cottington to Nicholas;* signed J. H. Has the same apprehensions about the King's going to Scotland as Nicholas. Leaves the sad discourses of their negotiations to the eternal pen of his colleague, who at this instant is very angry with the excessive heat.

Madrid, Aug. 16. 375. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 17. The concessions in the Scottish treaty are such as no human reason can justify, be the success what it will. Cottington intends to remain in Spain, in a mistaken expectation that the Spaniards will do something for him; Hyde himself is most anxious to be

recalled. Sir Jo. Berkeley takes Hyde to be unkind to him, although he does really love him as a very honest man. Has been ill from the intolerable heat, and has removed to Sir B. Wright's house in a cooler quarter. 1650.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 22.

376. *Representation from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain* in behalf of William Pawley, factor for English merchants, who has been assessed, contrary to the articles of peace, at 4000 ducats with security or 2000 without security, as a contribution towards the supply of the King's present occasions; in default of payment of which, his goods and merchandise have been seized, and proclamation made for their sale. *Copy by Hyde.* Aug. 18.

377. *Memorial from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain,* praying him to succour the King their master with the present supply of a moderate sum of money. *Duplicate copies, by Hyde and Edgeman.* Aug. 18.

378. *P[atrick] Bryan to the Marquis of Clanricarde.* The whole body of the enemy's forces marched through Meynouth, and were yesternight to be at Trim, probably on their way to Athlone, but it is more likely that they advance through Cavan to make a junction first with Coote. They have lost some men in Wicklow, where Capt. Scout and Capt. Tugwood were taken by Capt. Charles Kevanagh. Newfort, Aug. 8. [O. S.]

379. *Letter in cipher,* deciphered, *from Thomas Coke* (signed 110), addressed "A son Altesse" (prince of Orange?), praying him to deliver the enclosed paper to the King of England. If letters are addressed to "Mons. Mons. 328 (Peters) merchant Anglois a Londres," he will receive them. London, Aug. $\frac{9}{19}$.

Endorsed by Secretary Long, "T. C. To be answered."

Enclosure:—

Letter in cipher, deciphered, *to the King*, with information of the state of the royalists in England. They are too much in fear, and too jealous one of another to engage; they will not rise before the Presbyterians, for fear of desertion as before. Mr. Blagg is gone to Holland; the Duke of Richmond will not engage; Pile reports the West to be as backward as any; Lord Beauchamp is blamed. Lancashire is very loyal; though Booth has been forced to fly the county, yet the writer (who will be heard of at Booth's house, should the Scots come there) has found him out. Leving is hanged. London, Aug. 2. [O. S.]

1650. July 27, Aug. 13, 15. [O.S.]

380. *Copies* (on one sheet) *of the following papers issued in Scotland:—*

1. *Declaration* on the part of the Commission of the General Assembly, that in entering upon war with the English they do not espouse the cause of the malignant party, nor will own the King or his interest, except in so far as he owns the cause of God and disclaims his father's opposition to the Covenant. Edinb. West Kirk, Aug. 13.

2. *Concurrence of the Committee of Estates* in the preceding. Edinb. Aug. 13.

3. *Remonstrance and Supplication of the officers of the army* to the Committee of Estates, disclaiming in the present quarrel all sympathy with Malignants, and praying that the laws of the kingdom may speedily be put in full execution against all scandalous and malignant persons (who abound even in the King's own family and guard) without respect of persons. Edinb. Aug. 15.

4. *Reply of the Committee of Estates* to the preceding Supplication, delivered unto them by Lord Burleigh, the general of the artillery, Major-Gen. Holburn, Sir John Brown and Col. Gilbert Ker, thanking the officers for it, and promising such speedy execution of the laws as they desire. Edinb. Aug. 15.

5. *Proclamation by the King*, announcing his adherence to the Covenant, and his readiness to grant the propositions offered to his father at Newcastle and Hampton-Court; and offering indemnity to all officers and soldiers leaving the English army and coming over to the Scottish, except such as voted the taking away of his father's life. Sterling, July 27.

Noted at the top: "This is the proclamation that was put forth in his majesties name, which he never saw till twas printed, and which was disavoued by him."

Followed by—

Copy by Edgeman of the first two articles in the preceding paper.

Leith, Aug. 15. [O.S.]

381. *Engagement on the part of Daniel O'Neill*, to the Committee of Estates of Scotland, witnessed by W. Bankes, Humphrey Johnson and Thomas Bankes, that on his liberation from custody he will leave Scotland within eight days, will not go to the Court or hold communication with any malignant person about the same, nor return to Scotland

without a pass from the Parliament, Committee of Estates, or Secret Council, upon pain of death for failure in any article of the premises. *Copy.* 1650.

382. "*A declaration by the King's Majesty* to his subjects of the kingdomes of Scotland, England and Ireland. Edinburgh, printed by Evan Tyler." In quarto; ten leaves. Dumfermline, Aug. 16. [O. S.]

383. *Don Luis Mendez de Haro to Cottington and Hyde,* thanking them for their congratulations on the capture of Porto Longo.—Spanish. Madrid, Aug. 28.

384. *Long letter from Patrick Carey to Hyde.* Profuse professions of thanks. Declines employment at Rome because (besides that the heat exhausts his health, and that he has an extraordinary aversion to the place) he fears that the King's interest cannot be promoted by any diligence in that court. Begs recommendations from Spain to Cardinal [Capponi] for Father John Wilfrid, a Benedictine at Rome, with whom he lived 12 years, and to whom he owes 400*l.* Repeats the story of his losses. At length took the Benedictine habit, in pursuance of a vow made when a boy; but the eating nothing but fish has in three months and a half so broken his health that he is forced to go back into England for the winter, and is considered released from his vow. Begs Hyde therefore to write to Dr. Shelden, Dr. Hammond, Mr. Palmer, of Hinton, or his nephew himself, to urge the granting him an annuity from his nephew's estate of 50*l.* or 60*l.* Prays for an immediate answer, to be sent to Sir Edward Bannister's house in Long-Acre, over against the Red Lion Tavern, thence to be conveyed into Hampshire to Sir William Uvedale's house called Wickham. Douay, Aug. 30.

385. *Letter from Cromwell,* "from the camp at Pentland Hills," *to Gen. Lesley,* in reply to the Declaration of the Commissioners of the Kirk disowning connexion with the Malignants. *Copy by Mr. Nicholas.* [Aug.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 547.

386. *Narrative by — Causabon*(?), of the revolt of Rainsborough's fleet to the Prince of Wales, and of their proceedings in the Downs, from May to August, 1648. Aug.
Partly in French and partly in English.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Causabon's(?) paper, which he delivered at Madrid, Aug. 1650, to Mr. Fanshaw." Ten pages.

387. *Accounts* by Col. John Reynolds and Henry Jones, R. C. Bishop of Clogher, and by the latter together with Aug. 22. [O. S.]

1650. Henry Owen, of interviews with the Marquis of Antrim in May 1650, in which he informed them that the late King did in 1641 direct him and Ormonde to hinder the disbanding of 8000 men raised by Strafford, and to employ them in the seizure of Dublin Castle and in acting against the Parliament. Followed by a certificate from Antrim dated August 22 of the correctness of the substance of the report.

Copy.

Printed in Sir Rich. Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, 1690, vol. ii. App. p. 206.

Accompanied by—

A narrative by Viscount Montgomerie of his obtaining, by means of Sir Patrick Weymes, a copy of the preceding paper when sent as a prisoner to Kilkenny by Ireton about March 1651, which copy, upon being banished to the Low Countries, he sent to Caen to the Marquis of Ormonde; the contents of which he repeats from memory.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 6 8ber," [1651 ?]

Inchi: Aug. 25. [O. S.] 388. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Has ordered the Ulster men, under Col. Fagan, to go back into their own country.

Aug. 28. [O. S.] 389. *Order of Parliament,* upon a report from the Committee of the Navy, that John Robinson, merchant, shall be admitted to compound for what he shall discover of the personal or real estate of the late "Bishop" of Canterbury (being property bequeathed by will), at the rate of one third part of all that shall be discovered by him by Oct. 20 next, and that the persons who have previously concealed the same shall not receive prejudice for so doing.

Madrid, Sept. 8. 390. *Hyde to Lady Morton;* (imperfect.) Sends her a pair of beads, which will make bracelets. Is anxious to leave Spain; the office of an ambassador under a necessitous and unfortunate Prince is hardly supportable, "and it is a more decent thinge to be ragged and starue in a vaulte then upon a stage." J[ohn] B[erkeley's] jealousy is most unjust, unreasonable, and groundless, but shall make no difference in his friendship. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.*

Rome, Sept. 8. 391. *Father John Wilford to Cottington.* There is nothing to be hoped for from Rome, nor could there be unless there were a duly commissioned agent there, instructed what to ask and what to promise; yet there is no town in Europe more affected to the King's interest. Encloses the Bull concerning the peace of Germany. Affairs of Naples and Spain.

392. *The Marquis of Clanricarde to the Marquis of Ormonde.* 1650. Athlone Castle, Sept. 2, [O. S.] at 12 o'cl.
Has just now received Ormonde's letter upon the bridge, while hastening all the forces he can after the enemy, who marched away this morning so divided and broken, that if the bridge can be repaired in reasonable time for the horse to get over, he is confident, by God's favour, they will be destroyed, and the kingdom in a fair way of recovery. Deprecates Ormonde's precipitate departure from Ireland, but if he do make it, nipping the hopeful successes in the bud, Clanricarde will after him, though in a cockboat. He writes in the midst of a thousand noises, and will write again at night. Intelligence is just come that Sir Walter Dongan and Sir James Preston did good service about Birr yesterday, which occasioned the sudden retreat this morning.

Endorsed: "Hast, hast, hast." Seal of arms.

393. "*Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, newly arrived out of Scotland.*" The first act of the Scots was the removing all the English from the King but the Duke of Buckingham and Henry Seymour; the latter has since been voted away for opposing the Declaration. The King at first refused to sign the Declaration of Humiliation proposed by the General Assembly, &c., on account of the dishonour therein done to his father, but was forced eventually to do so. All depends on Argyle. Hamilton's petition to be admitted to penance was rejected, although so humble that the King said the meanest of his subjects would not have made so low a petition to him; Lauderdale was admitted. Cleveland and Wentworth are with Lord Tilbarne (Tullibardine). Wilmot hopes to be admitted; Long's admittance is unlikely. The King hopes to get Harding back; Seymour was lately voted from him because he spoke against that part of the Declaration which touched the late king's honour. Progers and Sir Edw. Walker are among those that are banished.. Hague, Sept. $\frac{2}{12}$. [Date added by Nicholas.]

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. App. p. lxv.

394. *Hyde to Nicholas*; No. 18; respecting the course of proceedings against Ascham's murderers. Madrid, Sept. 14.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 23, with an omission respecting the transmission of letters.

Endorsed by Nicholas, "Rec. $\frac{20}{30}$ Oct."

395. *Hyde to Anne Carey*, in answer to her letter of June 5; regretting the assuming of the religious habit by her brother Patrick, since, let the world be as bad as it can, good men will always be able to do some good in it; and a person of so rare endowments should not so soon have resigned his precious liberty for retirement. Urges the desirableness of Madrid, Sept. 14.

1650. his being allowed to hold correspondence by letter, especially during his year's novitiate.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Athlone, Sept. 6. [O. S.] 396. *Sir Nicholas Whyte to the Lord Lieut.* Was sent for on Monday to Ireton's camp, who gave him a message for the President of Connaught (i. e. Lord Dillon, offering him terms of surrender for his castle); Ireton's forces, since the accession of Sir C. Coote, number about 6000, of which 3000 are horse. Seal of arms.

Portumna, Sept. 6. [O. S.] 397. *Marquis of Clanricarde to the same.* Expectation of invasion of the province by Coote. The clergy at Galway are doubtless contriving mischief; the archbishop is parted from them in discontent, but pretends infirmity. Has written to some of the prelates of the province, desiring them to visit his forces to encourage them, and to punish and suppress such clergy as should offer to infuse division. Requests Ormonde to send to the Bishop of Dromore to attend the army upon the like motives; for though the King and Ormonde differ from them in religion, it will be a principal part of the latter's justification that he left nothing unattempted to give them satisfaction, and that all disasters proceeded from their own wilful refractoriness. Expectation of assistance from the King, whose affairs are represented in an enclosed letter to have had some great and happy alteration.

Clare Castle, Sept. 7. [O. S.] 398. *Ormonde to Clanricarde*, in reply to the preceding. The enemy have besieged one of the two remaining garrisons in the county of Limerick, and he is therefore sending out a party under Col. Purcell to remove them. Is making preparations for sending another party to Athlone. Much questions whether the contrivers of mischief at Galway or the Bishop of Dromore, if he be invited thither, will do least in the army; has therefore foreborne to invite the Bishop, being satisfied that he has to answer for too much rather than too little compliance with that generation. *Copy.*

Portumna, Sept. 7. [O. S.] 399. *Clanricarde to Ormonde.* Sends propositions from the Commissioners of Ulster, brought the same morning by the Bishop of Down, with the Bishop of Killmacduagh; and desires instructions in reply. His chief aim in venturing into this dangerous labyrinth is to keep the clergy quiet by this expectation, that Ormonde may have time to gain more certain knowledge of the King's condition. One lately landed at Dublin confirms Major Moore's intelligence as to the King's victory, and affirms Sir Lewis Dyve to be with the King; this Clanricarde had from one Garland, a merchant of Athlone, now at Loghreagh.

400. *Statement of causes for humiliation after Cromwell's victory at Dunbar*, drawn up by ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, and appointed to be read in churches on Sept. 8, when giving notice of the day of humiliation to be kept on the following Sunday, Sept. 15. 1650. Sept. 8. [O. S.]

Printed in Sir E. Walker's Historical Collections, p. 184.

401. *Inchiquin to Ormonde.* Sir Hardress Waller is gone into Munster to advance towards the Shannon. The remainder of the Ulster army are marching by Ballibegan over the Shannon upon summons from the clergy, who have seduced Sir James Preston and his party. A letter was sent by them to Lord Westmeath, who yesterday, however, at Killinure promised all obedience to Ormonde. Sir Nich. Whyte was sent with a message to Lord Dillon, offering him his estate, &c. if he would surrender "this" castle; he replied that in a matter of such high consequence he could not give a sudden answer, not giving an absolute refusal in order that if Ormonde cannot get any forces together, he may be at liberty to provide for himself. No date.

Endorsed, "Rec. 9 Sept."

402. *Clanricarde to Ormonde,* inclosing intelligence from Major Moore and Mr. Brian of the march of the enemy, apparently towards Cavan to join with Coote. Hopes their number is not so great, or that many of them are "boyes and garrans"; but a speedy conjunction of forces is of absolute necessity, which, with the impassable state of the Shannon, will give some hope of success. Portumna, Sept. 9. [O. S.]

403. *The R. C. Bishops of Raphoe, Killala and Ferns ("Joan. Rapotensis, Fran. Aladensis, Nico. Fernensis") to Clanricarde,* respecting the publication by the Bishop of Clonfert and Dr. Kelly of the sentence of excommunication against Ormonde, and warning him against becoming himself involved in the same. Galway, Sept. 15. [O. S.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 548.

404. *Ormonde to Clanricarde.* Refusal of the citizens of Limerick to admit a garrison; the Lieut.-Col. and a Captain of Col. Fitzpatrick's regiment were killed in attempting to force one of the gates. So far from bringing assistance to Clanricarde, he will not be able to secure the river below Limerick with all the force he has, if only the enemy have boats. (*Postscript*) Has just received a copy of an excommunication published at Loghreagh on Saturday: cannot determine what is to be done until he hears from Clanricarde. Clare Castle, Sept. 16. [O. S.]

Copy.

1650. [Madrid] Sept. 26. 405. *Part of the Will of William Beale* [Dean of Ely], bequeathing to his niece, dwelling at Nuthurst, near Horsham, Sussex, the daughter of his sister Mary Wood, 20*l.*, and to his sister Harding's daughters, who are in Virginia, ten pistols, and requesting Mr. Clotterbooke to act as executor herein. Witnesses, John Hurman and R. Ball.

Copy by Edgeman.

The two following papers, in Edgeman's hand, without date or name, appear to belong to this Will :—

1. *Declaration* that the testator dies in the faith of the Church of England, wherein he was born and bred. [A clause expressing doubt about the Creed of St. Athanasius, which a Patriarch of Constantinople, 150 years before, said the Church of Rome had falsified, is struck out.] Bequests of rings, and money to purchase rings, to "my honourable lords the ambassadors," Lord Hatton, John Clotterbooke, William Edgeman, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hurman, and Mons. Bushe ; of clothes to the servants who had taken pains about the donor in his sickness, &c.

   Endorsed in a later hand, clearly with an erroneous date, "Mr. Deane, 1649." See under Jan. 30 [O. S.], 1650.

2. *List of clothes, and list of books* (13 in number ; amongst them, Hooker, Taylor's Life of Christ, Judge Jenkins' Works, &c.).

Sept. 28. 406. *Reply from Don Ferd. Ruiz de Contrera* to a complaint from the Resident of Denmark in a dispute with the Resident of Florence respecting precedence.—Spanish.

Copy by Edgeman.

Athlone Camp, Sept. 19. [O. S.] 407. *Clanricarde to Ormonde.* By the help of the floods and the diligence of his small party, Athlone and all the passages from Jamestown to Killaloe are now secured. If Ormonde can secure Clare and keep Limerick from submission, no sudden danger need be apprehended by the fulminations of the clergy. The officers and gentry here and of Leinster profess that if they are to be deprived by excommunications of the King's authority, they will submit to the Parliament. Those of Leinster that have failed have done so more out of aversion to Lord Dillon's command than from any disaffection or disobedience. He hourly expects Col. Swiny's regiment without any regard of bishops. Sir Richard Barnwell has newly come from Sir Nicholas Plunket and the forces of Leinster, with strong assurances of obedience.

408. *Clanricarde to Ormonde.* Is so much joyed and encouraged by Ormonde's proceedings with the Bishop of Killaloe and his clergy, that he will run all hazards to perfect that work, to which he has given a beginning by the enclosed letter to the Bishop of Clonfert. The party of the enemy that went out two or three days since are gone towards Ballymore. The Lord President [Dillon] went last night towards Fort Falkland to a rendezvous of the Leinster party to invite them to come hither; but there is a general reluctancy amongst them to his commands, and the voice goes current everywhere that he intended to betray the place. Ormonde shall receive further intelligence to-morrow by Sir Lucas Dillon. 1650. Athlone Camp, Sept. 20. [O. S.]

409. *Ormonde to Clanricarde.* The suspension of the excommunication only gives him time to settle his resolution; they [i. e. Ormonde and the R. C. clergy] can no longer trust each other's professions, although he has never failed in the least particular wherein he was engaged to them. Should the forces he has sent for come, he will come to where they shall agree, but he holds himself no longer restrained from making use of all honourable ways to secure himself; but will not remove from the kingdom without giving Clanricarde such warning as his condition at the time shall allow. Clare, Sept. 20. [O. S.]

Copy.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 549.

410. *Sir John Berkeley to Hyde,* on their difference of opinion respecting the concessions to the Scots. Remarks on the treaty between the late King and Cromwell. If the former had made the concessions at first at Oxford, or Uxbridge, or Newcastle, or even at the Isle of Wight, which he made at last, they would have been effectual; or if he had granted to Lord Muskerry at Oxford, for the Irish Catholics, what was afterwards granted by Ormonde, there would have been an agreement of vast importance. Breda, May 7, and

Postscript.—Was delayed from finishing his letter by Lady Ann Douglas coming to the King at Breda on her way to Scotland, &c. Will show the use he has made of reading Sir Fr. Bacon by putting his business in a postscript:—the King has given him an order on Cottington and Hyde for 500*l.* in case they receive anything at Madrid, in payment of the account examined at St. Germain's. Will. Berkeley is married in Virginia. His sister Jane is coming into France. Paris, Sept. 30.

The letter, without the Postscript, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 539.

1650. [Sept. ?] 411. *Circular letter from the Marquis of Argyle*, summoning all gentlemen who desire not their courage and affection in the cause to be doubted, to appear at the rendezvous at Leith on Oct. 8.

Oct. 1. 412. *Prayer by Hyde*, on the day of Dean Beale's death. See Jan. 30, O. S., 1650.

Inis [Ennis], Sept. 25. [O. S.] 413. *Ormonde to Clanricarde.* The Commissioners present are too few in number to come to any resolution. They and he desire Clanricarde's presence on Monday at the furthest, bringing Sir Lucas Dillon with him; Sir Nicholas Plunket is sent for. *Copy.*

Madrid, Oct. 8. 414. *Cottington and Hyde to Don Juan de Gongora*, on behalf of Mr. William Pawley, desiring that the embargo may be removed from his goods. *Draught by Hyde.*

Oct. 2. [O. S.] 415. *Remonstrance of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr to the Committee of Estates*, upon their sins in treating with the King before he had given proof of forsaking his corrupt principles, in their inclination to tolerate and employ Malignants, and in their own self-seeking, covetousness, oppression, and carnal ways, for which God was now smiting the land. *Copy.*

Madrid, Oct. 14. 416. *Memorial from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain*, complaining of the treatment experienced at Ostend by some Royalist ships of war which had put into that port. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Madrid, Oct. 14. 417. *Memoranda by Hyde* of the audiences had by himself and Cottington of the King of Spain, and of their repeated addresses to de Haro for an answer to their application for assistance, from Friday Dec. 14, 1649, to Friday, Oct. 14, 1650.

Lithgow, Oct. 9. [O. S.] 418. *Cromwell to the Committee of Estates of Scotland*, urging them to abandon the King, and conclude a peace. *Copy by Mr. Nicholas.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 550.

Madrid, Oct. 19. 419. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 19. The Spaniards promise money, but they are a people without honour or courage. Is himself in great want of money, but will literally starve rather than do anything contrary to his duty, or than compound with the rebels: they have now an opportunity to show that they were carried on only by conscience and not by any worldly considerations. Mention of Sir J. Berkeley and Lord

Hopton. Why do people from all quarters speak and write so bitterly of Sir G. Cart[eret]? A great affliction is added by the loss of the good Dean of Ely, who died about a fortnight since. 1650.

Endorsed by Nicholas, "R. 3 Dec." Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 23.

420. *Hyde to Ormonde.* Fears many letters have miscarried. The Spaniards wish the King well, but dare not be known to do so; and abhor the rebels perfectly, yet court them with all submission. He expects some supply of money from them very shortly, as an earnest of a greater, and will then send Ormonde some. He uses the cypher left with him by Mr. Fanshaw, who is gone to the King. Madrid, Oct. 19.

Chiefly in Edgeman's hand, with passages underlined to be put in cypher.

421. *The same to Prince Rupert.* They have earnestly pressed the King of Spain for the liberty of the ports for the Prince's fleet, and were answered that they should have all the liberty granted by the articles of the treaty, which is only to clean and victual. The disposition of the Spaniards is friendly, but they are so absolutely afraid of the rebels that they dare not publicly avow any kindness for the King; their necessities and distractions, also, are greater than can easily be imagined, which the rebels well know, and treat them with wonderful insolence and imperiousness, especially since the death of Ascham. Having received no supplies of money Hyde is exposed to many scandalous wants and necessities; but his wife and children at Antwerp are fallen into such necessities as are easier apprehended than expressed, and he prays the Prince to send them some supply, if he possibly can, to preserve them from starving. Madrid, Oct. 19.

In Edgeman's hand, with passages underlined to be put in cypher.
Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 59.

422. *Agreement*, signed by Sir Benj. Wright and Jeffre Inckledon, that they will cease from their mutual suits at law, will refer the examination of their accounts to Mr. Royden and Mr. Briton, and will submit, upon their report to Hyde and Cottington, to the decision of the latter. Oct. 20.

423. *Sir John Berkeley to Hyde;* a letter of news. The conditions imposed by the Scottish Commissioners upon the King were only intended for a while, as a satisfaction to the Clergy. The defeat at Dunbar caused by the madness of the zealous party; a solemn humiliation thereon, and the causes found to be the presence of Malignants, insincerity of the King's repentance, &c. Assignment made by him to Paris, Oct. 20.

1650. Lady Morton of what he was to receive from the Lord Treasurer; it was all he had wherewith to begin the world again, but it will save her from great extremity.

An extract, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 550.

Madrid, Oct. 24. 424. *Cottington and Hyde to Don Luis de Haro,* upon hearing of the proceedings of the "Alcaldes de Corte" against the English prisoners, praying for delay.—Spanish.

Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

Oct. 17. [O. S.] 425. *Remonstrance to the Committee of Estates of Scotland* from the Gentlemen, Commanders, and Ministers attending the forces in the West; strongly condemning the King for insincerity, and opposing his present restoration to authority, enlarging upon the sinfulness of tolerating and employing Malignants, and upon the dishonesty and self-seeking of the Committee, and disclaiming all attempts to impose the King upon the English by force of arms.

Very long; 11 pages. At the end: "22 Oct. 1650. Produc't by Sir George Maxwell, and read in presence of the Committee of Estates."

Oct. 20. [O. S.] 426. Printed "*Declaration and Engagement of the Marquis of Huntley, the Earle of Atholl, Gen. Middleton,*" &c., who have taken up arms for the defence of the King.

Printed at the Hague by Samuel Brown, English bookseller.

[1650? Before the end of Oct.] 427. *The King to the Prince of Orange,* recommending Ensign George Hollis (who had been the Prince's page when he was in England) for the next company that shall fall vacant in the regiment in which he now is. *Copy by Hyde.*

With the address in the King's hand. Not dated; but before the end of October, 1650, as the Prince died on the 27th of that month.

[Oct. ?] 428. *Extracts* from a London Diurnal of Sept. 23, respecting the illness of the King of Spain, and from Cromwell's letter to the Speaker, Sept. 4, respecting the effect of the victory of Dunbar upon foreign nations; together with the extracts submitted to the King of Spain on May 27, 1650, *ut supra.* *In Edgeman's hand.*

Valladolid, Nov. 2. 429. *Fragment of a letter* in English from one Guillermo Sanchez, consisting of the last five lines, and referring to some person described as "this Saint, who is the cause and occasion of my journey."

Perth, Oct. 25. [O. S.] 430. *Appointment,* under the King's sign manual, of Charles Littleton, Esq., to be the King's cupbearer.

431. *Copies by Mr. Nicholas,* on one sheet, of the following papers:— 1650.

1. *Letter from O. Cromwell to Col. Strachan,* in answer to six queries; professing a desire for peace, referring to the Remonstrances from the Ministers of Glasgow and the Officers of the West, and disavowing any aim but self-security. Carlisle, Oct. 25. [O. S.]
2. *Remarks* upon the letter next following (as appears from the terms quoted), demanding why, if the English were so amicably disposed, they invaded Scotland when no cause had been given, but avowing also the intention to disown the King until he should give real evidence of a change.
3. *Letter from Col. Edw. Whalley to Col. Ker or Col. Newtowne,* to the same effect as that from Cromwell, but warning that if resistance be made, misery will lie heavy on the nation. Carlisle, Oct. 26. [O. S.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. pp. 551-4.

432. *Act of Indemnity* for all those who had induced the King to withdraw himself from the Committee of Estates, and had risen in arms in the Northern shires, on condition of their laying down their arms, and applying to Parliament for admission to the terms of the indemnity within ten or fifteen days; excepting those who had been the actors in killing —— (*blank*) Makarkan, and Capt. Therrow, an Englishman. Perth, Oct. 26. [O. S.]

433. *Two Memorials from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain:*— Nov. 9.

1. Intimating their preparation for departure, conformably to the wish expressed in a message received through Don Geronymo de la Torre, but praying that first some assistance may privately be given to them for their master.
2. Representing that certain ships of Prince Rupert's having been run aground at Carthagena, their goods have been taken into the custody of the governors and magistrates, and desiring that an order may be given for the restoration of both ships and goods.

Copies by Edgeman.

434. *Sir Edw. Walker to Cottington,* upon his return from Scotland, giving an account of the King's proceedings after the battle of Dunbar, his proposed departure from St. Johnstone, the movements of Middleton, Huntley, &c., and the defeat of Sir John Browne by Middleton. Secretary Long, Dr. Frazer, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Progers were left at Aberdeen, preparing to follow Walker. Hague, Oct. 30. Nov. 9.

The substance is printed in Walker's Historical Collections, pp. 180-182 and 197-204.

1650. Cartha-gena, Nov. $\frac{4}{14}$. 435. *The Officers of the ship Second Charles* (Philip Marshall, J. Bale, Thos. Brathwait, Thos. Allin and John Harte) *to Cottington and Hyde,* requesting them to obtain licence from the King of Spain for the sale of goods out of two prizes, to enable them to victual the ship.

(Seal of arms, three pheons or barbs.)

Nov. [about 15.] 436. *Narrative by Capt. Stokes* of the proceedings of the royal fleet (The Constant Reformation, Adm. Prince Rupert; Swallow, Vice-Adm. Prince Maurice; Black Prince, Capt. Golding; Second Charles, Capt. Marshall; Henry, Capt. Burley; and Mary, Capt. Harte), from Oct. $\frac{12}{22}$ to Nov. $\frac{2}{12}$.

Endorsed by Hyde.

Cartha-gena, Nov. $\frac{7}{17}$. 437. *The Officers at Carthagena* (J. Bale, Philip Marshall, Andr. Michell, Thos. Allin, Thos. Brathwait, John Harte, John Goulding and Valen. Pyne) *to Cottington and Hyde.* Their ships have been driven on shore by the rebels and totally wrecked; nothing has been saved but 46 packs of cloth and 16 bags of pepper, which the Alcalde has taken into his custody; they pray for a speedy order from the King of Spain, permitting them to sell these goods for the relief of their pressing wants. (Seal of arms, a coat with quarterings.)

Cartha-gena, Nov. 10. [O. S.] 438. *John Goulding and Valen. Pyne, the Officers of the ship Black Prince, to Hyde,* relating their falling in with the rebel fleet, and their burning of their own ship to prevent its capture.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 6 10^{ber} by Capt. Louch (? Zouch) and some saylors."

(Sealed with the same coat of arms as the preceding.)

Wickham, Nov. 10. [O. S.] 439. *Patrick Carey to the same.* Despairs of obtaining what he desired in England; proposes to go to Spain, if he may be allowed to serve with the army in Catalonia, as he thinks his conscience may well be satisfied while acting against the Catalans; desires Hyde's advice.

Lixboa, [Lisbon,] Nov. 20. 440. *Robert Cocke to the King.* At Prince Rupert's command he sends an account of His Majesty's business in this kingdom in a letter to Secretary Long (*not here preserved*).

Cartha-gena, Nov. 11. [O. S.] 441. *The Officers at Carthagena* (Allin, Brathwait, Goulding, Michell and Pyne) *to Cottington and Hyde,* representing their condition. The Governor of Carthagena has granted them an allowance of money, to suffice them for eight days, until they receive a reply to their application. Two of the grounded ships could be refitted for service; and there are 300 soldiers and seamen to man them.

442. *Diary kept by an officer in the Parliamentary army in Ireland* of the proceedings of the forces under Sir Hardress Waller and the Lord Deputy Ireton from July 20 to Nov. 11. 1650. Nov. 11. [O. S.]

Twelve quarto pages, written in a small close hand, much injured by damp. The first entry is as follows: "July 20. I left Dublin with a convoy of horse and foot, and quartered neere * * kill, about 2 miles from the Naas."

443. *The Officers at Carthagena* (Bale, Marshall, Goulding and Pyne) *to Cottington and Hyde.* Have received no answer to their letters, but the Governor informs them the prizes and goods must be restored, and the ships of war detained; and that no passes will be given to officers, seamen, or soldiers, unless they will enlist in the King of Spain's service. Some have already done this; some have gone aboard the enemy's ships for subsistence; Captains Allin and Michell have made their escape without passes. Carthagena, Nov. 23.

444. *Translation of a letter from the King of Spain to the Governor of Carthagena, Don Fernandes Ruis de Contreras,* directing that the crews of the wrecked English vessels be quartered in the towns without Carthagena, that neither Prince Rupert himself nor any of his ships be admitted into any ports, but that good passage and entertainment be afforded to all vessels belonging to the Parliament. Madrid, Nov. 24.

In duplicate.

445. *Cottington and Hyde to the shipwrecked Officers at Carthagena,* in reply to their letters of Nov. $\frac{4}{14}$ and $\frac{7}{17}$. They have made application to the King of Spain, as desired, but Blake has written a very insolent letter to him complaining of the Governor of Carthagena for protecting the Royalist ships, and demanding that their ordnance and tackling be given up to him, and the prize-goods be kept for their owners. The King of Spain has referred both applications to the Council. Mr. Fanshaw left these parts three months since to attend His Majesty. Madrid, Nov. $\frac{16}{26}$.

Copy by Edgeman.

With a duplicate copy in another hand.

446. *The same to Don Luis Mendez de Haro,* with reference to their application respecting the officers at Carthagena; one of the Captains is ready to volunteer into the Spanish service at the head of 100 men, and to march wherever he may be appointed. Madrid, Nov. 27.

Copy by Hyde.

447. *The same to Sir H. de Vic,* recommending to him five officers, Major Wesby, Major Moore, Capt. Hamlyn, Capt. Mercer, and Capt. Greene, who have lately come out Madrid, Dec. 1.

1650. of Ireland, and who have obtained a despatch from the Spanish Court to the Archduke to be entertained in the service of Flanders. *Draft by Edgeman, corrected by Hyde.*

Madrid, Dec. 3. 448. *Cottington and Hyde to the English Officers at Carthagena.* Had applied to the King of Spain only for the goods saved from the wrecks, not knowing, as they now learn, that there is a possibility of their being able to follow Prince Rupert. This will necessitate a fresh application to the King, but the Court is exceedingly incensed upon what they say the Prince did in their ports, on which the writers can say nothing, having had no relation sent them. Capt. Stokes proffered himself and his company for the service of the King of Spain. Don Luis de Haro has sent order (not altogether satisfactory) for relief out of the goods. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Madrid, Dec. 5. 449. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 20. Has written to Paris for a pass to quit Spain; Cottington will remain, although he is more contemned and hated there than Nicholas can imagine. Desires to find some quiet place to live in, where there is not a great concourse of English, who, with their uncharitable humours one towards another, make themselves ridiculous and contemptible to strangers. Three of Prince Rupert's ships have been wrecked at Carthagena. Non-receipt of letters. Dick Feilding and Sir J. Markwell have died at Lisbon, and Jack Mennes remains there, if alive; Lord Hopton has gone into Germany. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 24.

Cartha-gena, Dec. 5. 450. *Capt. James Percy, commander of a caravel that attended on Prince Rupert, to Hyde.* Prays for an order for the restoration of his ship, which, on his putting into the bay of Mazaroune for protection from the fleet of the rebels, was seized by the governor of the place. All the carpenters of the fleet are at Carthagena; their loss will be more felt by the admiral and vice-admiral than the loss of the ships at Carthagena.

Cartha-gena, Dec. 5. 451. *The Officers at Carthagena* (Bale, Marshall, Goulding, Brathwait, Pyne and Harte) *to Cottington and Hyde.* The governor says he is ordered to deliver the two prizes and their goods to the rebels, who claim also the principal men of the fleet; he himself detains the powder and sails for the money advanced for the relief of the men. They desire passes from the King to transport themselves whither they please, and an order for the restoration for this purpose of the caravel detained at Mazarone.

452. *Power of Attorney from the Officers at Carthagena* (Marshall, Harte, Brathwait, Goulding, Pyne and Percy) appointing Sir John Bale, knt., their commissioner for the disposal of all the ordnance, sails, stores, &c., of their ships and prizes, in order that he may return an account to the King. Witnessed by Rich. Seaman and Stephen Robinson. *Copy.* 1650. Carthagena, Dec. 5.

453. *Cottington and Hyde to the Officers at Carthagena.* Account of letters sent under cover to Mr. Fettyplace, a merchant at Carthagena. Heartily sorry that Captains Allin and Michell have withdrawn themselves from their charge. Hope that all the men-of-war will be set at liberty. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, Dec. 8.

454. *Address from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain*, announcing their preparations to quit Spain in accordance with the intimation they have received that their longer stay would prove inconvenient, and making a final appeal for some present and private succour for their master. *Draught by Hyde.* Madrid, Dec. 9.

455. *Memorials presented by Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain*, on behalf of Sir Benjamin Wright:— Madrid,

1. Praying for his relief, by the express command of the King, their master, and as their humble and last suit, so that they may not have to leave him in a much worse condition than they found him. *Draught by Hyde.* Dec. 9.
2. Representing Sir B. Wright's own proposals for the gradual liquidation of his debt. *Draught by Hyde.* Not dated.
3. Two Memorials, in Spanish; the second being a translation of No. 2. *Draughts.* Not dated.
4. Another Memorial, in Spanish; in another hand. *Copy.* Not dated.

456. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* Most of the seamen have gone either to the rebels, to Madrid, or else to Alicant to get passage to Prince Rupert. The governor persists in taking guns and stores out of the ships. Blake followed the Prince as far as Firmentera, an island near Majorca, where he found a white flag with a letter underneath (intended for the missing ships) which signified that the Prince had taken a prize worth the securing, and directed the rest to hasten after him. Carthagena, Dec. $\frac{2}{12}$.

1650. Antwerp, Dec. 12. 457. *Hu. Na[sh] to [Edgeman].* Deaths of the Dean of Ely and the Prince of Orange; the latter died partly of his physician, who allowed him to change his linen not less than thirty times during the week he was sick of the small-pox. Birth of his son; the Princess has 15000*l.* per ann. settled on her. Account of the King's leaving St. Johnstone in Scotland, and being brought back by Col. Montgomery. State of parties in Scotland; from whence the news has been brought lately by Mr. Holder. Report of a victory gained by the Duke of Ormonde at Limerick over Sir Hardress Waller. The Duke of Lorraine talks of giving the Duke of York 2000 horse, being eight regiments, if he will serve the King of Spain or the Emperor.

Madrid, Dec. 13. 458. *Cottington and Hyde to Luis de Haro,* praying for the immediate payment of the promised present of 38,000 reals, in order that they may satisfy their creditors before leaving; but complaining that they are not to receive the same amount as their predecessor, who was presented with 60,000 reals.

In duplicate; draught by Hyde, copy by Edgeman.

Enclosing—

Memorial to the King of Spain, praying for some immediate succour for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. —Spanish. *Copy.*

Utrecht, Dec. 13. 459. *Dr. Rob. Creighton to Mr. Watson,* upon his book in answer to R. Baillie, inveighing strongly against the latter, and attributing all the heresies, schisms and treason of the time to the teaching of Wickliffe, certain of whose assertions he quotes (which he says were "*printed* in Edward the Third's declining dotage") and whom, together with Huss, he condemns in unmeasured terms.

The letter is printed together with Watson's book, which is entitled, "Ἀκόλουθος, or a second faire warning to take heed of the Scottish discipline, in vindication of the first (which * * * the Lord Bishop of Londonderrie published a° 1649) against a schismatical and seditious reviewer R[ob.] B[aillie] G[lasguensis], one of the bold commissioners from the rebellious Kirke in Scotland to His Majestie * * * when at the Hage, by Ri. Watson, chaplain to the Lord Hopton. Hagh, by Sam. Broun, 1651." Subsequently re-issued in "Three treatises concerning the Scotish discipline," by the same publisher, in 1661.

Cartha-gena, Dec. 5/15. 460. *Sir John Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* The other captains (who have left or are about to leave Carthagena) having appointed him commissioner for disposing of the men-of-war and prizes, he desires to obtain a protection from the King of Spain during his stay, without which he cannot esteem himself one minute in safety, Saltinstall, one of Blake's captains, having demanded the delivery up of himself and the principal officers.

461. *Declaration of the General Assembly at Lough-Reagh,* (addressed to Ormonde on the eve of his quitting Ireland) professing allegiance to the King, and beseeching Ormonde to leave the King's authority with them in some faithful person acceptable to the nation. 1650. Logh-Reagh, Dec. 7. [O. S.]

Signed by Sir Rich. Blake, the chairman; and attested by Thos. French, clerk to the Assembly. Endorsed by Ormonde, "Received by Lieut.-Gen. Farrell, John Welsh, and Pat. Brien, Esq., the 8 Dec." Printed in Borlase's History, p. 277, omitting the commencement, and in full in Sir R. Cox's Hib. Anglic. vol. ii. Charles II. p. 50.

462. *Sir Rich. Blake to Ormonde,* accompanying the preceding Declaration, which passed without one contradicting voice. Logh-Reagh, Dec. 7. [O. S.]

463. *Cottington and Hyde to the Officers at Carthagena,* expressing great hope of the re-delivery to them of the men-of-war, and of the caravel, for which latter they have that day made application, and desiring that they will all wait in Carthagena for the result. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, Dec. 17.

464. *Memorial from Cottington and Hyde to the King of Spain,* praying for the re-delivery of the caravel at Mazaron to Capt. James Percy, with licence to the crew for re-embarkation. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, Dec. 17.

465. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* Blake has sailed for Malaga and Cales, carrying with him all the goods taken out of the prizes. The governor retains all that can be recovered from the men-of-war, saying that he is ordered so to do to repay the injury done by the Prince's fleet at Veles-Mallaga; he also says that he has not received any order to make an allowance for subsistence to those who are still at Carthagena. Carthagena, Dec. $\frac{9}{19}$.

466. *Original draught by Ormonde* of an account of the proceedings at the Assembly of Lough-Reagh in November and December, with his reasons for permitting the Roman Catholic bishops to sit in the Assembly. [About Dec. 9.] [O. S.]

467. *Power of Attorney* from John Vaughan, of Portsmouth, brewer, to Thomas Baker, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gentleman, to receive 20*l.* from Henry Jervoyce, of Twitnam, Middlesex, Esq., due Dec. 1, 1649. Witnessed by Edward Winton and Richard Menlove. Dec. 10. [O. S.]

468. *Dr. Richard Hart* (the Judge of the Admiralty) *by command of Prince Rupert, to Cottington,* giving an account of Messina, Dec. 24.

1650. the proceedings of the fleet while lying at Lisbon, and subsequently. The rebel fleet demanded the surrender of the Prince from the King of Portugal; destroyed the Brazil fleet; retired on the union of the Portuguese with the Prince. The latter, thereupon, leaving Lisbon, cruised on the Spanish coast, and destroyed some English ships at and near Malaga, one of these being the ship of Morley, one of the regicides, who absconded. This account is given in case any disputes should arise with the Spanish Court. They are now refitting at Messina, where the governor and magistrates are very civil.

Five pages.

Cartha-gena, Dec. 26. 469. *Captain James Percy to Hyde.* Is anxiously awaiting his answer; if it is not speedy, will be constrained for want of a livelihood to ship himself as a common man in a "Jeneweise" (Genoese), which came in that day.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 7 January, when I conceaved he was gone."

Cartha-gena, Dec. $\frac{16}{26}$. 470. *Sir J. Bale to the same.* Is left alone, as the other captains have agreed with a Dutch skipper, and will sail this week. Was ignorant of the trouble required to procure a protection, but the storm is now over, as Blake has left, carrying with him the prize-goods. The men-of-war remain in their burned and sunk condition.

Madrid, Dec. 29. 471. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 21. Non-receipt of letters; it is not true that he allows packets to lie at the post-office because he does not pay the postage. Is resolved to enter into no composition; nothing that the King hath done, or can do, can alter the obligations of conscience and duty. Fanshaw is a very honest and discreet man, and designed by the late King for attendance upon the Duke of York. Cottington is so mad as to stay in Spain; but it is doubtful whether the Spaniards will at last allow him. The reported marriage of Lady Morton not likely to be true. If the discourse about Lord Hopton and the other young lady be true, Hopton has lost at Paris much of his discretion and understanding, "but that cursed place and company makes all people mad." Some of Hopton's uncle's goods remain at Madrid.

Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 26.

1650. 472. *Translation of Articles of Agreement* made between Don Luis Loro, Captain-general of Tangier, and Cidi Abdallah Benbucar, Alcayd of Alcasar, respecting the terms of ransom of prisoners, treatment of merchant-vessels, &c.

[1650?] 473. *Names and Titles* of the various Spanish viceroys, and of the Spanish ambassadors in foreign courts.—Spanish.

Endorsed by Hyde.

474. *Statement addressed to Don Luis de Haro,* in behalf of the English Seminary of St. George, founded at Valladolid in 1610, with relation to its loss of an annual payment of 1500 ducats.—Spanish. 1650. [1650?]

475. *Fifteen satirical lines,* in Spanish, upon the Spanish nation:— [1650?]

Beg. "Naciones de Europa
Acudid que ay gran sopa."

476. *Notes "for my worthy good friend Mr. W. Edgman,"* on the wealth derived by Spain from the Indies, on the revenues of the King of Spain, the offices in his gift, and the depopulation caused by the several expulsions of the Jews. [1650?]

Endorsed, "Father Sale's Obs. of Spayne." Four pages.

477. *A list,* in Queen Henrietta's hand, apparently of the household of one of the Princesses.—French. [1650?]

478. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* Prince Rupert has arrived at Toulon with a prize called the Marmaduke, laden with hides and caviare from Russia; a ship never intended, when first built, to dispute with His Majesty's men-of-war, for Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, governor of Basing House, was both the owner and christener of her. The rest of the captains are still at Carthagena. The governor affirms that he has not received any order to make them an allowance, and will not part with a penny. 1651. Dec. 23. Jan. 2.

479. *Cottington and Hyde to Don Luis de Haro,* urging speedy payment of the 38,000 reals promised to Sir Benj. Wright, in order that they may not be compelled by a longer stay to encrease their debts, and praying for a meeting to decide upon the business of Carthagena, &c. Jan. 6.

Copy by Edgeman.

480. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* The captains left two days ago in a Dutch vessel for Venice; by them he has written an account of affairs to Prince Rupert. De Haro's information that an allowance has been made can only apply to the case of some 25 soldiers, who, under Capt. Brathwayte, enlisted in the Spanish service, and for a fortnight had 9*d.* a day, and were then sent to the galleys. Folio has been left behind by Blake to prosecute the business against them. Carthagena, Jan. 8.

1651. Cartha-gena, Jan. 10. 481. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* The bearer, Capt. Smith, being unhandsomely left behind by churlish Marshall and his crew, is resolved to prosecute his journey to the King by land. He has behaved himself both honestly and loyally in Prince Rupert's fleet; and only now leaves in the hope that he may do more service in his own sphere on shore.

Jan. 13. 482. *Letters of form from the King of Spain to Charles II and Queen Henrietta,* given as re-credentials for Cottington and Hyde on the ceasing of their embassy.—Spanish. *Copies.*

Cartha-gena, Jan. $\frac{6}{16}$. 483. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* Mr. Seamans alone remains with him. His commission, which was granted him at the Hague, appointing him, Sir Francis Dorrington, Sir William Vaughan and Mr. Fanshaw commissioners for prizes, has been stolen from him. Encloses a copy of the power to act, signed by the other captains (*see* Dec. 5, 1650). Desires if an order come on their behalf for the ships, that it may be accompanied with a translation; should the order be given, it must be fortified as strongly as possible, since Kendall and Folio intend to lay an embargo upon them in behalf of the merchants whose ships were taken by the Prince.

Jan. 23. 484. *The same to the same.* The governor affirms that he has not received the order for the re-delivery of the caravel, notwithstanding the ambassadors' statement of its issue. With regard to the men-of-war, although their own captains have left, to whom they ought to be delivered, Bale has full power to act for them and in behalf of the King. Believes, from the condition the ships and guns are in, it will be best, if they should be restored, to sell them at Alicant; the merchants at Carthagena are so influenced by Blake, that not one of them will have the least hand in such a business.

Jan. 30. 485. *The same to the same.* Surprised at hearing that objection is made to the giving up of the ships on the ground of the departure of the captains, considering their transmission of the power they possessed to him, and the employment he holds under the King. Attempt of the Spaniards to get the guns out of the Charles, and to put them in a polacre of Mr. Kendall's, a person employed by Blake; as also to sell two brass guns out of the same ship to Capt. Whitty, on the ground that they have the King of Spain's arms on them with "Philippus Rex," being, probably, guns captured in some former war. They will not acknowledge that any order has been sent for the delivery of the caravel.

486. *Copies of three official orders* respecting the payment to the English ambassadors of 4000 "escudos de diez reales en plata," as the farewell present.—Spanish. 1651. Madrid, Jan. 31, and Feb.

487. *Dr. Richard Hart to Lord Cottington*, by direction of Prince Rupert, in vindication of the Prince's proceedings at Malaga, and in indignant remonstrance against the order of the King of Spain of Nov. 24, 1650, excluding the Prince's ships from all ports, and against the treatment of his ships and crews at Carthagena. Imperfect; wanting the end. Sixteen pages. [Jan.?]

488. *Letter* (signed J. B.) *to Don Franc. Fern. Marmorigo*, "Corigidor" of the kingdom of Murcia, praying for an embargo upon an English ship.—Spanish. *Copy.* Cartha-gena, Feb. 5.

489. *Hugh Sempil to* [*Hyde.*] He sends, according to his Excellency's command, the following books:—Florian de Ocampo, Juga's History of Peru, the four Decades of Herrera, and Cabrera's Life of Philip II. Desires to have, in exchange, the last edition of the History of Scotland, in Scotch, the Works of Ben Jonson and Dr. Dun, and all the books which treat of the life of James VI and Charles I.—Spanish. Madrid, Feb. 7.

490. *Juan de Escovedo to Cottington and Hyde* respecting the preparation of their passports.—Spanish. Cassa, Feb. 8.

491. *Meditation and Prayer*, by Hyde, on the anniversary of the King's murder. Four closely-written pages. Madrid, Jan. 30. Feb. 9.

492. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 22. Non-receipt of letters. Is anxious to find some cheap place for a retired life with Nicholas; the Hague is the dearest place he ever lived in out of Spain. Had heard of the misfortune of poor Harry Hyde; doubts he will find very hard measure at London, and be put over to the High Court of Justice. Has not heard of Tom since he went; is sorry they interrupted James' study of physic at Padua, where he lived well. Mention of Mr. Wansford. Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 27. Madrid, Feb. 9. [erroneously dated Sept. 9.]

493. *The same to Patrick Carey.* Dissuades him from entering the Spanish service, many English officers quitting it daily from pure want and inability to live. Advises him to sit still and wait for a while with his 300*l.*, and to spend, if necessary, two-thirds of it before deciding on a course of action. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Madrid, Feb. 9.

1651. Madrid, Feb. 9. 494. *Hyde to Lady Morton.* Is sorry that J. B. left the Duke of York. Dissuades her sister Wenman from marrying again in such times of trouble; she does well to hesitate between the English and Irish nobleman. Mention of her brothers, Ned and George. Hopes to see her shortly about Lord Hopton's business with her daughter; things have not been well understood, but the mistakes may be at once found out and mended. Vindicates the character of the Governor of Jersey, with whom he lived two years; he is less faulty than most. Will not discourage her going to Scotland, if it is necessary for her children's welfare; but will they let her have there the wardship of her eldest son, receive her rents, &c.? *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Madrid, Feb. 10. 495. *Pass from the King of Spain to Cottington and Hyde,* for their passage through Castile, &c.—Spanish.

Cartha-gena, Feb. 13. 496. *Sir J. Bale to Cottington and Hyde.* Cannot procure the restoration of anything. Prays them to procure a positive answer from the Court, and an allowance of money for his expenses during the time the delay has detained him. It is said Prince Rupert intends to try the captains who caused the misfortune by court-martial.

Cartha-gena, Feb. 20. 497. *The same to the same.* An order is said to have been sent to the Corregidor of Murcia to deliver to the rebels whatever shall be found upon examination to have belonged to the fleet which revolted from the Parliament, or to prizes taken by them; this will include all but the caravel and the guns, sails, cables, &c. of the Black Prince, which were bought at Lisbon.

[Feb.] 498. *Hyde to the Archduke,* desiring safe-conduct on his return from Spain. Laments that the continued hostility between France and Spain prevents the rendering assistance to his master.—Latin. *Draught by Hyde.*

[Feb.?] 499. *Commission from the King* to three persons to receive from the Archduke the sum of money [50,000 pieces of eight] granted by the King of Spain; and also of a letter from the King to the same, authorizing them to give any reward or make any composition so as to obtain speedy payment. *Draught, in Hyde's hand.*

Madrid, [Feb.?] 500. *Hyde to Father Ryley at Pampeluna,* requesting him to provide lodging for him with 15 or 16 others for a day or two. Has a letter from the King of Spain to the Viceroy. *Copy by Hyde.*

501. "*A letter from a Catholick gentleman* vnto a nobel person that (—his judgment being very much deuided with the severall relations hee mett with of the affaires of Irland—) was solicitously desirous of a candid and clear account vpon that subject;" being a narrative (in vindication of the Lord-Lieutenant) of the proceedings with the General Assembly held at Lough-Reagh in November and December, 1650, with the letters which passed between Ormonde and Blake, and animadversions upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic bishops. Alludes to the account given by Sir Lewis Dyve (who is highly praised) "to my Lord Newcastle, in July last." Signed E. W.; and written in reply to a letter of enquiry, dated Feb. 8. 1651. [Feb.?]

Endorsed by the editor of the Clarendon Papers to the effect that it seems very probable that Ormonde was himself the author; but this supposition is refuted by the fact of its being a letter "from a Catholick gentleman," a fact dwelt upon in the course of the narrative. 23 folio pages.

502. *Lord Cottington to the King.* His age and infirmities, together with the sharpness of the weather, hinder his making a long journey; he will therefore stay at Valladolid, and await the King's commands. Such is his wretched condition, that he must choose some place where a loaf of bread is most cheap; but seeing he is brought to it by his loyalty, he cannot but glory in it. Madrid, March 1.

503. *The King of Spain to Manuel de Banuelos y Velasco,* the admiral of the fleet, directing the restoration of an English frigate, St. Mary, commanded by Capt. Jacob Jansen [James Johnson?], at the request of the ambassadors.—Spanish. *Copy.* Madrid, March 4.

504. *Don Luis de Haro to the Conde de Fuensaldana,* recommending Hyde, on his journey, to his good offices.—Spanish. *Copy by Edgeman.* Madrid, March 4.

505. *The same to Cottington and Hyde,* to take leave, and to enclose the original of the preceding.—Spanish. Madrid, March 5.

506. *Francesco Meyer* * * * * (?) ("el Embaxador de Alemania") *to Cottington,* in behalf of Ruberto Gastiller, a Frenchman, his barber and valet, who is desirous of taking advantage of the journey of the ambassadors to return to France with them.—Spanish. Madrid, March 5.

507. *Acknowledgment by Cottington and Hyde* of the great services rendered by Sir Benj. Wright; and that they are indebted to him in 25,656 ryals, which they promise the King shall repay. *Draught by Hyde.* Madrid, March 5.

1651. 508. *Accounts* of receipts and expenditure, and household papers, of the ambassadors, during their residence in Spain.

1. *Draughts by the ambassadors* on Sir Benj. Wright, or Ruit, and orders by him on Greg. Sanchez, for payments on their account, from Nov. 7, 1649 (a bill of exchange drawn by Cottington) to Feb. 13, 1651.
Thirty-eight papers.

2. "*A noate of such houshould stuff as is hyred;*" an account of the furniture in the rooms occupied by the suite.

3. *Household accounts* from Jan. 1650 to March 1651, almost entirely in Spanish, with the agreement with the "dispensero." Fifty papers.

4. *Mr. James Proger's accounts* for wages and extraordinary expenses, Feb. 4 to March 3, 1651.
Five papers.

5. "*A noate of the debts abroad.*"

6. *Fees given at Christmas* to the household of the King and Queen of Spain, &c.

7. "*A list by the day of the expence of the prisoners;*" the diet allowed to those imprisoned for the murder of Ascham.

8. *A list, by Hyde,* of the ambassadors' household.

Perth, March 18. 509. *Orders made by the King* for his regiment of horse, in which is provided that the first troop, commanded by the Earl of Eglinton, shall have no advantage over the rest except in the choice of quarters.

Breda, April 5. 510. *Sir Lewis Dyve to Lord Inchiquin.* Sends, at the latter's desire, a copy of his book; vindicates himself from the charge of aspersing Inchiquin therein.

Perth, March 31. [O. S.] 511. *Commission from Charles II to Alex. Earl of Eglinton* to be Captain-general of the horse-guards. *Copy.*

Bourdeaux, April 9–10. 512. *Copies by Edgeman, Hyde, and others,* of letters from Hyde relating to the 10,000 crowns promised to him and Cottington by the King of Spain:—

1. *Hyde to Mr. William Pawley at Madrid.* Has been kept at Bourdeaux by the greatest sickness and weak-

ness he ever had in his life. Has written to revoke the order for the payment of the money to Pawley's brother; as the latter held a joint power for the purpose from both Cottington and Hyde, Cottington must now sign an authority for Hyde to receive it instead. Hopes that his books will not be affected by what has happened, but that he shall find them safe at Antwerp. 1651.

2. *Hyde to Cottington.* Intends to start on Monday for Paris, where, if the news be true of the death of the Princess Royal, he shall find the Queen in great sadness and perplexity. Having revoked the power given jointly to Mr. George Pawley to receive the money for them, on account of news from Pawley's brother of some alteration in his business, desires Cottington to send him such an authority as is requisite for his receiving it himself.

3. *The same to George Pawley* at Antwerp (April 10), desiring him to forbear the receiving of the 10,000 crowns, and to suffer it to remain in the hands of the Spanish agent until Hyde's arrival.

4. *The same to Manuel Suares Ribero* at Antwerp, desiring him to retain the money in his hands until Hyde's arrival.—English and Spanish.

513. *Official documents* (letter of attorney, &c.), *on the part of Cottington,* relating to the payment to Hyde at Antwerp of the money from the King of Spain.—Spanish. Valladolid, Feb., April.

514. *Memorandum from Inchiquin for Ormonde,* for a vindication of him by the latter to the King from the particulars reflecting upon him in various pages of Sir L. Dyve's book, which are noted in the margin. [April.]

515. *Report from the Marquis of Ormonde to the King* [not signed, but in his handwriting], on the mistakes made by Sir Lewis Dyve in his book, at the pages noted on the preceding paper, relative to Lord Inchiquin. The latter imposed no conditions on joining Ormonde, and acted in all things in subordination to him. [April.] Seven folio pages.

516. *Sir Lewis Dyve to Lord Inchiquin,* acknowledging that Lord Taff has convinced him of sundry mistakes with relation to Inchiquin, in the discourse lately published by him in vindication of Ormonde; of which the chief (which drew others with it) was the not knowing that Inchiquin Breda, April 11.

1651. came in to the Lord Lieut. without making any conditions at all for himself. Will seek to repair his errors by the best endeavours of faithful service.

Feb. 27, April 4. [O. S.] 517. *Copies of the letters and papers which passed between the Marquis of Clanricarde and the R. C. Bishops and Commissioners of Trust,* at Galway, &c., from Feb. 27 to March 31, with observations in Clanricarde's own hand, respecting the negotiations with the ambassador of the Duke of Lorraine, Stephen de Hennin, Abbot of St. Katherine; in which the Marquis rejects the proposal to create the Duke Protector of the Kingdom of Ireland with command of the army, and proposes on his own part that the Duke shall advance 20,000*l.*, and receive Limerick and Galway as caution for the repayment.

A copy of the articles of agreement made on this basis on April 4 is subjoined; of which a duplicate follows in Edgeman's hand. Thirty-three folio pages.

Printed in Clanricarde's Memoirs, pp. 1–93, 8°. Lond, 1722; pp. 1–22, second part, fol. Lond. 1757.

Stockholm, April 15. 518. *Letter of compliment from Queen Christina of Sweden to Charles II.* The Captain who is the bearer will express to him her regret at her inability to render any fitting service.—French. *Holograph.*

April 12. [O. S.] 519. "*The state of His Majesty's affayres, and the condicön of His Majesty's faithfull subjects in the Kingdome of Ireland;*" by the Marquis of Clanricarde. The whole kingdom is in possession of the rebels, except the province of Connaught and county of Clare, with Limerick and Galway; but these are utterly impoverished, and have only been preserved hitherto by the Shannon being an interruption to the rebels through the winter. Negotiations with the Duke of Lorraine's ambassador; but the present supplies which may thence be obtained will not much amend affairs unless further and larger supplies be speedily sent. Lord Muskerry still disturbs the rebels in Kerry and borders of Cork; some small parties in Leinster do some little service when opportunity affords; and in Ulster, although the king's forces are numerous in foot, they have no horse, and have hence lately lost the garrison of Inia. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Four folio pages.

Printed in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, pp. 100–108; 1757, pp. 24–26.

Breda, April 29. 520. *Sir Lewis Dyve to Lord Inchiquin.* Excuses himself from writing to the King, as Inchiquin had suggested, on the

ground that it would be an act of presumption; and that he would have to charge the Commissioners with giving him false information. Inchiquin may make what use he pleases of Dyve's letters in showing them to the King or otherwise. 1651.

521. *Hyde to Nicholas.* Has been laid up by the gout for a week, after having been ten days under the physician's hands at Bayonne; and then, after having been put into a litter more like a dead than a living man, ten days more at Bourdeaux. Will hasten to Antwerp as soon as he is able. Paris, April 29.

In Edgeman's hand, signed by Hyde.

522. *Sir Lewis Dyve to the King,* acquitting Lord Inchiquin from the charges brought against him in Dyve's book, of the incorrectness of which he acknowledges himself to be convinced. Breda, May 7.

Copy.

523. *Commission from the King* (signed and sealed) *to John Lord Biron* to be Superintendent-General of the house and family of the Duke of York, and Receiver of his revenues; with instructions attached for the discharge of his office. Dunfermling, April 30. [O. S.]

On vellum.

524. *Hyde to Nicholas.* Hopes that Tom Cooke ("who, I am confident, is as far from loving the Presbytery as you or I") has been soberer than is reported (i. e. has not betrayed the King's secrets). Exceedingly sorry for the misfortune of Sir Will. Throgmorton and the other English officers; no doubt all passage direct by sea is dangerous, but Dr. Goffe assures him it may be crossed safely by going first to Norway and thence to Scotland. Intends to go to St. Germain's to see the Earl of Bristol. Lord Jermyn is going to Jersey to sell some of the King's land. Paris, May 12.

Partly printed, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 28.

525. *Contract made by Edgeman with the Sieur Louis Blauette* for a coach with six horses and two coachmen to convey Hyde from Brussels to Paris, with an acknowledgment of the receipt at Paris on May 23 of 500 livres for the same.—French. Brussels, May 20.

526. *Certificate by Pedro de Breuseghem,* royal notary public at Antwerp, of the application on the part of George Pawley to Manuel Suarez Ribeiro for the money granted to Cottington and Hyde by the King of Spain, and of the production by Ribeiro of a letter from Hyde ordering him to delay payment until his own arrival.—Spanish. Antwerp, May 20.

31552

1651. Paris, May 22. 527. *Acknowledgment by Hyde* of the receipt from the Queen by the hands of Sir Henry Wood, Knt., Controller of her household, of one great ruby weighing 333 carats, which he is to convey to Mr. Webster at Amsterdam.

Subjoined is a copy by Will. Edgeman of Mr. John Webster's acknowledgment of the receipt of the ruby, from Mr. John Hoffe, June 10, the original of which was sent to Sir H. Wood on June 30.

Caen, May 29. 528. *The Marquis of Ormonde to Hyde.* Is anxious, from the satisfaction he has received from his letters, to know him personally, and give him an account of his unsuccessful employment. Sealed with crest, in black.

Printed in Carte's Original Letters, vol. ii. p. 5.

May. 529. "*The names* of the most considerable men in armes in Mounster, when I left Ireland in May last."

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. O'Sulivan's Note of Commissyoners."

June 6. 530. *Declaration by Prince Rupert,* that he retains a ship of Genoa, with its goods, called the St. Michael (which had been captured on the preceding day), until the King's pleasure can be known, on the grounds that a Genoese frigate captured a carvel belonging to the Prince's fleet in Nov. 1650, and gave her up to the governor of a Spanish fort, and also that the fleet of the rebels was admitted to Genoa and furnished with supplies. *Copy.*

June 8. 531. *Similar declaration by the same,* that he retains a Spanish ship, met with on her voyage from the West Indies, until the King's pleasure be known, on account of the detention of the ships at Carthagena, the making a league between the King of Spain and the rebels, and the exclusion of the Prince's fleet from the Spanish ports. *Copy.*

[June.] 532. *Decree by Dr. Richard Hart,* as Judge of the Admiralty Court, condemning the ship "Nuestra Senora de Lusoldad y entiro de Quristo," of Cadiz, laden with merchandise from the West Indies, as a lawful prize, on the plea of reprisals.—Latin. *Copy.*

[June.] 533. *Similar decree,* condemning on the same plea of reprisals the Genoese ship, the St. Michael.—Latin. *Copy.*

Vienna, June 12. 534. *The Emperor Ferdinand III to the King,* by Sir John Henderson. He has, according to the King's request, given

such proof of his imperial munificence to Col. Henderson, as the difficulties of his great expenses permit.—Latin. 1651.

Signed and sealed. Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. Nov. 13, 1651."

535. *William Sparke, to the King*, in his own name and that of his fellow-prisoners, praying for interference to procure their release, being "loaded and oppressed with yrons and unusuall cruelties, and almost starved." Madrid, June 12.

536. *Paragraph* in a letter to [Don Louis de Haro?], interceding, in the King's name, on behalf of the gentlemen imprisoned for Ascham's murder, that they may not "be suffered to perish in pryson by famine or too severe usage." [1651?]

Draught in Hyde's hand.

Followed by a Latin version of the same. Probably written in consequence of the preceding letter from Sparke.

537. *Certified duplicate copies* of an inhibition from the Judge Ecclesiastical, don Pedro de Villarroel, to the Alcaldes, requiring them to stay all proceedings against the English prisoners, under pain of incurring the greater excommunication.—Spanish. Madrid, June 22.

538. *Familiar letter from R. W[atson] to W. Edgeman.* Renews his promise to send his "despicable booke." Mentions his friends, Hurman, Lewis, and Nash. Wesel, June 24.

539. *Marquis of Ormonde to Hyde.* The Irish clergy have been so intent upon bringing in a Roman Catholic Protector (from which office the way to absolute sovereignty is short and easy) that they do not see that through the distraction of the contention they would thus excite, the rebels would so serve themselves that soon there would be nothing left to protect. Hyde's judgment in favour of Clanricarde is convincingly justified by impartial dispatches, and by the arrival of Commissioners from the clergy, &c., to assure the Duke of Lorraine that if the Queen, the Duke of York, and Ormonde will not consent to the pawning of the kingdom, they are able and ready to put all that is left in his hands. Encloses a copy of the Queen's reply, after a short debate, to Lord Taaffe. Paris, June 30, [at the end, July 1.]

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 555.

540. *Instructions by Hyde* for his secretary Edgeman, on sending him to Scotland in company with Dr. Frazer, to report the ill success of his Spanish mission, the failure of which was caused by the successes of the rebels and the Antwerp, July 13.

1651. murder of Ascham. 50,000 pieces of eight granted to the King, from which Hyde and Cottington had to draw what was needed for the payment of their own debts at Madrid. Asks that out of this a debt may be paid to Sir Geo. Carteret, and one to Sir John Berkeley for the keeping and bringing away of the Princess Henrietta; and that grants may be made to the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Henry de Vic, who is in great distress at Brussels, and to Sir Richard Browne, at Paris, who maintains in his house the service of the Church of England. Desires that a letter may be written to Don Lewis de Haro in behalf of Sir Benj. Wright, and to the latter himself. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Followed by two other copies by Edgeman, the greater part of the one being in the cipher used by the King, and the greater part of the other in the cipher used by Secretary Nicholas.

July 13. 541. *Proposed draught* of a letter from the King to the Archduke Leopold [as mentioned in the preceding *Instructions*], requesting him to pay the money granted by the King of Spain, promptly to such persons as the King shall appoint. —French.

Followed by a copy by Edgeman.

[July 13.] 542. *Draughts of letters to Don Luis de Haro and Sir Benj. Wright,* proposed to be sent from the King, and mentioned in the preceding *Instructions.*

1. *Draughts by Hyde* himself in English, of that to Haro, thanking him for his good offices towards the ambassadors, and desiring him to thank the King of Spain for the supply of money; and of that to Wright acknowledging his great services.

2. *Latin versions of both letters,* in another hand.

July 14. 543. *Order by Hyde on Mr. George Shaw* for payment to the bearer for the use of Secretary Nicholas of 1000 guilders "in permission money;" with an acknowledgment by Edw. Nicholas of the receipt of the money on the following day.

[1651?] Antwerp, July 14. 544. *Hyde to* [*Earl of Morton?*]; without address. Would not write to him thus, with his own name affixed, were he not assured by one most concerned in his security that the letter would run no hazard of perusal by any other person. Having met with his daughter in lately passing through France, has heard her objections to the person pressed upon her for marriage; is impressed with their reasonableness, and urges her father to yield to them.

545. *Nicholas [French,] Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, to Lord Taaffe, Sir Nich. Plunkett, and Geoffrey Browne, Esq.*, Lord Clanricarde's agents with the Duke of Lorraine, ascribing all the losses in Ireland to the excommunication by the Nuncio, and urging, as the first step, entire submission to the Pope; failing which, nothing can prosper, and he will himself let the Duke of Lorraine know that he is building on an unhallowed foundation.—French. *Copy.* 1651. Bruxells, July 20.

Extracts in Borlase's History, pp. 286–7; and in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, pp. 203–6.

546. *Articles of agreement between the Duke of Lorraine,* on the one part, *and Taaffe, Plunkett and Browne,* as deputies of the people of Ireland, on the other, respecting the assistance to be rendered by the Duke on his assuming the Protectorship of Ireland, and the putting of certain cautionary towns in his hands.—Latin. *Copy.* July 22.

Followed by two different translations, of which the second is in Edgeman's hand.

A translation, nearly resembling the latter, is printed in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, pp. 139–147, and the heads of the Articles in Borlase's History, pp. 288–9.

547. *Hyde to Sir J. Berkeley,* on the mutual obligations of friends in the matter of giving advice, and remonstrating against his impatience; urging him at the same time to caution and delay with regard to his proposed marriage. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.* Antwerp, July 28.

548. *Johan Arndt von Goltstein to the Marquis of Newcastle.* Will put before the Elector of Brandenburgh the Marquis' recommendation of Lieut.-Gen. Rarpf (?), and does not doubt his obtaining his desires.—French. Cleves, Aug. 7.

549. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the Marquis of Newcastle.* His being obliged to take up arms against the Duke of Newbourg hinders his helping the King of Great Britain at present; but as soon as matters are settled, he will not fail to let his soldiers put themselves at the service of the King.—French. Signed and sealed. Cleves, Aug. 8.

550. *Nicholas, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, to Lord Taaffe,* upbraiding him for returning the submission to the Pope unsigned. Since "Ormond became the idoll, and was adored, wee had nothing of God's blessings over us." Some assign Taaffe's refusal to his uncle Father George Dillon, and Father Cairon; but the writer believes they dare not have advised it. He has been hitherto regarded with suspicion and fear at Rome, from his friendship for and defence Bruxells, Aug. 10.

1651. of Taaffe; henceforth he will have no more to do with him, and will not conceal it. *Copy.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 556.

Aug. 13. 551. *Articles of agreement between Mary, Princess Dowager of Orange, and the Elector of Brandenburgh,* touching the guardianship of the young Prince of Orange and the administration of the Principality. *Translation.*

Injured by damp.

Sept. 7. 552. *Sir Edw. Herbert, Attorney-General, to Hyde.* Nothing is known about the King, but it is hoped he is safe; nor about Prince Rupert, but it is thought he is going to America.

Brussels, Sept. 7. 553. *The same to the same;* of the same date. Has parted with his governor, in obedience to Hyde's command; the effect was not ill, and it made an ugly discovery.

Sept. 7. 554. *Count Johan Arndt von Goltstein to the Marquis of Newcastle,* respecting the engaging the troops of the Elector of Brandenburgh for the service of the King of England. The Elector will provide 6000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, but the Marquis must send agents to arrange with the officers. Goltstein has been ordered to proceed to Denmark to solicit ships. The greatest secrecy must be observed. In what harbour of Scotland or England are the troops to land?—German.

Brussels, Sept. 10. 555. *The Duke of Lorraine to the Mayor and Corporation of Galway,* assuring them of his hearty efforts for their assistance. *Translation.*

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 171.

Brussels, Sept. 10. 556. *The same to Clanricarde.* Sends back his deputies, Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Browne, who will inform him of the conclusion of the treaty. Requests him to make known to the people the confidence he has in their fidelity, and the assistance which he is preparing. *Translation.*

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 148.

Dinslaken, Sept. 11. 557. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the Marquis of Newcastle.* Congratulates him upon the success of the King of Great Britain. As he hopes soon to have no further need of his troops, will willingly enter into a treaty for their employment in the King's service.—French.

Signed and sealed.

Sept. 14. 558. *Part of a letter from Sir Nich. Plunkett and Mr. Geoffrey Browne to Clanricarde.* Their proceedings since they left Ireland; their entry into the treaty with the Duke of

Lorraine; Lord Taaffe went to Paris, with the letters to the Queen, the Duke of York, and the Lord-Lieutenant; the Queen's answer encouraged them to proceed to a conclusion. *Copy.* 1651.

At the end Clanricarde has written, "The rest of the letter mentioned only accompts and bills of exchange."

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 125.

559. *Will. Makdowel to* [*Marquis of Newcastle*], forwarding the letter of Sept. 11, from the Elector of Brandenburgh, which was recommended to his conveyance. Hague, Sept. $\frac{15}{6}$.

560. *The Marquis of Newcastle to Count* [*Goltstein*], expressing his thanks for information of the intention of the Elector of Brandenburgh to give assistance with his troops; the Marquis is about to send a messenger to the King of Denmark, in conjunction with whom it is proposed to act.—German. *Copy.* [Sept.?] Not dated, nor addressed.

561. *Lord Taaffe to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns,* in reply to his letter of August 10. Indignantly charges him with slandering the Irish nation in a way which only the privilege of his calling could give him confidence to do; with courting Ormonde so long as there were hopes of his success, and excommunicating him only when his disasters began to increase; with ingratitude to Clanricarde, who had in charity assisted him to leave Ireland; and with misrepresenting the opinion which the bishops and clergy of Ireland entertain of Taaffe himself. *Copy.* Bruxells, Sept. 22.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 558.

[On p. 559, line 1, of the printed copy, for "epitaphs" read "epithets."]

562. *Sir Edw. Herbert to Hyde.* The sad news [of the King's defeat] that came late last night, prevents his writing or thinking; when his distraction is more over, Hyde shall hear further. Sept. 23.

563. *Account of the battle of Worcester,* and of the flight thence, by one of the King's cavalry, who was taken prisoner on Friday evening, seven miles from Preston, his horse not having drawn bit, nor himself having rested, since the battle. The rebels' army was from 36,000 to 40,000 men, and the King's 12,000; the King behaved very gallantly, but could not prevail upon the cavalry, when once broken, to rally and charge again. Middleton, Leshly, Sir Will. Flemming, the Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, Sir Dav. Cunningham and Mr. Lane, are all prisoners at Chester. Chester, Sept. 17. [O. S.]

Copy, by Mr. John Nicholas.

1651. Chester, Sept. 17/27. 564. *Very full Account by a prisoner at Chester,* "reviewed and perfected by some on this side the sea," of the march of the King from Scotland to Worcester, and of the battle there, where the rebels were no less than 60,000 to 11,000, and where the King displayed undaunted courage, hazarding his person much more than any officer in the army. Such strict discipline was observed in the march from Scotland that divers were shot for leaving the ranks to gather apples in an orchard as they passed, and one for taking a pint of beer without paying for it. *Copy.*

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 560.

Sept.–Oct. 565. *Narrative by Mr. William Ellesdon* of the King's escape from Lyme Regis, whither he had gone in the hope of procuring passage to St. Malo, about Sept. 20–24 O. S. Written after the Restoration.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. pp. 563–571. Fourteen quarto pages.

Madrid, Oct. 4. 566. *Father Lucas Guadin* [i. e. Wadding] *to Hyde,* in reference to Sir B. Wright, and to the English prisoners.—Spanish.

Oct. 5. 567. *Acknowledgment by Hans Hooft* [*al.* Hoffe or Hove] of the receipt from Hyde of 500 florins "de permission," and 70 "du courant," in full payment of all sums disbursed for Hyde's own service or that of his wife.—French.

Antwerp, Oct. 21. Received Oct. 24. 568. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 1. False report of the King's arrival in Holland disguised as a skipper. Col. Raynes has come to Antwerp, who gives a particular account of the battle [of Worcester]. Longs to hear the result of Nicholas' conference with Lord Hopton. Leyden not unpleasant, and some walks about it good, but the most unhealthy place in these parts, and unquiet through the scholars; the Hague much better, but not to be compared to Antwerp. "The maid" has come, and has brought the Act for the sale of the lands "of all you traytors."

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 29.

Antwerp, Oct. 24. Received Oct. 27. 569. *The same to the same;* No. 2. Uncertainty about the King. There appears no possibility of Hyde's doing himself any good with the rebels, upon the Act of forfeiture, by any way, to which he can consent; since, to be within the protection of the law, he must first take the Engagement.

Addressed, "Mons. Mons. Alderley, tot de Jufferou Palmart, in de Papestraet in den Hague." Seal of arms, in red wax.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 30.

570. *Order by the Committee of Parliament* for removing obstructions in the sale of delinquents' estates, upon a petition from Mr. Hugh Peters, that, in pursuance of an ordinance of Nov. 29, 1646, he shall have the lands called the Great Leasowe, or, the one hundred ewes' Leasowe, &c. in Church Honeybourne, Worcestershire, part of the estate of the Earl of Glamorgan. *Copy.* 1651. Oct. 15. [O. S.]

571. *Sir E. Herbert to Hyde.* Rumoured that the Queen and Lord Jermyn know that the King is safe; also reported that Hyde believed him to be at Tyling with his sister, and was only prevented from journeying thither by notice from secretary Nicholas. [Paris], Oct. 28.

572. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 3. Anxiety about the King's safety. Difficulties in the way of doing anything upon the Act of Parliament for the sale of traitors' lands; "the maid" says that no two of her wisest friends could agree in any one advice. Hyde's books and furred coat and Nicholas' tobacco have been shipped from St. Maloes for Middleborough. Encloses a letter from Sir Rich. Browne. Antwerp, Oct. 29.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 31.

573. *Marquis of Clanricarde to Sir Nich. Plunkett and Mr. G. Browne,* condemning their making the treaty with the Duke of Lorraine in the name of the people of Ireland, as the highest breach of trust imaginable, and the treaty itself as opposed to the King's authority and the subjects' duty; threatens (after communication with the Queen and Lord-Lieutenant) such proclamations against them as are suitable for such crimes. Aghnenure, Oct. 20. [O. S.]

Copy by Clanricarde's secretary, John Lambert, signed and endorsed by Clanricarde.

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 151. (l. 1, for "24th of Sept." read "14th of Sept.")

574. *The same to the Duke of Lorraine,* informing him of the unwarrantable nature of the proceedings of Plunkett and Browne, declaring their agreements null and void, but urging his sending speedy help upon such terms as are consistent with the King's honour and authority, and warning him against the Bishop of Ferns, as a person violent against the King's government and a fatal instrument in fomenting divisions. Aghnenure, Oct. 20. [O. S.]

Copy by Lambert, signed and endorsed by Clanricarde.

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 156; and Borlase's History, p. 290.

575. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 4. Expected attack upon Jersey; Hyde would be content that Jersey and Guernsey Antwerp, Nov. 1.

1651. should be given over to the Dutch. His attempts to save his property in England from confiscation. Young Doddington, son of Sir Francis, who had been exceedingly obliged by Harry Hyde, gave the only evidence that took away his life. Thanks for tobacco and sack; hopes for another parcel of sherry from the same hand. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 32.

Hague, Nov. 2. 576. *John Nicholas to William Edgeman.* It is commonly believed that the King is concealed near Tyling.

Utrecht, Oct. 25. / Nov. 4. 577. *Familiar letter from John Clotterbooke to Edgeman at Antwerp.* His unpleasant voyage from Antwerp to Utrecht. The King is known to be in safety, but it is not known where. Mention of Lord Hopton, Mr. Trethewy, Dr. Morley, Mr. Coventry, and Dr. Fruin. Seal of arms.

Antwerp, Nov. 4. 578. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 5. Believes the King is in Holland. Does not intend to trouble himself with any addresses to the rebels concerning his estate.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 34.

Nov. 4. 579. *Extract from the proceedings of the Parliament at Rennes,* of a resolution annulling pretended commissions, and forbidding Holder, Bollen, and all other Englishmen, to give out any more such commissions within the kingdom of France, on pain of death—French.

Addressed to Edgeman at Paris, and endorsed, "Mr. Bollen, Oct. 29. The arrest of the Par. of Rhennes against the Duke of York."

Oct. 27. [O. S.] 580. *Account of the surrender of Limerick,* by Dr. William Layles. *Copy, endorsed by Clanricarde.*

The substance of it is the same as the account in Borlase's History, p. 295.

Antwerp, Nov. 7. 581. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 6. Has received news of the King's arrival at Paris with Lord Wilmot, on Oct. 30. Let Di[ck] Harding and the Dr. [Morley] know of this; probably they will haste thither. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 36.

Antwerp, Nov. 8. 582. *The same to the same;* No. 7. Hyde and Nicholas are said to be summoned to Paris. The dean of the chapel (Dr. Stewart) has had a pretty discourse with the King; there is no more danger of Presbytery.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 37.

Antwerp, Nov. 10. 583. *The same to the King,* congratulating him on his escape. His servant [Edgeman], by the King's march into England, was forced to return after a long voyage without doing his business. God, by subjecting the King to these dangers, has

instructed him in much knowledge which could not have been purchased but at that price; his own fate and that of his three kingdoms depends now on his own virtue. 1651.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 571.

584. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 8. Must prepare for the journey to Paris. Very little more evidence than he had of the King's being at Tyling, would make Hyde believe that he is at Constantinople, for there were some in the town who had both seen His Majesty and kissed his hand. Does not believe in the rumoured design of Cromwell to make the Duke of Gloucester king. The "poore mayde" lies still expecting a passage. Antwerp, Nov. 11.

With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 37.

585. *The same to the same;* No. 9. Has received the King's summons to attend him; Lady Ann Douglas and Dick Harding will go about the same time. All agree in the noble improvement of the King's person and parts. Antwerp, Nov. 15.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 38.

586. *Application* [*from Hyde*] *for a passport* from the Archduke to enable the writer, in company with Sir Edw. Nicholas and Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton, to go to Paris to the King, who is now known to have returned thither.—Latin. [Middle of Nov.]

Copy, without signature.

587. *Part of a very full Journal of the operations of the Parliamentary forces in Ireland,* kept by some one in Ireton's army. May 1—Nov. 5. [O. S.]

Imperfect both at the beginning and end, as well as in several intermediate places. It commences in Ireton's declaration of May 1 against the intermarriage of officers and soldiers with Irish papists; wants the events of about the fortnight following; wants June 26 to July 16, August 8 to Sept. 3, Sept. 19 to Oct. 26; and ends in the diary of Nov. 5. A few alterations by another hand are interspersed throughout. Forty-four pages, quarto, in double columns. Much stained by damp.

588. *H. Ireton to General Preston,* governor of the town of Galway, desiring him to communicate offers for capitulation to the men of the town, in the benefit of which he may partake if, waiving the frivolous impertinencies of a soldier's honour, or humour rather, he be found compliant to the substance of it. Clare Castle, Nov. 7. [O. S.]

Copy.

Endorsed by Clanricarde, "G. Ireton to my Lord of Taragh."

589. *The same to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Galway,* urging them to surrender at once upon favourable conditions, and threatening them with the fate of Limerick and still heavier punishment if they compel him to undertake a regular siege. Clare Castle, Nov. 7. [O. S.]

Copy by Lambert, endorsed by Clanricarde.

1651. Antwerp, Nov. 21. 590. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 10: addressed to Mons. Alderley, *ut supra* (p. 108). Preparations for going to Paris. If the King be improved as much as is reported, all will have comfort in following him; if not, he is not yet ripe for deliverance. With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 39.

Antwerp, Nov. 18. 591. *The same to the same;* No. 11. Has seen the King's letter to Mr. Longe, which he likes well. Urges Nicholas' speedy coming; "pull up your spiritts, and away to Your owne, &c."

Galway, Nov. 11. [O.S.] 592. *The Mayor and Council of Galway to the Marquis of Clanricarde,* accompanying the summons from Ireton; asking for supplies, and promising to hold out stoutly.
Copy, endorsed by Clanricarde.

Nov. 13. [O.S.] 593. *Instructions for John Lambert, Clanricarde's secretary,* sent to Galway to reply to the preceding application. The Mayor and Council are censured for their conduct in writing to the Duke of Lorraine with the title of Protector Royal of Ireland, and for other factious proceedings; a general assembly is summoned at Galway; and a general rendezvous appointed at Castlemore on Nov. 19.
Copy by Lambert, endorsed by Clanricarde.

Hague, Nov. $\frac{13}{23}$. 594. *Mr. Edward Nicholas* [*to Edgeman?*]. Sends the furred gloves; fears he shall miss seeing Mr. Aylesbury.

Gand, Nov. 23. 595. *Col. Charles Finch to "Sir Edward Hide, Lord Embasador for his Majesty," at Antwerp.* Unsuccessful attempt to procure for Hyde the twelve tomes of Baronius out of some convent library, the librarian having exchanged them for some other books.

Antwerp, Nov. 25–26. 596. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 12; addressed to Mons. Alderly, *ut supra.* The rumour of a journey into Savoy appears too extravagant to be mentioned. The consideration of doing his duty and depending upon God, keeps him from being over concerned or afflicted with what he hears. Has had a letter from Capt. Meade. Urges Nicholas' speedy coming; all arrangements for their journey to Paris are made. By going in a company he can take Nicholas in a coach, his two sons and servant on horseback, and defray all charges for little more than 200 guilders. Black seal of arms.

[Nov.] 597. *James Boelle to Hyde, at Antwerp.* Sends by the bearer a trunk and two wooden chests from St. Malo.

598. *J. H[arman] to Edgeman.* Familiar letter about the former's attendance on the ladies who are going to England, who have not paid him one farthing. 1651. Vlissing, (Flushing), Dec. 2.

599. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 13; urging the latter to hasten his departure for Paris. Inconveniences of his delay. Antwerp, Dec. 4.

600. *The same to the same;* No. 14; redoubling his solicitations for a speedy departure. They may justly be censured for so long delaying obedience to their master's commands. Antwerp, Dec. 5.

601. *The same to the same;* not numbered. Sorry to hear of Nicholas' indisposition, which he fears is brought on by his own melancholy; unreasonable that he should be affected by Long's journey to Paris. Will leave Antwerp on Monday morning. Antwerp, Dec. 6.

With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 40.

602. *W. R.* (endorsed, "Mr. Watson") *to his "brother"* [*Edgeman*]. Alludes to some plan of Lord Hopton's, and to the loss of Jersey. Mention of "honest" Dr. Clare, Mr. Walpool, and Mr. Hill with the duke, and "honest" Mr. Clement with Lord Hatton. Mr. Clotterbooke is at Utrecht, with my lord and Mr. Honeywood. Wesel, Dec. 19.

603. *Modern transcript of a letter from Charles II to Sir Brian Janson,* acknowledging his services. Paris, Dec. 28.

The following note is subjoined:—"The foregoing letter is in the hands of Sir Thomas Janson, the descendant of Sir Brian, who lent it to me to be transcribed, which I have faithfully done from the original. John Douglas." A notice of the patent of the baronetcy granted to Sir Brian, May 6, 1652, is also added.

604. *Hyde to Nicholas;* not numbered; addressed to "Mons. Alderley," as before. Is sick in bed, having had a terrible journey to Paris. Has had one audience with the King, who is as heartily kind to Nicholas as he could wish. Ormonde is the same noble, excellent person as before, and incapable to be used to other than gallant and worthy ends. Paris, Dec. 30.

Only the last three lines, &c., in Hyde's own hand.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 41.

605. *Familiar letter from R. W.* (endorsed, "B. Watson") *to his "brother"* [*Edgeman*]. Detained from going to sea by the weather. What books or papers has Dr. Steward (deceased) left behind? Mentions Dr. Clare and Dr. Wolley; J. Trethewy is safe in England. Utrecht, Dec 30.

1651. [1651.] 606. *Warrant from the King to James Kith* [*Keith*], *Lord of Benholme, and — Wood,* to pay to Capt. Woode for his acceptable service a gratuity of 600 marks Scots, out of what remains of the month's maintenance given by the late Parliament in Scotland, and the half-month's maintenance allowed for the Coronation. *Draught by Hyde.*

[1651?] 607. *The King to* [*Lord Norwich?*], authorizing him to propose to the Duke of Lorraine a treaty of marriage between the Duke of York and the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine. *Draught by Hyde.*

Jan. 2. 608. *Articles of agreement between the French King and the Duke of Lorraine.* In return for the assistance of the latter against the rebels in France, the King promises to put Clermont in the hands of the Duke within one year, and that Nancy shall be put in the hands of the Swiss Catholics as a pledge for the fulfilment of the agreement, to be transferred by them to the Duke after the expiry of two years.—French. *Copy.*

Paris, Jan. 6. 609. *Hyde to Nicholas.* Was graciously received by the King. Has no opinion that the proposed marriages [of the King and Duke of York] will come to anything. Has told the King of Nicholas' sense of the Queen's displeasure towards him; he answered that the Queen was in the wrong, and that he would compose it all were Nicholas at Paris. Letters to be directed under cover to Sir R. Browne.

Partly written by an amanuensis on account of Hyde's giddiness of head and weakness of eyes.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 41.

London, Dec. 29. [O. S.] 610. *G. E.* (endorsed, "Mr. Elwes") *and J. G. to Edgeman;* a short familiar letter. They have written to my lord about those Italian MSS. Seal of arms.

Madrid, Jan. 10. 611. *William Pawley* [*to Hyde?*] Joy at the King's escape from England. Sends a present of 30 boxes of chocolate. Mr. Windebanck is in great need from want of employment. The English prisoners remain in chains day and night; the Cardinal of Toledo is their good benefactor; one of them, Capt. Proger, is dead.

Jan. 1. [O. S.] 612. *Walter, Bishop of Clonfert, to Lieut.-Gen. Farrell and the Commanders of the Ulster army,* desiring them to hasten to the relief of Galway, and not, unless unavoidably compelled, to use the assistance of any of those who were excommunicated. *Copy.*

Transcribed by John Lambert, Clanricarde's Secretary.

613. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 3. Praises the Marquis of Ormonde. The King is as firmly resolved in the matter of religion as ever his blessed father was. The King's kindness towards Nicholas. With a slight omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 42. 1652. Paris, Jan. 13.

614. *Information of Col. Edward Wogan against Mr. Robert Long, the Secretary of State,* for treasonable correspondence with the rebels at the beginning of 1646, informing them of divisions in the King's army in the West, whereby Fairfax was induced to advance to the attack of Torrington. [Paris], Jan. 14.

Followed by a copy by Edgeman.

615. *Petition from Long to the King,* praying that the examination of Wogan's information may be referred to the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Jermyn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Attorney-General. Paris, [Jan. 14 or 15.]

Subjoined:—

An order proposed by Long for the King's signature, authorizing the above-named persons to examine the business and report thereon.

616. *First examination of Wogan,* signed by him, and attested by Ormonde and Hyde. *In Hyde's hand.* Paris, Jan. 15.

617. *Copies of three summons to capitulate,* addressed to George Ogilvie, Governor of Dunnottar Castle, by R. Overton (Nov. 8, 1651), Thos. Dutton (Nov. 22), and J. Lambert (Jan 3, 1652); and of Ogilvie's replies. Nov. 8–Jan. 7. [O. S.]

The three summons and the reply to Dutton are printed in Nisbet's Heraldry, fol. Edinb. 1742, pp. 235, 236.

618. *Rob. Long to Hyde.* Sends questions to be proposed to Wogan respecting his charge. "Wednesday night," Jan. 17.

Enclosure:—

Nine questions respecting the Council of War in Fairfax's army, at which the alleged treasonable letter was delivered; its date, &c.

619. *The same to the same,* subsequently to the preceding. Long need not be present when Wogan is questioned. Let him be asked when he was acquainted with Justice Davis. He says the alleged letter was signed "*Robert* Long;" for twenty years the writer has always signed his name "*Rob.* Long." Jan. 17.

620. *The same to the same,* to hasten Wogan's examination. Jan. 19.

1652. "This fryday morning," [Jan. 19.] Paris, Jan. 20. 621. *Long to Ormonde and Hyde.* Sends additional queries to be proposed to Wogan.

622. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 4. Has a fit of the gout. Col. Wogan has charged Mr. Long with having given information to Ireton of the King's condition [at the beginning of 1646], which led to the advance of the rebel army to Torrington, after which the Royalists made no resistance in the West.

With a slight omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 43.

"Monday morning," Jan. 22. 623. *Long to Hyde,* submitting this question to be put to Wogan, Whether Justice Davis told him where, or from whom, he received the letter?

Monday, Jan. 22. 624. *Second examination of Col. Wogan,* upon the questions proposed by Long, viz. respecting the Council of War at which Long's alleged letter was read, &c.; signed by Wogan, and attested by Ormonde and Hyde.

In Hyde's hand; endorsed, "Intr. et exr. per Geo. Lane."

Jan. 26. 625. *Long to Hyde,* desiring that the copies of the examinations may be signed by Wogan.

Jan. 26. 626. *The same to the same.* His answer is ready; he waits direction for its delivery. In answer to his petition, he had a verbal message from the King, by Harry Seymour, that the persons he mentioned should hear him when he was ready.

Jan. 27. 627. *The same to the same.* Will give in his answer in writing. If the four persons named in his petition are to examine his business, desires to know when they will meet.

Jan. 27. 628. "*The answer of Robert Long, Esq.,* His Majesty's Secretary, to the charge and accusation presented against him by Colonell Edward Wogan."

A minute and able reply. Fourteen folio pages. Endorsed by Hyde, "Delivered by Mr. Longe at my Lord Lieut.'s chamber on Monday 29 of January; ther beinge present, Lord-Lieut., Lord Jermin, and Chancelour of the Exchequer." Also endorsed, "Intr. et exr. per Geo. Lane."

Paris, Jan. 27. 629. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 5. Urgently presses his coming to Paris for the King's service. Lord Hatton's intelligence not always to be believed; Tom Elliot is now his great confident, still the same, insolent and over-active. Elliot and Long are now sworn brothers.

With an omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 44.

630. *Decree by John Nicholas Vaughan, Judge of the Admiralty*, condemning as a prize a ship called The John of Aberdeen, captured by Capt. Peter Carew in the St. Katherine or Postilion, and Capt. Peter de Rudder in the James of Galloway.—Latin. 1652. Dunkirk, Jan. 27.

631. *Barbara Aylesbury* (Hyde's sister-in-law, recently appointed lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Orange), *to Edgeman*. Thanks him for his favour, and for the news of her brother's recovery. Is very happy. Hague, Jan. 17. [O. S.]

632. *Representation of the heavy charges* imposed by the Admiralty at Dunkirk upon prizes, and of exorbitant payments to officials deducted from the Duke of York's share, with suggestions for the relief of the Adventurers and the Duke. Mr. Norgate, the deputy registrar, is dead, yet his pension seems to be continued. Mr. Hardin, a merchant, has a pension, but he does not serve the King but the Captains. A payment is charged to Capt. Sadlington, "a knave confessed in the account, that ran away with his tenths." Jan. 29.

633. *Hyde to Nicholas*; No. 6. General news of the Court. If the Princess Royal be like her father, as he hears she is, she is not forward in discourse; Nicholas should go to her and enter upon such matters as are fit, and then if he finds not that freedom from her, Hyde will be of his mind. Has no hand in making a marriage between Lady A. Douglas and Lord Newburgh. Paris, Feb. 3.

With slight omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 45.

634. *Duke of Lorraine to Charles II*, vindicating himself with regard to the Irish treaty, the principal articles of which he encloses, and declaring his object to be the restoration of the King's authority.—French. Bruxells, Feb. 3.

Signed by the Duke. Translated in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 225.

635. *Appeal by two Notaries* on behalf of Thomas Lumsden and Andrew Skene, two merchants of the Staple of Scotland at Campveer, against a Sentence of Dr. Vaughan condemning as lawful prize the ship John of Aberdeen, captured by Capts. Peter Carew and Peter de Rudder.—French. Dunkirk, Feb. 6.

636. *Sentence of Dr. Vaughan, Judge of the Admiralty at Dunkirk*, condemning the Bucephalus of Aberdeen, captured Dunkirk, Feb. 6.

1652. by Capt. William Flinton in the Royalists' Delight, as a lawful prize.—Latin.

Together with the examination on the preceding day of Robert Patkrey, of Aberdeen, merchant, who was taken on board the Bucephalus. *Copies.*

Attested by Wil. Laing, Registrar.

Paris, Jan. 30. / Feb. 9. 637. *Meditation by Hyde* on the anniversary of the murder of Charles I. One page.

Feb. 10. 638. *Reply by Long to a message from the King by Mr. George Lane,* respecting a particular in his answer concerning Lord Wilmot's abetting Col. Wogan. Intends to return his answer, in writing, by Monday night.

At the Louvre, Feb. 10. 639. *The King to the Marquis of Clanricarde,* acknowledging his services, and giving him leave to quit Ireland. *Draught, in duplicate.*

Partly in Hyde's hand. Printed in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 206.

Dunnottar, Feb. 1. [O. S.] 640. *George Ogilvie, the Governor of Dunnottar Castle, to the King,* asking for speedy supplies of ammunition and provisions.

Endorsed by Hyde as having been received at Paris on April 10.

Galway, Feb. 4. [O. S.] 641. *Intercepted letter from Father Ant. Geoghegan to Will. Shiell,* at Balishiell, King's County. Reports of the forces coming from the Duke of Lorraine; of the relations of Holland towards England; of the approaching assembly at Galway. *Copy by John Lambert.*

A passage, in which the expression, "that idol of Dagon, a foolish loyalty," occurs, is quoted in Borlase's History, p. 293.

Followed by—

Copy by Lambert of a report from James Fallon, Vicar-General of Tuam, of his examining Geoghegan, with the explanation of the ciphers, &c. used in the letter.

Galway, Feb. 4. [O. S.] 642. *Intercepted letter from Ant. Geoghegan to Mr. Haly,* with all names in cipher, respecting the negotiations of Abbot Crelly for promoting a good understanding between the Roman Catholics and the Independents. *Copy by John Lambert.*

Followed by a deciphered copy.

[Same date?] 643. *The same to Mr. Cormack ô Dwiere,* enclosing the preceding letters for delivery by him, and advising him to

get a pass for the removal of his goods, for fear "upon a breaking out" the soldiery should seize them. 1652.

Copy by Lambert.

Endorsed, "Terrence Coghlan is intended for Cormack ô Dwier." Two separate leaves follow, having only these directions upon them, "For Sir Theophilus Jones, Knt., Governor of Westmeath," and "For Mr. Gualtier Frost, Secretary for ye Councell of State at Whyte Halle," and both marked "Copia vera, Jo. Lambertt."

644. *Instructions from the King to the Earl of Norwich.* He is first to visit the Duke of Lorraine, and propose a treaty for the relief of Ireland, rejecting, however, the articles which were proposed in Ireland; if the Commissioners from Ireland apply to him, he is to endeavour to convince them of the unreasonableness of their proposals, and to hold intercourse with them according to his success. Thence to proceed to the Princess of Orange, and communicate the King's intention of going to Germany with the hope of raising an army there, and ask her advice; and, although the King is sensible of the want of courtesy and justice exhibited to her by the Princess Dowager, he is to labour for a reconciliation with the latter, whose influence with the Elector of Brandenburgh and other German Princes it will be important to gain. Is to use his utmost skill and dexterity in fomenting jealousies and widening the breach between the States and the rebels. To confer with Mr. Schombergk, and desire him to go privately to the Elector of Mentz, without communicating that he is employed by the King, and ascertain from him his opinion of the course the King should take. To consult also with the Rhine-Grave, and ask his advice how the German Princes may be gained. At the Louvre, Feb. 15.

Draught in Hyde's hand.

Four folio pages.

645. *Long to Ormonde*, sending the following paper to be presented to the King at the next sitting of Council:— Feb. 15.

Memorial from Long to the King, dated Feb. 12, vindicating his assertion of Wogan's being abetted in his charge against Long by Lord Wilmot, on the grounds of the intimacy existing between Wogan and Wilmot, and the known enmity of the latter towards Long; with a further argument on the insufficiency of the evidence against himself and the injustice of the procedure, and a declaration that his patent as Secretary of State is only legally determinable in the courts of law.

Endorsed, "Received by his Majestie in Councell, 18 Feb., 1652." "Intr. et exr. per Geo. Lane."

1652. Paris, Feb. 16. 646. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 7. The King's summoning Nicholas is deferred, because it is thought he will not stay long in Paris. Case of Wogan and Long. Prevalence of idle rumours, which are not to be credited. The Earl of Norwich's unfounded doubts of Hyde's sincerity. The Queen and Lord Jermyn are mad with the thought that they have no power.

With slight omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 47.

Valladolid, Feb. 16. 647. *Lord Cottington to Hyde,* endorsed by the latter as accompanying Pawley's acquittance [for Sir Charles Herbert]. Mentions — Church and Sir Benj. Wright.

Paris, Feb. 16. 648. *The King to the Duke of Lorraine.* Disapproves of the hitherto secret treaty made at Brussels with the Duke [by Sir Nich. Plunkett and Mr. Geoffrey Browne], but has confirmed that which was made between the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Abbot of St. Catherine's, the Duke's agent; earnestly presses for assistance, and promises satisfactory security to the Catholic religion. *Draught.*

In Edgeman's hand; with another draught, partly in Edgeman's and partly in Hyde's; also a draught in French.

Printed with the date of Feb. 6, in Clanricarde's Memoirs, 8°. Lond. 1722, p. 217.

Flushing, Feb. 16. 649. *Letter under the assumed name of Jo. Williams* [i. e. Capt. Oxford; see letter of April 26] *to Sir Will. Carelesse,* attending upon the King, requesting an interview to communicate intelligence of a plot against the King, and warning him to beware of a Scotch Lord and others lately come, or coming, from England.

"From our guarrison of Fortell," Feb. 6. [O. S.] 650. *Intercepted letter from Thomas ô Kenedy to Anthony Geoghegan,* "the Viccar-generall of Meath." Desires his directions concerning some ecclesiastical collation in the diocese of Killaloe; the Metropolitan (who, since his coming out of Limerick, keeps his residence at Dr. Fennell's) says he will not meddle in anything that concerns the clergy so long as he is in the enemy's quarters. Col. Grace and Col. Molloy will be in the county of Galway somewhere to carry on a design. *Copy by John Lambert.*

Dalkeith, Feb. 10. [O. S.] 651. *Declaration of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for ordering the affairs of Scotland* (viz. Col. St. John, Lambert, Rich. Deane, Col. Monck, J. Shand, Col. Fennick, Rich. Sallaway, and Rob. Tichbourne), respecting the appoint-

ment of godly ministers and magistrates, and admitting the inhabitants of the sheriffdom of Berwick to the favour of the Declaration of Parliament, excepting those commonly known by the name of Moss-troopers. 1652.

Preceded on the same sheet by a copy of—

The Declaration of Parliament, in Dec. 1651, "concerning the settlement of Scotland."

652. *A Declaration of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England* for ordering and managing affairs in Scotland. Dalkeith, Feb. 10. [O. S.]

653. *Further letter from Long to the King*, complaining of delay in the decision upon his case, and that the enquiry is now diverted to other matters than the original charge of treason, which he prays may be disposed of first. Feb. 20.

Encloses the following paper:—

"*A particular*, which upon new information, I humbly desire to have added to my answere to Colonell Wogan's accusation;" viz. That whereas Wogan had stated that he had never until now met with Long when attending upon the King, he was in Holland when the King was there with Long in attendance as Secretary.

Endorsed, "Read in Councell the same day." "Intr. et exr. per Geo. Lane." With seal of arms; semée with crosslets, a lion ramp.; crest, a lion ramp.

654. *W. R.* (endorsed "Mr. Watson") *to Edgeman*, on private affairs, obscurely hinted at. Allusions at the end to Mr. Cheffinch and his wife, Mr. Dan. Boten, the minister from Jersey, "our poor brother Wiseman," and Dr. Clare. Lilburne and some of his tribe have come over, and are gone to Rotterdam: "I have a jealousie that his banishment is but counterfeit, to give him an opportunitie of doing mischeife in Holland." Encloses a letter for Dr. Trotter. Letters for him to be under cover to Mr. James Robinson, English merchant at Bruges. Bruges, Feb. 20.

655. *Clanricarde to Sir Richard Blake, President of the Grand Council*, concerning the intercepting of treasonable letters from Father Anthony Geoghegan and complaining strongly that no steps have yet been taken by the Prelates and Superiors of the several orders, to whom the matter was referred on the 6th inst., for the punishment of the offender. Galway, Feb. 11. [O. S.]

Copy by John Lambert.

656. *Nicholas* (under the signature of John Wilkocks) *to Edgeman*. Wishes to see Long's answer, which his friends Hague, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$.

1652. extol as clear and solid. Hobbes is caressed at London for his traitorous and rebellious tenets. The King of Denmark is sending an ambassador to England, and the treaty with Portugal is far advanced. On Monday there will be a meeting of the Deputies of the Low Countries about the treaty with England.

Galway, Feb. 12. [O. S.] 657. *Sir Richard Blake to the Marquis of Clanricarde,* recommending on behalf of the Grand Council the opening of a treaty with Sir Charles Coote, now besieging Galway, but urging an attempt to relieve the town, in order to secure better terms. *Two copies by Lambert.*

Galway, Feb. 13. [O. S.] 658. *Clanricarde to Sir R. Blake,* in reply to the preceding. Sends draughts of letters, which, if approved, he will forward to the Parliament officers by a trumpeter.
Copy by Lambert.

Galway, Feb. 13. [O. S.] 659. *Examination of Anth. Geoghegan* respecting the intercepted letters, before "Walter B. Clonfert., R. Hug. Duacensis, Arth. Dun. et Connor., Fr[ater] Andreas, Prior Conventus Sanctæ Mariæ Galviensis." He explains his cipher; declares that his letters were simply the expressions of his own thoughts, and that none others were privy to them; that the superscriptions were so written by order of his correspondent, who is a man in trust from the Court of Rome; that he has no written instructions save from the Secretary "de propaganda fide," which only relate to the correspondence of the clergy with Rome, and touch no temporal matter.
Copy by Lambert.

[Feb.] 660. "*Prior Geoghegan,* his expressions to shew his innocencie in what is laid to him, either in the Lord Deputies observations on the intercepted lettere, or other aspersions."

Feb. 14. [O. S.] 661. *Clanricarde to Sir Charles Coote,* enclosing the following letter, and requesting him to direct the trumpeter for its speedy delivery. *Copy by Lambert.*

Clanricarde to the Commander-in-Chief of the Parliament forces in Ireland, desiring a safe-conduct for Commissioners for the purpose of a treaty.
Copy by Lambert.

Feb. 24. 662. *Mr. Rob. Long to Mr. George Lane.* Begs that if the Council do not sit to-morrow, the following enclosures may be given to the King, or to my Lord of Ormonde and Mr. Chancellor, to be opened by them and communicated to the King.

1. *Long to the King,* enclosing the following challenge; is most confident he will not suffer him to be thus used. 1652.

2. *Wogan to Long;* having heard that he has been pleased "too reaprouch mee with manney base tearmes," this is only to let him know "that youe betrayd youre trouest, and that you corespoundentt with the reableles," and to desire him to meet Wogan the next morning on foot or horseback to justify what he has said. Endorsed, "Rec. 25 Feb."

663. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 8. Would Pointdexter be a good Latin Secretary should the King go to Germany? Conference with the Queen about Nicholas. Long's protest against deprivation of his office of Secretary, as being held by patent. Paris, Feb. 24. With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 49.

664. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King,* with assurances of friendship.—Latin. Cleves, Feb. 25.

Signed and sealed.

665. *T. Cunningham to the same,* to be delivered by Thomas Merser, merchant burgess of Aberdeen, supporting the appeal against the capture of the ship John of Aberdeen, and couched in very strong terms of complaint. Campvere, Feb. $\frac{16}{26}$.

666. *Reply by Sir N. Plunket and G. Browne* to some objections to the articles of the proposed treaty with the Duke of Lorraine, which had come to their knowledge since they wrote the subjoined letter to the Duke. *Copy.* Feb. 27.

Feb. 24. *The same to the Duke of Lorraine.* Account of the authority under which they acted in negotiating the treaty, having had preliminary communication with the Queen, Duke of York, and Lord-Lieutenant.

Copy by Edgeman.

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 235.

667. *Sir Charles Coote to Clanricarde,* informing him that he has sent the trumpeter to the Lieut.-General of the Horse at Dublin; declining to do anything to promote the treaty; replying to some charges made by Gen. Preston with respect to alleged incivilities to Cornet Prendergast; and taxing Preston with the violation of his engagement at Roscommon. The Fort before Galway, Feb. 17. [O. S.]

Copy by Lambert.

1652. Galway, Feb. 18. [O.S.] 668. *Clanricarde to Sir C. Coote,* disavowing the having requested him to promote the treaty, and asserting that the Viscount Tarragh (Preston) is a person of such honour, experience and judgment, as to know how to treat upon the imputations laid to his charge. *Copy by Lambert.*

Feb. 669. *Extracts from the accounts of Mr. W. Crofts* respecting the money received and disbursed by him from Sept. 20, 1649, to Feb. 22, 1652, for the King's service in Poland, Dantzic, Lithuania, and Konigsberg.

Feb. 670. *The King to the Pope :* see at the end of Jan. 1653.

Paris, March 1. 671. *Instructions for Major-Gen. Vandruske,* sent to Scotland as agent for the King. To repair, on landing, to the lairds of Pluscarte and Clangayre (Glengarry), and to consult with the Royalists generally throughout the kingdom. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, March 2. 672. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 9. Refers to some slanderous report respecting a lady who is attached to Sir Jo. Berkeley. The King abhors the wild pretence of the Duke of Buckingham to marry the Princess of Orange, and the Queen says, that if it were possible for her daughter to entertain so base a thought, she would tear her in pieces with her own hands. Lilburne is a better neighbour for Nicholas than the Earl of Roxburgh, of whom the King has as bad an opinion as may be, and he deserves it thoroughly. Wogan has challenged Long to a duel. The rebels are said to have found at Jersey a trunk of papers which was left by Long.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 50.

Lixboa, March 2. 673. *Robert Cocke to the King.* The fourteen packs of goods left by Prince Rupert (worth about 800*l.*) have been seized and condemned by the Portuguese ministers. The Council, being upon a treaty of peace with the rebels, are none of them disposed to favour the King, in this case or in that of the ship of Capt. Robert Maurice, except Antonio de Souza de Macedo, formerly ambassador in England. Father Domingos Rozario is a loyal and true subject.

Brest, March 4. 674. *Adrian van Diemen Pratt and Nicolass Marttens, the Captains of two Jersey frigates, to the King.* They have captured three prizes, a small frigate and two ships of Barnstaple. Their own ships are claimed by Sir George Carteret,

but they delay to give them up to him until they receive His Majesty's commands. If he has no further occasion for their services, they desire a certificate to that effect. 1652.

675. *Letter from Wolfgang William, Duke of Bavaria,* empowering Col. John Philip Hirter to assure the King of his friendship and interest.—Italian. Signed and sealed. Dusseldorf, March 5.

676. *Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Ludlow to Clanricarde,* replying [in answer to his letter of Feb. 14] that the settlement of the nation belongs of right to the Parliament of England, and that they will not enter into any capitulation with those who ought to be subject to their authority; but if the Lord should incline any, whether particular persons or places, to submit to the government He has placed over them, upon timely application such moderate terms will be consented unto, as men in their condition can reasonably expect.

Copy by Lambert. Dublin, Feb. 24. [O.S.]

677. *Mr. Rob. Long to Mr. George Lane,* requesting him to lay the enclosed, which have no relation to his own business, before the King at the next sitting of the Council. March 6.

1. *Declaration of John Boane,* servant to Long, of Sir George Carteret's undertaking the charge in Jersey of a trunk filled with papers belonging to Long.
2. *Letter from Long to the King,* with a particular statement of his entrusting the trunk, filled with State Papers, to the charge of Sir G. Carteret upon the King's leaving Elizabeth Castle, which trunk is said to be now in the hands of the rebels.

See Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 52, 54.

678. *Rob. Cocke to the King,* enclosing a duplicate of his letter of March 2. Francis Paulo, a Venetian, sent with letters from the King to Prince Rupert, has left them with Cocke, not knowing whither the Prince has gone. The priests of the English College are as inconstant as the times. Lixboa, March 8.

679. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 10. The Earl of Norwich is very honest, but he is not good at secrets, and illimited in his expense. Poverty of the King. Commendation of Lord Digby. The King has had a vain and foolish letter from Sir Will. Mackdowell. Mr. Long is not trusted in any business, and has not had the seals in his custody for a long time. Paris, March 9.

With slight omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 52.

1652. Campvere, March 10. 680. *Mr. Thomas Cunningham to the King.* "The humble remonstrance and true information of the meanes and indeauours used by Mr. Thomas Cunningham, your Majesties agent for the affairs of Scotland and conservator of the priviledges of the Scots nation in the Low Countries, towards the recovering of a vessell called The John of Aberdeen, laded with Staple-wares belonging to * * marchands of * * Aberdene and ordinary trafficking members of the priveledged Scotts Staple at Campvere;" that vessel having been captured by Capts. Peter Carew and Peter de Rudder, acting under a commission from the Marquis of Ormonde, and sold at Dunkirk. Nine closely written pages.
Endorsed by Hyde, "Cunningham's sawcy remarks."

Paris, March 15. 681. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 11. Has written concerning Pointdextre to Sir Geo. Carteret. Long has written to the King about the important papers left at Jersey. The King has desired Mackdowell not to intermeddle in Holland about the differences between the Dutch and the rebels.
With slight omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. ii. p. 54.

March 16. 682. *The King to the Earl of Norwich,* instructing him to propose a marriage between the Duke of York and the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine, provided the latter will heartily and immediately adopt the King's interest.
Draught by Hyde.

Galway, March 9. [O. S.] 683. *Clanricarde to Gen. Ludlow,* conveying the following renewed application for a treaty, from the nobility and clergy assembled at Galway. *Copy by Lambert.*

March 9. [O. S.] *Sir Richard Blake, as President of the Grand Council, to Ludlow,* urging the opening of negotiations, and desiring a safe-conduct for Commissioners to be sent to the Parliament. *Copy by Lambert.*

March 21. 684. *Duke of Lorraine to* [*the Earl of Norwich?*] Has charged Sir H. de Vic to express to the King his zeal for the King's service.—French. *Holograph.*

Brussels, March 21. 685. *Conde de Fuensaldana to* [*the Earl of Norwich?*] to the same effect.—Spanish.

Brussels, March 22. 686. *Archduke Leopold to the King.* Would willingly comply with the request he has made, but cannot until he has received a reply from Spain.—French. Signed and sealed.

At the Louvre, March 23. 687. *The King to Clanricarde,* informing him of the intention of the Duke of Lorraine to forward supplies to Ireland,

and of the professions of loyalty made by Sir N. Plunket and G. Browne (as well as Lord Taaffe), against whom he is therefore not to issue his proposed proclamation. 1652.

Clanricarde's Memoirs, 1722, p. 213.

688. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 12. The King desires help from the Princess to send a frigate to Dunnottar Castle to bring away the regalia and the King's rich furniture, worth 20,000*l.* Middleton has arrived at Paris, having escaped from the Tower. Paris, March 23.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 55, where, in the last line on p. 55, for "*decimal*" read "*diurnal.*"

689. *The Earl of Norwich to the King.* Requests him to give a free hearing and entire confidence to Sir H. de Vic, who will give an account from this place such as no other can, and then to let Vic accompany him thither where "*it*" must be put in execution, or at least be the sole person by whom "it" be conveyed; otherwise he will hope for but little good from it, "besides the blow it will give me heere when it is knowne to the Duke that it hath miscareyed." De Vic will be in a sad case if the King do not help him with money. Mons. Shonbergh comes with him, who is a right worthy person, and will spare nothing to serve the King. Bruxells, March 25.

690. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 13. Sends a letter for Sir Chas. Herbert from Lord Cottington. A beaver hat of the newest fashion shall be bought for Nicholas. The Lord Keeper is in a necessitous condition, and cannot possibly have any friends of his own; "he who loves nobody can be loved by nobody." Account of a meeting between Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Digby, Hyde, and Dan O'Neile, to confer about the management of the King's affairs in France. The Queen and Lord Jermyn hate Digby more than they hate Nicholas. Reference to the King's suite in case of his proposed visit to Germany. Further remarks about the trunk left by Long in Sir G. Carteret's care at Jersey. Nicholas should consult with the Princess Royal whither the King should go if compelled to leave Paris. Paris, March 29.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 57.

691. *The King to Lord Inchiquin,* with reference to aspersions on his conduct contained in Sir Lewis Dyve's book on the affairs in Ireland. The Marquis of Ormonde, having examined them, reported on their untruthfulness, and Sir L. Dyve himself, in his letter of 7 May last, acknowledged them to be mistakes. But they never made the least impression on the King, who has always had a due sense of the great affection and high merits of Inchiquin. *Copy by Edgeman.* At the Louvre, April 2.

1652. April 4. 692. *W. R.* [i. e. *R. Watson*] *to Edgeman.* He will sooner run amongst the wild beasts in the deserts than look to England for such mercy as their Act of Oblivion tenders. Recommends Mr. Dan. Boten for employment as a travelling companion; he has come to Middleburgh from Jersey, and, being destitute, has preached in the French church; but being very firm for Episcopal government, the French take him to be no fit man for the Presbytery, and so do little or nothing for him. Attempts of the Romanists to convert the King; their three champions may have wit enough and good language, but no such strength of argument as will convince him who is furnished by men better at those arms than any of them. "What Mr. Montague* is we all know;" and by what he has seen of Salmonet he takes him to be a better courtier than divine. Is glad the Bishop of Derry undertakes Meliter†, and honest Mr. Crowther another of their crew. To grant the Romanists all we may, and to yield to none of their ridiculous vanities and lies, is the way to undo them and strengthen ourselves, without the help of those rotten posts the Calvinists. Grotius has given a most excellent pattern in his handling an accommodation with Cassander, one of the most ingenious Papists that ever writ; the most Christian path that ever was marked out, because the most for moderation and charity. Their people will then see the difference between us and the Calvinists, whom now they confound together, and will come off faster to us than ours do to them. Grotius, being but a single person, although a gallant scholar, could not effect this, but when a King and his Church countenance the business, the authority will be greater and the resignation of men's private fancies to it easier. Perceives that Edgeman is inclined to a monastic retirement; it is true that men there have opportunities to serve God in more purity than those can, who, whichever way they turn, have some of the dirt of the world stick to them, but there is much in the monastic rule to which they ought not to submit. He will never excuse the Church of England (whatsoever the Puritans preach against vows) for the want of such happy diversions. Meanwhile, he will endeavour so to converse in the world as not of it, and for his many slips and infirmities will betake himself to prayers and penance, draw tears upon every signal transgression whereby he may wash and be clean; if that doth it not, there is Blood and hyssop that will, and a Hand in Heaven that can and will use it if sought in humiliation and faith. Friendly mention of Dr. Clare and Dr. Wolley.

* i. e. Walter Montagu, Abbot of St. Martin's, near Pontoise.

† i. e. Théoph. Brachet, Sieur de la Milletière, whose discourse addressed to Charles II, entitled "La Victoire de la Vérité," was published in 1651. Bramhall's Answer was first printed in 1653.

Watson has discoursed about the King's poverty with Mr. Barow, the late King's linendraper, who has lived a good while in Rotterdam; and he is so moved by it that he will venture his life by going into England to raise money among his friends, if only he may have a few lines in the King's own hand to authorize him; but none else, besides the Chancellor, is to be acquainted with it. 1652.

Three closely written leaves; but half of the first leaf has been torn away and lost.

693. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 14. No advance made yet towards the King's journey, for want of money. Sir H. de Vic has come from the Earl of Norwich with wild proposals from the Duke of Lorraine. Paris, April 5. Good Friday.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 57.

694. *The same to Mr. Belinge,* at Ratisbon. Immaterial observations upon German and general affairs. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, April 11.

695. *Warrant from the King to the Governor of Dunnottar Castle* to ship the regalia and royal household furniture in a vessel sent for the purpose, to transport them into Holland to the care of Sir E. Nicholas. *Copy by Edgeman.* [April.]

696. *Three despatches sent from the King,* by the hands of Major-Gen. Vandruske, *to the Governor of Dunnottar Castle;* the first approving of his fidelity, and urging him to hold out until winter, when it is hoped that abundant relief may be sent; the second, to the same effect as the Warrant in the preceding article, except that it authorizes the delivery of the regalia, &c., to such persons as the Princess of Orange shall appoint, instead of Nicholas; the third empowering the Governor to retain the regalia, &c., if he thinks that their removal will dishearten the garrison. *Draughts by Hyde.* Paris, April 12.

Followed by copies by Edgeman. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 61, 62.

697. *Statement by some one employed by the Duke of Lorraine,* of the efforts the Duke has already made for the relief of Ireland, and of the great expense he has incurred in forwarding supplies, and in sending agents to other Courts to invite help, viz. Mons. Thibaut to Spain, an Irish Father to Rome, Lord Taaffe and the Bishop of Ferns to France, to the clergy and to the Princes of the house of Lorraine, Mons. Journier to Vienna, and Mons. Rousselott to Denmark. He is now ready to send three frigates with further supplies, if informed that the kingdom is yet in disposition to receive them, and is preparing still more important aid.—French. April.

Followed by an English translation. Endorsed by the Earl of Norwich, "Rec. Apr. 13, 1652, at Bruxells."

1652. Paris, April 13. 698. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 15. The King's making Mr. Crofts a gentleman of the bed-chamber makes Hyde mad and weary of his life. Hyde is designed by the King to be ambassador for Holland when it shall be time.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 58.

Bruxells, April 14. 699. *Translation* (in Edgeman's hand) *of a paper from the Duke of Lorraine to the Irish Commissioners*, charging the frustration of the treaty upon the factions and treasons of the Irish, declining to send further assistance (beyond temporary supplies,) until informed of the real disposition of the Irish, and leaving the Commissioners at liberty to have recourse to others.

Paris, April 14. 700. *The King to Mr. John Webster*, desiring supplies for Dunnottar Castle, with a list of the provisions, the estimated prices in guilders being added by Hyde. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Without the list, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 62.

Paris, April 15. 701. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 16. The bearer, Major-Gen. Vandruske, is the person commissioned by the King to go to Dunnottar Castle, to receive the King's goods. Mr. Webster is to be solicited to furnish a supply of provisions for the Castle.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 59.

Mauveuge, April 16. 702. *The Duke of Lorraine to Lord Wilmot.* Difficulties in the way of levying troops for Ireland, as regards both his own affairs, and the assigning the command of them when levied.

Translation in Edgeman's hand.

Paris, April 20. 703. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 17. General news of the Court.

Omitting two lines ("Buck[ingham] hath a very ill fame; how deservedly I know not"), Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 63.

Paris, April 25. 704. *The same to Mr. Belinge.* Anxiety about the German Diet; the importance of a declaration on behalf of the King. "It is an even lay that before this letter comes to your handes the parliament may be turned out of doores and dispersed, or Crumwell and the chiefe officers hanged, so greate is the confusion amongst them." Lord Taaffe's journey to Rome is put off. *Copy by Hyde.*

[Paris, April 25.] 705. *The same to Mr. Taylor* [at Frankfort?]; short and unimportant. Fears of a war with Sweden. *Copy by Hyde.*

The Hague, April 26. 706. *Letter to Sir Will. Carelesse*, signed "John Wilson," but endorsed by Hyde, "From Capt. Oxforde." Mrs. Withers,

of Flushing, has received a pass for him to go to Paris; he will not fail to do so, as soon as he can find the means, in order to give much information of spies and plots against the King. Letters to him to be directed to Edward Woods. 1652.

See the letter of Feb. 16, signed "Jo. Williams," *supra*.

707. *Complimentary note*, without address or signature. The writer sends some compositions, solid, eloquent, and full of evangelical power.—French. April 27.

708. *Immaterial fragment* of [apparently] some letter of instructions to an agent or envoy.—French. April 27.

709. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 18. Mr. John Coventry is dead in England. The King has prevailed with the King of France to enter upon a treaty with the Prince of Condé. Paris, April 27.

With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 64.

710. *Col. T. Robinson to Hyde.* Prays to be allowed to mediate, together with Mr. Houlder, a reconcilement between Sir Richard Grenville and Hyde; such private divisions greatly discourage the King's friends, and since the surrender of Jersey have induced several to go over to the enemy. St. Malo, April 30.

711. *Col. Martin de Manger to the King.* Had undertaken to raise 600 horse and as many foot for the King's service, at the desire of Col. Hirter, who, together with the Count Marshal de Hatzfeld, had addressed the Electors of Brandenburgh and Cologne, the Duke of Newburgh, and others, all of whom promised assistance. Hirter, however, had suddenly died, while on a journey, at Gottorff, a village near Bonn. Desires therefore instructions from the King, and encloses the articles of agreement respecting his levy.—Latin. "Unnæ, in Westphalia," May 2.

Enclosure:—

Terms of Agreement for the levy of 600 horse and 600 foot for the service of the King. Sixty imperial thalers to be paid at Cologne or Frankfort for each horse-soldier and twelve for each foot-soldier; monthly pay to be secured; wounded soldiers to be supported; on the conclusion of the war the troops to be brought back from England, and receive three months' pay. Dated Feb. 11, 1652.—Latin.

712. *W. R.* [endorsed, "Mr. Watson"] *to W. Edgeman.* Is sorry the Court has been so unkind to good Dr. Wolley, who hath deserved very well of the King, and had very hard usage at Silley [Scilly]. Will change his religion, in company Bruges, May 3.

1652. with Edgeman, if once convinced; but "I beleeve your Salmonets and Melitiers" [i. e. Sieur de la Milletière] "will hardlie argue us into it. * * * I have, God be praised, escap'd the hands and nets of beter fowlers then they, yet I shall not decline drawing so neare as to tast of that which may serve for my nourishment as well as their bate. * * * I hope our able Doctours have so well principled the gallant Duke of Yorke that he may be adventured without his chaplaine among them, though his grandfather's King James's speach was wont to be, *I doe not like riding so neare.* I am fallen into the day of the principal festival in this towne, and shall be called away speedilie to see strange sights, beside what I must beleeve will be caried in procession, the holy bloud of our Saviour." Some names in cipher.

Paris, May 3. 713. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 19. General news; the treaty between the King of France and the Prince of Condé was broken off.

With one line omitted, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 65.

At the Louvre, May 9. 714. *Privy seal warrant*, under the King's sign manual, for a grant to Col. Daniel Treswell, of the office of Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests in England, for life, in as full a manner as Robert and Andrew Treswell, deceased, the father and brother of the said Daniel, successively enjoyed the same. On parchment.

Paris, May 11. 715. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 20. Lord Inchiquin is added to the King's Council. Continuance of the war in France. The business of Scotland. Mr. Coventry came yesterday; the Earl of Castlehaven is landed in France, but the Lord Deputy stays behind in expectation of the King's license, which was sent him long since, but, as it seems, not yet received.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 66.

May 12. 716. *The Duke of Lorraine to the King*, briefly acknowledging the letter sent through Lords Jermyn and Wilmot, who are charged with his reply.—French.

May 13. 717. "*The state and condicion of the Kingdome of Irelande*, together with the humble request of the Marques of Clanricard, Lord Deputy of that Kingdome, presented to His Majestie at the Louvre, 13 of May, 1652, by the Earle of Castlehaven, entrusted to that purpose;" signed by the latter. Notice of the Council at Galway; the Lord Deputy and chief commanders engage to keep up the war, if supplies of money, corn, arms, and ammunition be sent.

718. *Proposal from Charles II to the French King,* that, in order to prevent an invasion of France by the English (who, as Lord Castlehaven reports, are making great levies in Ireland for that purpose), the latter shall send supplies to the King's army in Ireland of ammunition, arms, and corn, not exceeding the value of 5000 pistols, which would enable the Lord Deputy to keep up the war during the summer and occupy the whole of the English forces. If necessary, the King will in return supply Irish soldiers, not exceeding in number 5000, for French service. *Draught.* 1652. [May.]

In French, with an English translation by Edgeman.

719. *Lord Thomas Wentworth to Hyde.* Is informed he has done him ill offices with the King. Expects an answer to his question, and is resolved to carry himself accordingly. Louvre, May 16.

Seal of arms.

720. *Hyde to Nicholas;* signed "Jeremy Godfrey." Urges Nicholas to come to Paris. Danger of delay in the business of Dunnottar; Vandruske is to be freely communicated with and encouraged, if the work is likely soon to be done. Engagements between Condé and the troops of the French King at St. Denis. Lord Hatton, through the alarms of these, has changed lodgings, and moved all his books and fiddles; he is still Hyde's noble friend, but lies as well as ever. Paris, May 17.

Omitting allusions to "honest Jo. Jane," and Pointdexter, who is now in England, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 68.

721. *The King to the Emperor Ferdinand,* informing him of his escape after the defeat at Worcester, and asking for help against the rebels. Sir William Curtius is his accredited agent in Germany.—Latin. *Copy.* The Louvre, ["in arce Lupara,"] May 23.

722. *The King to the Elector of Treves,* congratulating him on his accession, accrediting Sir W. Curtius, and asking for help, since the cause of all Princes alike is involved in the success of the English rebels.—Latin. *Copy.* "In arce Lupara," May 23.

723. *Sir W. Berkeley to the King,* beseeching pardon for giving up the colony of Virginia to the rebels, and stating his reasons. Refers to Col. Lovelace for a fuller relation. Virginia, May 14. [O. S.]

724. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 22. Ormonde and Hyde are not neglected by the King, yet it is true there are some actions of appetite and affection committed, which cannot be banished from the age of twenty-one; Kings are of the same Paris, May 24.

1652. mould as other men. Notwithstanding the many vexations of his place, he cannot with a good conscience decline what he is undergoing. Vandruske was designed to be sent to the Highlands to encourage* them to stand out; but the errand on which he now goes [i. e. the relief of Dunnottar] is known to so few that there must be a great fault if it be discovered.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 71.

Paris, May 25. 725. *The same to Sir W. Curtius,* accompanying the letters for the Emperor, Elector of Treves, and Landgrave of Hesse, and asking for information on the state of Germany and the disposition of the Elector of Mentz. Has always had more dependence on Germany for help than any other part of Christendom, "as a climate in which the principles of honour are more religiously considered, and wher that vyle and unworthy feare of the prosperous rebells of Englande hath made lesse impression then in any other parte of the world wee converse with."

Endorsed with a copy, by Edgeman, of a letter from the King to the same, desiring him to enquire into, and report upon, the case of Walter Ogleby, recommended by the Queen of Bohemia, who has been, as it seems, unjustly captured at sea.

May 26. 726. *Letter to the King,* without signature, but endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Hambleton to the Kinge, 1652, by me." An earnest exhortation to a religious life: "You are now sett asyd from all other imployments, that yow may engadge your heart to Chryst Jesus, and learne to be a Christian indeed. * * * Whatsoever I read and find comfortable to myne owne heart, I do streightway wish you did know the same. I find it most refreshing to read the Holie Scriptures, and the Confession of Faith, the Larger and Shorter Catechismes, and to considder the Scriptures. * * * For an historical reading, I humblie recommend Samuel Clerk's Martyrologie, and his Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, both latelie sett furth." Does not doubt but that when others have out-wearied themselves, the King will be longed after, and will have opportunity to serve God in his own place. "All your freinds heer do most earnestlie present yow befor the Throne of grace, and more especiallie, Sir, your most humble servant, &c., whom yow did command to be free with yow."

May 30. 727. *The King to Sir Patrick Drummond,* desiring him to move the Admiralty of Zealand for the restoration of a ship captured from Capt. Edw. Cooke. *Draught by Hyde.*

* Erroneously printed *discourage* in Cl. S. P.

728. *Draught of a "pass" or commendatory letter from the King* on behalf of Mr. Edward Walsingham, drawn up by the latter in his own handwriting (according to an endorsement by Hyde on the following copy), and couched in very laudatory terms.—Latin. 1652. May 31.

Followed by a copy by Edgeman.

729. *Hyde to the Earl of Norwich.* Notice of Lieut.-Col. Jannett(?), recommended by the Earl, and also formerly, after the fall of Colchester, recommended by "the immortall Capell." The Earl is imposed upon by false reports, for the Resident (i. e. Sir H. de Vic) has behaved with all sincerity and respect. Difficulties in the way of the King's interposition between France and Spain. Villiers, the son of Lady Purbeck, has been in Paris negotiating with the French King; he was arrested, but released on signification from the King that he was a minister received by him; he is returned into England, and Chantillet, "or such a name," is sent from France thither to acknowledge the new Commonwealth. "The Kinge hath not wherewith to finde himselfe breade for a weeke." Paris, May 31.

730. *Instructions from the King for thanks to the Dutch ambassador* [Boreel], for intelligence of the approaching war between the Dutch and the rebels, desiring advice respecting the King's interposing with the French crown for assistance, and proposing to send an ambassador to the United Provinces (should they be willing to receive him) to shew the probable value of the King's friendship in procuring the revolt of many of the English ships, &c. [May ?]

Draught by Hyde.

731. *Latin translation,* in a foreign hand, of the following papers relating to the engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, on May 19. May–June.

1. "Responsum parliamenti reip. Anglicanæ, ad declarationum ternionem, ab extra-ordinariis Fœderati Belgii ordinum legatis super novissima pugna navali propositum, et a Consilio (*sic*) Status exhibitum, diversis autem vicibus datum, videl. 1, 6 et 13 Junii."
2. "Enarratio pugnæ navalis inter classem Britannicum, duce Blakio, et Belgicum, vice-thalassiarcha Trompio, prope Dorobernium nuper commissæ;" May 19.
3. Blake's letter to the Parliament; May 20.
4. Information of Capt. Will. Brandley; May 22.

1652. 5. Examinations of several Dutch captains, prisoners of war, before Cromwell.

6. The relation of Major Bourne; imperfect.

Sixteen pages, quarto.

Paris, June 1. 732. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 23. "The Earl of Norwich is a very honest, worthy person, but not for business: necessitous condition of the Court.

Omitting postscripts mentioning the enclosure of a letter from Lord Castlehaven to Lord Culpeper, and of a warrant for Sir Patrick Drummond, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 73.

Whitehall, May 24. [O. S.] 733. *The Council of State to Blake,* informing him of the coming reinforcements for the fleet; with a private additional instruction enclosed, authorizing him to engage and destroy Van Tromp's fleet and any ships joining it. *Copy.*

Geneva, June 4. 734. *Robin Mead to W. Edgeman;* signed "R. M." Familiar letter, mentioning various correspondents and friends; Col. Cary, Mr. Clements, Mr. Clotterbooke, Mr. Wandesford, &c.

Paris, June 8. 735. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 24. Vandruske is discharged from going to Dunnottar, on account of the news of its being besieged. He is a very gallant, honest man; letters are enclosed in his behalf to the Emperor of Moscow, &c. Massonet, who is employed [as a clerk] for the King, will do all things in Latin and French very well; he is honest enough, though a fool. No necessity for making bishops; Sir G. Ratcliff has no title to be solicitous in that matter. Hyde's opinion of Lilburne. The Duke of Lorraine has had an interview with the King. The King has a singular good esteem both of Joseph Jane and of his book [the Εικων Ακλαστος?]

With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 74.

Enclosure:—

June 8. *Copy, by Edgeman, of the King's warrant to Vandruske,* discharging him of his commission to go to Dunnottar.

Melun, June 14. 736. *Louis XIV. to Charles II,* acknowledging his desire to promote peace, and requesting him to come to Melun on the following day and bring the Duke of Lorraine with him, with a view to the commencement of negotiations.

Holograph, with seal.

The Louvre, June 14. 737. *Warrant to Sir Rich. Forster,* treasurer of the household, signed by the King, for the payment of 335*l.* to Henry, Lord Percy.

738. *William Frederick, Count of Nassau, to the King,* urging him to use his influence to reconcile the differences between the Princess of Orange (the King's sister) and the Princess Dowager, which are very prejudicial to the King's interests. —French. 1652. [1652? Endorsed by Hyde, June 5.]

739. *Complimentary Letter from Hyde to Don Louis de Haro,* informing him of the King's intention soon to visit Germany, and deprecating concessions to the English rebels.—Latin. *Draught.* Paris, June 15. [Endorsed by Hyde, June 20.]

Followed by an English draught, in Hyde's own hand, and a copy by Edgeman.

740. *Hyde to Nicholas,* (No. 25,) written by Edgeman, being unable himself to write, "for I haue been almost madd these two dayes with a crick in my neck and shoulders, so that I haue not been able to wagg my head." He is unable to write to "Bab." [Barbara Aylesbury]. No neglect has been shown to [Lord Montrose], but the youth himself is not of those talents that could be wished. Falsity of intelligence received by Nicholas. Paris, June 15. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 76.

741. *Charles Caspar, Elector of Treves, to the King,* acknowledging the letter received through Sir Will. Curtius, and promising to support his cause in the approaching Diet.—Latin. Coblentz, June 16.

742. *The Duke of Lorraine to the Duke of Orleans,* justifying himself from the charge of treachery contained in a libel published at Paris, entitled "La Trahison du Duc de Lorrain, descouverte par M. de Beaufort," and assigning his reasons for the withdrawal of his army.—French. *Copy.* Colomiers, June 19.

743. *Copies of Instructions sent from the Council of State, at Whitehall, to Admiral Blake, &c.* London, June 10–17. [O. S.]

1. *Letter to Blake,* June 10, enclosing the following instructions:—
2. *Instructions* to the same to attack the Dutch East India fleet, and to disturb their fishery and Eastland trade.
3. *Instructions* for Col. George Thompson, sent to Blake with the preceding.
4. *Letter* to the same from the Council, respecting preparations for the navy, and approving of all that he has done: June 15.
5. *Instructions* for a survey of Blake's fleet in the Downs. June 11.

1652.

6. *Additional Instructions* to Col. Thompson, directing him to procure an exact account of the condition of the fleet. June 11.

7. *Letter* to the same from the Council, respecting the naval preparations. June 17.

June 22. [Endorsed by Hyde, June 20.] 744. *Hyde to Mr. Taylor,* at Vienna, acknowledging his affection to the King's service and his proceedings at Vienna, reported by Mr. Holder and Sir Richard Forster. Information is desired, in case the King should visit Germany, of the fittest place for his stopping, as also of the dispositions of the several Courts. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, June 22. 745. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 26. His opinion of William Coventry; he has good parts, but is void of religion. Account of the King's mediation for peace with the Duke of Lorraine, at the entreaty of the French king. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 77.

Paris, June 23. 746. *The same to Lord Cottington,* containing an account, similar to that in the preceding letter, of the King's negotiations with the Duke of Lorraine on behalf of the French king, and the rumours at Paris against him. Notice of Hyde's letter [of June 15] to Haro. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, June 23. 747. *The King to the Landgrave of Hesse.* Has been hindered hitherto from congratulating him on his accession, which he now does by Sir Will. Curtius, his Resident in Germany, whom he begs the Landgrave will assist in the business entrusted to him.—Latin. *Copy.*

Paris, June 24. 748. *The same to Sir Rich. Browne, Bart.,* his Resident in France, acknowledging his services, enclosing a warrant to Sir R. Forster for 300*l. per mensem,* to be paid out of the pension from the French king, and desiring that Divine Service according to the Church of England may be kept up in his house as hitherto. *Draught by Hyde.*

The Louvre, June 25. 749. *Circular Letter from the King to the Gentry of Scotland,* desiring them to assist Middleton. *Draught by Hyde, and copy by Edgeman.*

The Louvre, June 25. 750. *Two Letters,* under the King's sign manual, intended to be sent to some Scottish noblemen, respecting the despatch of Lieut.-Gen. Middleton to Scotland, and desiring assistance for him; together with a blank commission for the appointment of a Captain-General of the Horse Guards.

[June ?] 751. *Commission* appointing Middleton to be General of all the forces raised in Scotland. *Draught, with corrections by Hyde.*

752. *R. F.* (i. e. Mr. Watson) *to* [*Edgeman*]; a familiar letter. Thanks him for a "royal token of his Majesties ribbons." Allusion to some "great businesse" of Mr. Barrow's; the latter thinks that money for the King may be obtained from some Dutch merchants. Col. Grey, Mr. Honeywood, and Mr. Cloterbooke are at Bruges. Allusion to Mr. Wiseman (who "hath practice enough to imploy him in London") and to his misfortune at Court. Desires respects to Dr. Clare and Mr. Crowther. **1652.** Bruges, June 25.

753. *Warrant from the King to Dr. Cosen* [Cosins], authorizing him to keep up the performance of the Service of the Church of England in the Resident's house after the King shall have left. *Draught by Hyde.* The Louvre, June 27.

754. *News from London*, chiefly about the prospect of the Dutch war. The small-pox is very rife. June $\frac{18}{28}$.

755. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 27. The King's intention to leave France speedily. Does not know what has been discovered in England by Mr. Cook, or through the list of Titus's man, &c., that should make the King's friends in England so timorous. Duel between Mr. Crofts and M. La Chappell. Paris, June 29.

Omitting mention that the King has been bled, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 79.

756. *Letter of thanks from the King to Sir Benj. Wright, Bart.*, for his loyal affection. *Draught.* The Louvre, —June.

757. *The King to the Elector of Mentz*, asking for assistance, and accrediting Sir W. Curtius as his agent.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* The Louvre, July 6.

758. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 28. Notices of Watson and Holder, two Levellers. The King's preparations for departure. Distracted condition of Paris. Paris, July 6.

Omitting passages about the delivery of letters, and about Sir Patrick Drummond, whose book he wishes "wee had in our handes that wee might print that which is fitt and leave the rest," Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 80.

759. *The same to the same;* No. 29. The King's departure delayed on account of the disturbances in Paris. Paris, July 11.

Omitting an allusion to some one (designated in cipher *m g*) on whom the King has great dependence, but who in the end will come to nothing, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 82.

760. *Mrs. Barbara Aylesbury to Edgeman.* Thanks him for some favour; desires her service to Mr. Harding and Dr. Fraiser. Hounscleredike, July 11.

1652. July 11. 761. *Paper of news* respecting the negotiations of the Dutch in England and the movements of the Dutch fleet. Contains a proposal that the King's ships should join the latter.—French.

Endorsed by Hyde as being from "the Dutch ambassador," Boreel.

July 18. 762. *Dutch News.* The negotiations are broken off at London; it is hoped that Van Tromp will find and give battle to Blake.—French. In the same hand as the preceding.

Cleves, July $\frac{8}{18}$. 763. *Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King.* Continues in the same opinion as that expressed in his letter on the news of the murder of the King's father; hopes that the parricides will now receive, in their war with the Dutch, a just reward; will charge his ministers to promote the King's interests at the Diet.—Latin.

Signed and sealed.

St. Germain's, July 19. 764. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 30; signed, "Thomas Robinson." The King has come to St. Germain's. The Attorney-General [Herbert] expects to be made a Privy Councillor.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 83.

Valencianas, July 21. 765. *Navarra Burena to Sir H. de Vic,* respecting a passport for the King.—Spanish. *Copy.*

Amberes, [i. e. Antwerp,] July 23. 766. *Notice* of the safe arrival of the galleons, richly laden, at Cadiz; the interest on money is reduced.—Spanish.

Paris, July 25. 767. *Two Letters from* [*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador at Paris*] *to* [*Hyde?*]; the first desiring the King's intervention to dissuade the Duke of Lorraine from assisting the Parliament against the Dutch; the second mentioning a proposal on the part of one of the States for a league between Holland, France, and Denmark, for the restoration of the King.—French. *Copies.*

[Paris,] July 25. 768. *The same to* [*the same?*], with unimportant news about the war with England. In a manifesto about to be issued by the States-General, the King is always spoken of as the King of Great Britain.—French. *Copy.*

St. Germain's, July 26. 769. *The King to the Elector of Saxony,* asking for assistance, and accrediting Sir W. Curtius as his agent.—Latin.

Copy by Edgeman.

London, July $\frac{16}{26}$. 770. *News from England.* Great drought; a load of hay is worth 5*l.* The council of the army have determined that all cathedrals (except such as can be used as parish churches)

shall be demolished. Lord Cottington's estate in Wilts. is given to Bradshaw. The Earl of Dorset is dying. Need of money for the Dutch war; committee appointed to consider how many colleges shall be continued and how many sold, in order to raise money; Papists and all delinquents to be admitted to compositions. 1652.

771. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 31. Necessitous condition of the King; no money can be obtained for Lord Taaffe or Lady Moreton. If the Dutch would assist the King with money, Jersey, Guernsey, and Scilly might be recovered before Christmas, and Orkney might be put into their hands to secure their fishing. St. Germain's, July 26.

With a few trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 84.

772. *R. J.* (endorsed, "Mr. Watson") *to his "brother" Edgeman;* a familiar letter. Mentions Lord Hopton, "My br. Boten," Mr. Crowther, Dr. Clare, Dr. Creighton, Mr. Harris, Lady Sands (wife of Sir John Holland), and Mr. Lew. Treth [ewy]. The news of Lord Cottington's death much amuseth Mr. Cloterbook. A parcel of strange people, Presbyterians and Levellers, have come; Lilburne and others hold close consultations with the Duke of Buckingham, and have some design in hand. Bruges, July 31.

773. *Warrant for a grant to Percy Church, Esq.*, one of the Queen's servants, of the custody of Windsor Park, now or late in the possession of Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Charles I. *Draught.* The Louvre, July.

774. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius.* He encloses the King's letters for the Palatine, the Electors of Cologne and Saxony, and the Duke of Bavaria. The King proposes to send a person of honour to the Emperor and the other Princes before the Diet; advice of necessary forms desired, also names of favourites and special ministers to whom letters should be addressed. Congratulations on the honour conferred on Curtius by the King. *Copy by Hyde.* St. Germain's, Aug. 2.

775. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 32: addressed to Mr. Alderley, at the Hague. Despatches are being prepared for an ambassador to Germany. St. Germain's, Aug. 2.

With unimportant omissions about the non-receipt of letters, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 85.

776. *The King to Ferdinand Ignatius, Duke of Bavaria,* congratulating him on his accession, accrediting Sir W. Curtius, and asking for assistance.—Latin. *Copy.* St. Germain's, Aug. 2.

1652. St. Germain's, Aug. 5. 777. *The King to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,* acknowledging in the warmest terms his constant affection, encouraging him and his fellow-labourers to continue in their conscientious course and to suffer in their good cause, and praying that they and the King himself may be rendered better and wiser by their afflictions. *Copy.*

St. Germain's, Aug. 6. 778. *The King to the Duke of Lorraine,* accrediting Lord Taaffe to communicate with him respecting the affairs of Ireland.—French. *Copy.*

Hague, Aug. 8. 779. *Letter of Dutch news.* Beuning and Keyser are going to Sweden and Denmark to propose an alliance against England; it is thought that the King of England should add his solicitations. A dialogue on the subject, between a sailor, a merchant, and a peasant, has been printed. The provinces of Friesland and Groningen are endeavouring to get Count William declared Lieutenant-Captain-General; answer of the Princess Dowager to the proposal; notice of the infant Count's health, his cutting his teeth, &c. Unpopularity of the Princess at the Hague. Disputes in the Electoral royal family. Every one cries out against the proceedings in Orange, which the Queen of Bohemia said to-day had cost the Elector more than two thousand pieces.—French.

St. Germain's, Aug. 9. 780. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 33; signed, "Francis Edwards." Should Will. Murray dare to come to the Court, Hyde believes the King would not see him. Hyde has not received a penny from the King for eight months. The judgment in England against Col. Leyton is doubtless in order to give him credit with the King's party. Mention of Lord Culpeper, the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Lloyd. Sorry to learn his old friend Dr. Johnson declares himself so lustily; but when he saw him last, he had a great reverence for Mr. Hobbs, and it seems is of his faith in all things. Complaint to the King from the State of Venice against Killigrew, who was compelled to leave that place for very great misdemeanours.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 86.

Harige, August. 781. *Letter from Thomas Killigrew to Mr. Progers,* to be communicated to the King, containing an account and vindication of his proceedings at Venice in defence of his privileges as an ambassador, from the insults exhibited towards him by the Senate, until his departure at the end of June. Incidental mention is made of the case of an English Roman Catholic priest who was set at liberty in England when

under sentence of death, and all the proceedings against him annulled, upon being claimed by the Venetian ambassador, Giustiniano, as his servant. 1652.

Copy, attested by Killigrew himself.

Followed by another copy, in Edgeman's hand.

782. *Satirical lines upon Killigrew and his return from Venice*, in six quatrains:— [Aug.]

"Our Resident Tom from Venice is come,
But hath left the statesman behinde him,
Talks at the old pitch, is as grave, is as rich,
And just where you left you may finde him.

But who said he was not a man of much plott,
May repent his false accusation;
Having plotted and penn'd six playes, to attend
The farse of his negotiation," &c.

In Edgeman's hand.

783. *Hyde to Lord Hatton*, desiring to be excused from acquaintance with a Venetian who, apparently, had written some account of the Civil War; firstly, on the ground that if an interpreter were required between them, it would beget a thousand errors in both, as was the case with Salmasius, through the animadversions he received from Lord Hopton and the latter from Lord Keeper Lane; secondly, on account of the time that would be occupied in perusing his papers; thirdly, on account of his being a Venetian, the republic of Venice having so lately forced Mr. Killigrew to leave that place. He therefore begs Hatton to read his writings himself, and, if he be a man of weight, Hyde will come over to see him. Desires to know the price of Petavius' book, *De doctrina temporum*. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* St. Germain's, Aug. 13.

784. *Letter of news* [endorsed by Hyde as from the Dutch ambassador] relating to the movements of the Dutch and English fleets.—French. Aug. 15.

785. *Familiar letter from Watson* (signed "R. F.") *to Edgeman*. Mr. Barrow has abandoned his enterprise. Mention of Dr. Clare (who has gone to England), Dr. Creighton, Mr. Cloterbooke, Wiseman, General Preston, Lord Crawford, and Lady Sands. "Mr. Harris is gone for England; substituted in his roome at the Hagh one Mr. Sherrigham, a Fellow of our Colledge, an excellent scholar, but one deeplie ingaged heretofore, and, God forgive him, against his conscience I fear, with the Presbyterians, though since they say he hath writ a very good tract for the King, or at least Bruges, Aug. 15.

1652. against subjects taking up armes, such as was that of Mr. Digges, but they say this hath much more law in it. I beleeve it cannot have much more reason."

St. Germain's, Aug. 16. 786. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 34. The intelligence sent to Nicholas of some discourse in the Council about sending the Earl of Norwich or Lord Inchiquin to Holland, has not a shadow of truth. Lord Wilmot is to be the ambassador to Germany. Mention of Sir Ch. Herbert, of "my tutour," ill used [at Bruges?] for being an Englishman, and of the Act of Parliament for compounding with delinquents.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 87.

Venice, Aug. 16. 787. *Part of a letter from Consul Kent, at Venice**, respecting a violation of his house by a police visit. *Copy.*

Attested by Thomas Killigrew at the Hague, Sept. 11, 1652.

St. Germain's, Aug. 17. 788. *The King to the Duke of Lorraine,* informing him of the intended despatch of Lord Wilmot as ambassador to the Diet, and asking for the loan of 20,000 francs for the purpose. —French. *Draught.*

Followed by a draught in English in Hyde's hand.

St. Germain's, Aug. 19. 789. *Instructions for General Middleton,* relative to the direction of affairs in Scotland, and the raising of loans.

Signed by the King.

Followed by a draught in Hyde's hand, and an extract in French.

The Louvre, Aug. 21. 790. *Letter, signed by the King, to Anth. Gunther, Count of Oldenburg,* informing him of the commission for Scottish affairs given to General Middleton, and asking his assistance in the preparations to be made by the latter.— Latin.

St. Germain's, Aug. 21. 791. *Letter, signed by the King, to Queen Christina of Sweden,* on the same subject, and asking leave for Middleton to make enlistments among the English subjects living in Sweden, and to transport these with arms and ammunition to Scotland.— Latin.

Aug. 22. 792. *Letter of Dutch news* [from Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France], with suggestions respecting an alliance between the King and the States.—French.

Endorsed by Hyde, "D. A."

Another copy of the same; a few lines omitted.

St. Germain's, Aug. 23. 793. *Hyde to Mr. Taylor.* Correspondence with the Emperor, hopes of help from whom are entertained, as also from the King of Spain. The Pope hath hitherto been so utterly unpropitious to the King, that his affairs in Ireland have been

* Kent was appointed Consul, Aug. 13, 1648. Bodl. MS. 895, p. 97.

destroyed by the Nuncio's express and passionate opposition; "all which is with greate clerenesse and courage published in a booke sett forth by a sæcular priest of Irelande, printed aboute two years since at Paris." Abbot Creely, an Irishman, hath always had good intelligence with Cromwell. "Since so impious and scurrilous a pamphlett as that written by Milton hath founde the way into Germany (wher we hope it founde the same exemplary reproch and iudgement it mett in France), I suppose that booke written by Salmasius hath likewise gott thither." Envoy to be sent to the Diet. Friendly remembrance from the Earl of Bristol, by whose counsel and great experience the King is much directed. 1652.

794. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 35. Importance of union between the King and the Dutch; reasons to be urged in pressing an alliance. Should ambassadors be sent by the King, they will be Ormonde and Hyde. Lieut.-Gen. Middleton will shortly be sent to Nicholas from the King, charged with the entire conduct of all his hopes in Scotland: "he is as worthy a person as ever that nation bred, of great modesty, courage, and judgment, worthy of any trust." No reason to fear the sending of Lord Jermyn's companion as an agent to Rome. If Williamsen is one of the Danish ambassadors in England, he is a good friend of Hyde's. The death of good Lord Byron is an irreparable loss. St. Germain's, Aug. 23.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 89.

Followed by a draught of a portion of the letter, as perused by the King.

795. *R. de Salmonnet* (apparently a Scottish subject, or of Scottish descent, residing in France) *to the King.* Has seen Gen. Middleton. "Our countrie-men" in France are of mean fortunes, save one Malle of Dieppe; of those descended from "us," there are only two good families, that of S. Magrin and that of Mesnes ("we pronounce it at home, Maine"), both of which are in some disorder. Count d'Avaux, of the latter family, died two years ago; his brother, the President, shortly afterwards, and the property is divided between the widow and daughters and the children of a third brother, now called President de Mesnes. Review of the dispositions of the various European sovereigns towards the King; important to France to assist Holland. Aug. 24.

Seven pages.

796. *The Duke of Lorraine to the King.* Has had a conference with Lord Taaffe about the embassy to Germany; assurances of zeal and desire to help.—French. Aug. 25. "Au quartier general d'Ati."

Endorsed by Hyde, "By Mr. Frenin." Signed and sealed.

1652. Swalbach, Aug. 25. 797. *John Philip, Elector of Mentz, to the King.*. Assurances of sympathy, and congratulations on his escape from Worcester; will support his cause at the Diet.—Latin. Signed.

Mitau, Aug. 25. 798. *James, Duke of Courland, to the same.* Has received his recommendation of Sir — Cochan [Cochrane] and will employ him in his service.—French. *Holograph.*

Aug. 29. 799. *Letter of Dutch news* [from Boreel]. Movements of the Dutch fleets, Ruyter with 62 ships against Ayscue, and Tromp with 130 ships against Blake.—French.
Endorsed by Hyde, "D. A."

Bruges, Aug. 29. 800. *Long familiar Letter from R. F.* (i. e. *R. Watson*) *to Edgeman.* "The Lord Cottington's late life and death was very exemplarie, though with him or his holy fathers a little goodnesse, if not justice, toward honest Mr. Cloterbooke methinks was wanting." The Duke of Buckingham has gone to Ghent with Col. Leighton and young Titus, who is the agent between them and their party in England; his great privacy is with Lilburne and the other two. Lord Hopton refuses to be drawn into their business. What they intend is grounded on Lambert's discontent, and they have some by-plot to destroy Cromwell's person. Titus and Major Boswell on their way to England were beaten by some boors; Boswell's future mother-in-law, the Lady Coggan, is with him. Lord Culpeper is going to marry Lady Fane. Mention of J. Rose, Lady Sands, F. Coventry, Wiseman, Mr. Raquet, Capt. Meade, and Mr. Crowther. Wishes to have two of the best Cottabeck rough hats.

St. Germain's, Aug. 30. 801. *Hyde to Sir Will. Mackdowell.* The King thanks him for his advice, but thinks it premature to make overtures to the States; desires him to communicate with Secretary Nicholas. *Copy by Hyde.*
Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 93.

Aug. 30. 802. *The King to the King of Denmark and to the Queen of Sweden.* His defeat at Worcester and escape; the pride and insolence of the rebels make them dangerous to their neighbours; the interests of all being therefore involved, he asks for the exertion of influence with the United Provinces to induce them to make common cause with him in their war. —Latin. *Draught.*

St. Germain's, Aug. 30. 803. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 36. The proposed negotiations with the Dutch. A discreet letter of information, in which there was much mention of the affection of the Lord Rintzav,

was received lately by the King from Sir Alex. Hume, a very honest, sober man. The King endeavours to keep Sir W. Mackdowell inactive. The Emperor's ambassador at Constantinople lately refused, by the Emperor's order, to receive the visit of the English minister, Bendish. The Queen and little Princess are not well. "Because I take honest Sir Will. Mackdowell to be a codshead," therefore the Princess of Orange is not mentioned to him, lest he trouble her, or harm her by his prating. Letters for King of Denmark and Queen of Sweden are enclosed to the Queen of Bohemia. 1652.

804. *The King to the King of Denmark*, deploring his inability to send an ambassador to communicate the state of his affairs, and urging him to support the States-General in their war with the rebels. *Draught by Hyde.* Aug. 30.

Followed by a Latin translation.

805. *Edward Villiers to "Mr. Hedgeman."* Asks him to send "one of those Pistoll hatts you weare." Aug.

806. *Familiar Letter from G. E.* (endorsed "Mr. Elwes,") *to Edgeman.* Signor Georgio is courting Lady Winn's niece at Branford [Brentford], his father being about to marry the aunt. Purefoy's mistress, the Lady Bellingham, has 500*l.* a year jointure; but he would not care for coming into these parts a wooing, if there were not a Red Lion of Branford hard at hand. London, Aug. 25. [O. S.]

807. *Examinations of Joan Greet and Phillis Blake,* living at Clonmel, respecting the siege of the Castle of Cullin, county Tipperary, by the Irish rebels in 1641. Aug. 25. [O. S.]

808. *Letter of Dutch news* [from Boreel], with notice of the engagement between Ruyter and Ayscue on Aug. 28, 29. Sept. 4.

Endorsed by Hyde, "D. A."

809. *Hyde to Sir G. Carteret*, proposing (on the advice of a principal person amongst the Dutch) the raising a squadron of four or five ships, to be commissioned by the King, which would be received and assisted in the Dutch ports. Sept. 5.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Perused by the Kinge."

810. *Heads* (by Hyde) *of a Memorial to be presented to the French King by Lord Jermyn*, desiring him to urge the States-General openly to espouse the cause of the King of England, and to send circulars to the same effect to all foreign Courts. Sept. 5.

811. *Hyde to Taylor.* Prospects of peace in France. The Emperor to be urged by Taylor to encourage the States in St. Germain's, Sept. 6.

1652. their war with England, and advise their uniting with the King.

St. Germain's, Sept. 6. 812. *Hyde to Sir W. Mackdowell.* The King finds that, notwithstanding his instructions to Mackdowell to confer with Nicholas, he has of his own accord presented a memorial to the States in the King's name, asking for the freedom of their ports, with a further clause which they are not likely to grant. He is desired to consult with Nicholas for the rectification of his memorial.

St. Germain's, Sept. 6. 813. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 37. Illness of "poore Bab." [i. e. Barb. Aylesbury] and "my poore Medd." at Antwerp. Unreasonableness of Lord Norwich's jealousy towards him. The King will write to the Princess in behalf of Lady Stanhope, with whose story he is exceedingly affected. The King is much troubled at Sir W. Mackdowell's activity, to whom Hyde has written again. Notice of two Irishmen going about to raise money without recommendations from Ormonde or Clanricarde; Ormonde believes one of them, Dillon, to be a scandalous person who travelled through Germany with many counterfeit letters, begging for the cause; the other, though a valiant fellow, is a rogue. Messages of thanks and information to Mynheer Keppel. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 94.

Sept. 6. 814. *The King to the Emperor,* accrediting Mr. John Taylor as his agent.—Latin. *Copy.*

Sept. 10. 815. *Manuel Arias* [*to Edgeman?*] Has been ill, and has been robbed of money and of a book which he was to deliver at Madrid; asks the name of the book, in order that he may buy another copy.—Spanish.

Bruges, Sept. 12. 816. *Familiar Letter from R. J.* [i. e. *R. Watson*] *to Edgeman.* Account of the Earl of Crawford, who has visited Bruges; Lilburne has gone into Holland; mention of Cloterbooke, Lord Culpeper, and Mr. Lewis.

The Hague, Sept. 12. 817. *John Reede, of Renswoude, to the King.* Professions of friendly wishes and service.

Heidelberg, Sept. $\frac{2}{12}$. 818. *Charles Lodovic, the Elector Palatine, to the same.* Wishes his ability and power were equal to his devotion to the King's service. Refers the King to his Resident at the French Court for an account of German affairs.

With seal. *Holograph.*

819. *The King to the Electors of Cologne and Mentz*, accrediting Mr. John Taylor, and asking for their assistance.—Latin. *Copies.* 1652. St. Germain's, Sept. 13.

820. *Letter* (signed "M.") addressed to "Mons. Clemson chez Mons. Chev. Broun, aux fauxbourge de St. Germain a Paris;" containing a proposal made at a meeting (pressed on by Nich. Armorer) between the writer, Mr. Howard, Secretary Nicholas, and Mons. Beverwarde, at the Hague, for seizing Newcastle and Tynemouth with the help of the Dutch, provided the latter may have the right of vending the coals. Notice of the Newcastle trade in coals, salt, and glass. Hague, Sept. 13.

Assigned by a modern endorsement to Sir Will. McDonald, but apparently written by Sir Marm. Langdale, as reference is made in the paper copied by the latter, which is mentioned below, to the writer's command of the five Northern counties in 1648, and his seizure of Berwick and Carlisle. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 100.

Enclosures:—

1. *Proposal given to Count William* in Oct. 1651, on the subject of seizing Newcastle; being another copy of a paper included in the preceding letter. Sept. 15.
2. *Paper from Sir M. Langdale*, communicated at the same time to Mons. Beverwarde.
3. "*Animadversions and Queres* on the two papers."

Endorsed by Hyde as an extract from a letter from Sir M. Langdale.

821. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 38. Grief for the death of "poor Bab." at Antwerp, and of William Hyde, in England. Hyde's opinion of Mr. Taylor, the agent in Germany. The importance of sending an ambassador to treat with the Dutch. Mention of Capt. Straghen, Sir Patr. Drummond, and the Duke of Buckingham. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 96. St. Germain's, Sept. 13.

822. *Ferdinand Maria, Elector of Bavaria, to the King*, acknowledging his letter, and professing his readiness to further his cause at the Diet.—Latin. Signed and sealed. Munich, Sept. 18.

823. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 39. Proposed at Court to have a Great Seal, on account of Wilmot's embassy to Germany; opposed by Hyde. Mention of some offer from the Duchess of Lorraine for the purchase of the Queen's jewels, which is refused by the King. Dr. Chambers has been dead almost a year. Notices of the Duke of Buckingham, Middleton, and Sir A. Hume. Tom Howard has had no authority from the King for making propositions to the States for an attempt [upon Newcastle and Tynemouth]; Holder will be consulted about it. St. Germain's, Sept. 20.

824. *John George, Elector of Saxony, to the King*, expressing sympathy and friendship.—Latin. Signed and sealed. Dresden, Sept. 25.

1652. St. Germain's, Sept. 27. 825. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 40. A most passionate letter has been written to the King by his sister, the Princess of Orange, about Lady [Stanhope]. The Duke of Buckingham's self-conceit. Character of Gerbier; "methinks he is too infamous a fellow to be trusted even by the rebels." Notice of the Duke of Lorraine. The King greatly desires that the regiment vacant by the "precious" Earl of Roxburgh's going into England, may be given to Middleton.

With a slight omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 100.

Paris, Oct. 4. 826. *The same to the same;* No. 41. His opinion of Mr. Taylor ("sometymes he writes discreetely, sometymes very extravagantly"), the Earl of Crawford, and the Duke of Lorraine. Notice of Will. Sandys, who has no employment from the King. If the Dutch will heartily join with the King, he will put Guernsey into their hands.

With a slight omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 103.

Oct. 4. 827. *The King to the Elector of Brandenburgh,* respecting the urging his cause upon the States-General and the Diet at Ratisbon.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Oct. 5. 828. *Two Letters from the King to the Archduke Leopold and the Count of Fuensaldaña,* requesting payment to Sir H. de Vic at Brussels of the money assigned to the King by the King of Spain.—French. *Copies by Edgeman.*

Oct. 5. 829. *The King to the Duke of Courland.* Thanks him for some horses sent with Armorer; asks him to urge the States-General to make common cause.—French.

Copy by Edgeman.

The Louvre, Oct. 12. 830. *The same to Sir J. Morley.* Grieved to hear from the Duke of Newcastle of his sufferings on account of his loyalty; whatever assistance he may obtain from others shall be regarded as given to the King himself.

Copy by Edgeman.

Paris, Oct. 12. 831. *Hyde to Mr. Taylor,* "perused by his Majesty." The sending an ambassador to the Diet will be delayed until the Diet shall have considered the German affairs; importance of urging the States-General to take him by the hand. Thanks to be given to Count Curte for his friendly expressions. Is entire credit to be given to Sir Jo. Henderson?

Paris, Oct. 12. 832. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 42. Disposition of the French Court to join with the Dutch against the English. The

Queen and Lord Jermyn having pressed the King to commit the charge of the negotiations in Holland to Lord Culpeper, the King told them that he had long resolved, when the time was ripe, to send Ormonde and Hyde as ambassadors for that purpose, but promised that Nicholas should confer with Culpeper. 1652.

Followed by a copy by Hyde, endorsed by him as having been perused by the King as far as the words "advantages for the spring," the rest being added by his direction, but not read to him for want of time.

With small omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 105.

833. *Sir G. Carteret* [*to Edgeman ?*] Desires him to procure through the Chancellor a new commission, to be sent to him at St. Malo. Montes, Oct. 13.

834. *Considerations* respecting a plan, to be executed by Sir George Carteret, for seizing Guernsey and putting it into the hands of the Dutch; communicated to the Dutch ambassador at Paris [Boreel], by the Marquis of Ormonde. Oct. 18.

In Ormonde's hand.

835. *Hyde to Mr. Taylor.* The King is very dissatisfied with him, for suggesting public employments for his friends, and mentioning them as being persons of trust to the Emperor, &c., when the King himself thinks of no such matter. Sir John Henderson is an honest man, but the King does not think him equal to half the parts Taylor has assigned to him. This is not to discourage Taylor from sending advice, &c., but only to recommend him to be wary in proposing things as from the King or on his behalf. The Louvre, Oct. 18.

Endorsed by the Editor of the State Papers:—"Taylor shewed this letter to Sir J. Henderson, and Taylor was so disgusted by it that he afterwards dropt all correspondence with the Chancellor."

836. *The same to Sir W. Curtius*, about the despatch of the ambassador to the Diet. Mr. Taylor seems to be over-fanciful and to grasp too much together. Oct. 19.

837. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 43. Thinks Gerbier to be the author of *Vox Populi*. Unreasonableness of the proposed requirement of security from those who have the King's commission, before the United Provinces open their ports to the King's ships. What can Nicholas have to do with the Lady of Arundel, "who is the most bitter speaker against our dead Master that can be imagined." Lady Stanhope complains grievously of wrongs. Mason is a foolish, busy fellow, but the Attorney-General has great confidence in him; his journey was said to be specially upon the taking The Louvre, Oct. 19.

1652. of Sir Harry Woode. Many at Paris do hardly think the Earl of Roxburgh capable (as Nicholas suggests) of turning wrong. The King has done as much as he can to reform his sister with reference to the old Princess and Count William. "I know nothinge of the affections to my damozell, but believe enough of it, and should be more troubled for it if I did nót conceave the matter will receave checque enough from others." Misfortune of poor Sir R. Broune; "I hope he will be at liberty this night." *Partly in Edgeman's hand.*

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 107.

Cologne, Oct. 22. 838. *Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King*, promising to press his cause upon the United Provinces and the coming Diet of the Empire.—Latin. With seal.

Palais Royal, Oct. 26. 839. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 44. The reports of the contempt the Council is in, are too true; it proceeds not only from the softness of the King, but from the general corruption and licence of the court. Character of Lord Hopton: "as faultless a person as I ever knew man." The King of France entered Paris on Monday night, by torchlight; this sudden coming was due to the wisdom, and even passion of Turenne, who threatened to lay down his commission if it were not done. Hyde has known Sir Alex. Hume many years, and takes him to be very honest and discreet; he has not much credit with the King (although a good servant) because Henfleet [Henvliet] and his lady "and your old man Odart" (Oudart) hate him perfectly. Reference to an "odd story" of some discovery by Mr. Pierpoint respecting, apparently, some alleged agreement between Spain and England as to the King's passing through the Spanish dominions; Hyde has no opinion of Pierpoint's present affections; he has done too much mischief ever to wish the King on his throne again. Indisposition of the young Prince of Orange.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 108.

Breda, Oct. $\frac{16}{26}$. 840. *Lieut.-Gen. John Middleton to the Count of Oldenburg.* Illness prevents his delivering the King's letter in person, which he therefore sends by Col. Turner. Asks for arms and ammunition for the assistance of the Scottish royalists.—French.

Dublin, Oct. 19. [O. S.] 841. *Sir Gerrard Lowther to Dr. Henry Jones, at Kilkenny.* The Commissioners ("My Lord Cheife Baron, my brother Dongan, and myself") have adjourned for a fortnight; but are daily busied in taking examinations about murders and issuing warrants. Seal of arms.

842. [*Translation of*] *a Letter of News* [*from Henvliet*] *to his cousin* [the Dutch ambassador at Paris], about the disputes between the Princess Dowager of Orange and the Princess Royal as to (1) the dowry of the latter, (2) the proposed appointment of Count William as Lieutenant-General, (3) the household of the young Prince, and (4) the Dutch naval preparations. 1652. The Hague, Oct. 31.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. He. to D. A."

843. "*Relation de la prise de l'isle et des chateaux de Jerzé par les rebelles d'Angleterre,*" at the end of October.—French.

A closely written account, occupying nine pages quarto.

844. *The King* [*to the Elector of Brandenburgh*], expressing hope that the ministers of the latter will be solicitous on his behalf at the Diet, and asking for advice. Has been informed by M. Polnish [Polnitz] of his kind expressions. No date.

Draught by Hyde.

With the following endorsement in the King's hand: "The words in my letter with a stroake under, I have added to yours, being so promised in the Elector's last letter."

845. *Hyde to Taylor.* Reproves him for pertinacity in recommending Sir John Henderson to the King for all kinds of diplomatic appointments, and inconsistency in advice. Wilmot's directions are to be precisely observed. Promising prospects of the Dutch. Paris, Nov. 2.

Copy by Edgeman.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Perused by the King in presence of Lord Wilmott."

846. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 45; signed "Francis Edwards." State of Hyde's health. The King desires Nicholas only to hold a civil correspondence with Lord Culpeper; and leaves the granting commissions to any Dutchman to his discretion. The Bishop of Derry [Bramhall] has read Hyde such a lecture as he never heard, about the delays in the fitting out of privateers. The King, apprehending that Middleton may be in want of necessaries through his late sickness, has written to his sister for a supply of 100*l.* for him. The King says with truth that Sir J. Henderson is a very foolish fellow, and has no mind to be troubled with him. Mr. Corker is as honest a fellow as lives. Nicholas may consent to have an interview with Gerbier, if the latter presses it. Paris, Nov. 2.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 110.

847. "*Memorandum from James Keith of Benholme, shereff deput under his Majestie of Orkney and Zetland, to Captayne Robert Wood;* from the Castell of Scalloway in Zetland;" Oct. 26. [O. S.]

1652. directing him to represent Keith's services to the King, and the state of the country (where there are only three disaffected residents), and to apply for various commissions and warrants for the King's service.

Hamburgh, Nov. 6. 848. *Sir William Sandys to Mons. "O bielkie"* [sic], *the Governor of Bergen,* for the delivery of arms and ammunition belonging to the King (endorsed, "Left by Sir Jo. Cockram") to Mr. John or Joseph Southwood, and about the payment of certain sums of money.

Paris, Nov. 7. 849. *Will. Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to Hyde,* enclosing the following letter, and asking for his good offices. —Latin.

Boreel to the King, asking him to recommend his son, aged 26, now a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Orange, for preferment by the Princess to the place of Master of the Palace.—Latin.

Followed by a copy of part of a subsequent letter from the King to the Princess, reminding her of his application a month previously on behalf of Boreel's son, and hoping that she has spoken kindly to him about it.

Paris, Nov. 8. 850. *Boreel to Hyde.* A note of thanks with reference to the preceding request.—Latin.

Paris, Nov. 9. 851. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 46. Interview with the Dutch ambassador, Boreel. Inconstancy of Mr. Attorney (Herbert). Notices of Lord Norwich (his groundless prejudice against Hyde), and of Whitelock. Sir R. Browne is at liberty. Mr. Windham is appointed receiver of the King's fifths upon prizes, and the Bishop of Derry [Bramhall] is to receive the Duke of York's dues; the Bishop upon that occasion had as sharp an encounter with Hyde as ever the latter met with in his life, and gave him greater provocations than can be imagined. The Princess of Orange has written a most passionate letter to the King, upon occasion of one which he wrote to Lord Norwich, respecting her disputes with the Dowager. The Countess of Arundel hath said many unhandsome things of the King and his father, and her virtuous son, Lord Stafford, hath done so also. Mention of O'Neale and Mr. Harding. Lady Morton has not yet returned from Scotland.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 111. [For the words at p. 113, "*She* hath commanded his sister," read, "*The King* hath commanded his sister."]

852. *Hyde to Taylor.* Disposition of the several parties in Holland towards the King. 1652. Paris, Nov. 9.

With unimportant omissions relating to the early departure of Wilmot (who has been created Earl of Danby *), and the proceedings of the French King, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 113.

853. *Sir M. Langdale to Mr. Wandesford at Paris.* A previous letter to him was addressed, as he desired, to "Ant. Browne, a la ville de Venise." Hears report of a treaty between the King and the Dutch ambassador. Deprecates the King's going to Germany. Will. Murrey, "*alias* my Lord of Diser" [Dysart], magnifies the wisdom and power of Lord Argyle. Argyle's late actions not caused by malice to the King, but only opposition to Montrose and Hamilton. If he would now join freely with Glengarry, it would blot out former interpretations. Middleton complains of the infidelity of the English Presbyters, and of Ashurst's promise of 10,000 men from Lancashire, when not two men appeared; he approves of Langdale's proposition that soldiers should be bound by no other oath than that of allegiance: "the only way to quiet the kingdome with, is tolleracõn of tender consciences." Hopes that Middleton's commission as Captain-General for Scotland has been given with the written consent of Glengarry and the Highlanders. The Hague, Nov. 14.

Not signed, but endorsed by Hyde with Langdale's name; "Answered by Lord Ormondè." See Nov. 23, *infra.*

854. *Hyde to Taylor.* The Manifesto for the Diet will shortly be sent. The Catholics are to be assured that the Catholic interest in England would, in case of the King's restoration, be preserved and improved; whereas, notwithstanding Cromwell's pretence of a toleration, it would be destroyed by the rebels, whose rage and fury against the Catholics would not end except with their utter eradication. Priests and Bishops are every day murdered in Ireland, in cold blood, after quarter given. The King of France has declared Condé a traitor. Spain is doing us all the harm it can, and the Queen of Sweden is totally alienated. Paris, Nov. 15.

With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 116.

855. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 47. Notices of Beverweert, and of Massey, who is honest and zealous but "an owl." Conversation with the Attorney-General and Wandesford, who assert that Nicholas has written to Sir G. Ratcliff telling him that the States had resolved to invite the King, but excepted some of his Council; Hyde denied the truth both Paris, Nov. 16.

* The title of *Rochester* was subsequently conferred on Wilmot in the place of Danby. See Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 128.

1652. of the report and the letter. Sir Rich. Browne was taken out of prison by the King's command and is gone to Britany; his wife is dead in England. Every one has a good opinion of Sir Patr. Drummond; the King will probably replace him in his office. Nicholas might be more free with Culpeper.

With large omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 115.

[Nov.] 856. *The King to Gen. Middleton,* about the preparations for the despatch of the latter to Scotland. He has scarce received 200 pistoles since Middleton left Paris; so that it is not his fault that the latter has not been relieved. "For God's sake thinke of what is more to be done, for my hearte is more sett upon that worke then you imagine." The despatches he desires shall be sent, but the King fears some of them will produce little effect. *Draught by Hyde.*

Paris, Nov. 16. 857. *The same to Gen. Douglas in Scotland,* thanking him for his good affection, and desiring him to assist Middleton in whatever way he may. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Nov. 16. 858. *The same to Mons. de Carp,* regretting that he cannot yet reward his services or repay his expenses; nor at present recommend him to the United Provinces.—French.

Draught.

Paris, Nov. 16. 859. *The same to the son of the Elector of Saxony,* thanking him for the warm interest he has shown in his affairs.—French. *Draught.*

Leward, [Leeuwarden,] Nov. $\frac{9}{19}$. 860. *Count William Frederic of Nassau to the King.* Is heartily interested in the King's cause, which he regrets his inability to advance. Prays for his mediation between the Princess Royal and the Princess Dowager, whose differences are a great injury to the young Prince of Orange, by whose enemies they are fostered.—French.

Paris, Nov. 22. 861. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 48. All the counsel of the world cannot reform the King whilst he is with the Queen. Lord Norwich's unreasonable ill-humour with Hyde; the King never intended to send him to the Marquis of Brandenburgh. Hyde dissuaded the King from sending Wilmot thither, judging him unfit; but now he gives Wilmot the best advice and help he can, because the King's business depends upon it; and he who hinders the service because undertaken by a man he loves not, is no less a rebel than Cromwell. Preparation of commissions for Scotland, to be at Middleton's

disposal. Men could be transported from Ireland into Scotland. Dr. Frazier is going into England; he is good at his business, otherwise the maddest fool alive. Poverty of Hyde. Sir M. Langdale has written a letter of good counsel to the King about Argyle, which is to be answered particularly by the Marquis of Ormonde. The King hath writ to Mrs. Lane. 1652.

With unimportant omissions relating to the Princess of Orange and the Princess Dowager, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 117.

862. *Hyde to Taylor*, relative to the meeting of the Diet and the mission of Lord Danby (Rochester). Paris, Nov. 23.

863. *Ormonde to Sir M. Langdale.* The King desires him to hold correspondence with Ormonde and to confer with Nicholas. The discourses with the Dutch ambassador cannot be properly called a treaty. The King will act with great caution with respect to going to Germany. He has had too great experience of Argyle's disaffection to put any great trust in him or in the Lord of Dyser (Dysart). Middleton's commission (not as Captain-General) has been given with the consent of most of the Highlanders. The King desires to give all possible relief to tender consciences. Would gladly, if he could, help Langdale with money. Paris, Nov. 23.

864. *John Philip, Elector and Archbishop of Mentz, to the King.* Will promote his suit at the Diet to the utmost of his ability.—Latin. Prague, Nov. 26.

865. *Paper delivered by Boreel to the King*, at Paris, promising on the part of the States-General free admission into their ports to ships commissioned by the King, on condition of their submitting their prizes to the Admiralty Courts.—French. Nov. 29.

866. *Reply from the King* to the preceding paper, thanking the States-General for their concession, and suggesting the issue of a proclamation encouraging English sailors to transport themselves, with their families, into Holland.—French. *Draught.* Nov. 29.

Followed by a draught in English, by Hyde.

867. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 49. Remarks respecting Lord Norwich and the Princesses of Orange. Order of the States concerning the freedom of the ports. "Taylor is the most absolute fool I ever heard of." Never yet heard any man speak an ill word of Sir Richard Page; the King desires Palais Royale, Nov. 30.

1652. that he may be assured that he has a very high value of him. Nicholas is to confer with Culpeper respecting supplies for Scotland. With omissions, Cl. S.-P. vol. iii. p. 120.

Paris, Nov. 30. 868. *Hyde to Sir William Mackdowell,* blaming him for regarding Hyde's instructions as insufficient, and for requiring direct orders from the King himself, as well as for neglecting to consult with Nicholas. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 30. 869. *The King to the same,* to the same effect, and directing him to be guided in his memorials to the States-General by Nicholas' instructions. *Draught by Hyde.*

Nov. 30. 870. *The same to the Highlanders* who had sent him a letter by Capt. Smith, dated July 12. Their letter was not received until the middle of November. Supplies shall soon be sent. Blank commissions are forwarded. Urges them to lay aside all factions and mutual jealousies. Capt. Smith is most trustworthy and deserving. *Draught by Hyde.*

Nov. 30. 871. *The same to Glengarry,* to the same effect, and expressing his sense of Glengarry's great services. *Draught by Hyde.*

Nov. 30. 872. *Hyde to Taylor,* relating to the Diet. The King is unable to provide for Taylor's expenses; but cannot understand his saying very inconsistently, after dwelling on the expense caused by his public capacity, and the reception he met with, that he cannot appear in the character of the King's Resident. Lord Wilmot will travel incognito, with five or six servants only, and will not take his public character on him except it be found necessary. *Copy by Edgeman.*

[End of Nov.] 873. *Note of the sums of money received by Hyde* in part of the King's pension from France, from May to October, 1652. *In Edgeman's hand.*

[End of Nov.] 874. *Memorial to the King of France* for payment of the arrears of his grant of 6000*l. per mensem* to King Charles, in order that the latter may be enabled to send his ambassador to Germany and to procure supplies for Scotland. *Draught by Hyde.*

Paris, Dec. 875. *Series of Latin Letters from the King to the Germanic Princes* representing his condition, and accrediting Lord Wilmot, the Earl of Danby [i. e. Rochester], as his envoy to the Diet, whose services in aiding his escape after the battle of Worcester are specially mentioned. Most of the letters are dated *November* in the text, but endorsed with *December.*

1. *To the Emperor Ferdinand III.* [Endorsed Dec. 5.] 1652.

2. *To Frederick, Margrave of Baden.* Scandal to the Protestant religion from the success of the rebels.

3. *To Charles Louis, Count Palatine.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

4. *To John George, Duke of Saxony.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

5. *To Ferdinand IV, King of Hungary.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

6. *To Frederick William, Margrave of Brandenburg.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

7. *To Charles Caspar, Archbishop of Treves.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

8. *To Maximilian Henry, Archbishop of Cologne.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

9. *To John Philip, Archbishop of Mentz.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

10. *To Ferdinand Ignatius, Elector of Bavaria.* [Endorsed Dec. 21.]

11. *To the City of Nuremberg.* [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

12. *To the Free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.* Sir W. Curtius has often signified to the King their good-will and sympathy. [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

13. *To the City of Ulm.* [Dated Nov. 23, but endorsed Dec. 23.]

14. *To Christian Louis, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg.* Scandal to the Protestant religion from the success of the rebels. [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

15. *To Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg.* [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

16. *To William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.* [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

17. *To George, Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.* [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

18. *To James, Duke of Courland.*

19. *To Albert, Administrator of Bavaria, and uncle of the Elector.* [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

Copies.

1652. [Beg. of Dec.] 876. *Address to be delivered by Visc. Wilmot, Earl of Danby, to the Emperor of Germany*, praying for counsel and aid for the King, and prefaced with an account of the rebellion and of the King's proceedings. *Draught by Hyde.*

The same, translated into Latin.

A modern transcript of the Latin version follows, prepared for the press by the Editor of the State Papers.

[Beg. of Dec.] 877. *Memorial from the King to the Diet of Ratisbon*, to the same effect.—Latin. *In Edgeman's hand.*

Thirteen folio pages.

[Beg. of Dec.] 878. "*Secret Instructions* for my ambassador in Germany," viz. for Wilmot. *In Hyde's hand.*

Puerto de San Esar, Dec. 3. 879. *Familiar Letter from Manuel Arias to Edgeman.*—Spanish.

Paris, Dec. 4. 880. *Warrant from the King to Sir H. de Vic*, for payment to Lady Isabella Thynne of 5000 livres. *Holograph.*

Subjoined is a warrant from Lady Thynne, dated Sept. 3, 1653, for the payment of the same sum to the Marquis of Ormonde.

Paris, Dec. 6. 881. *Letter* (without address or signature) respecting the loan by Lord Danby, when lodging at Merton College, Oxford, to the King, of 1800*l.* or 1900*l.* (paid by Mr. Acton Drake to Mr. Ashburnham for the King's service), for the repayment of which a bond had been entered into by the writer and others. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, Dec. 7. 882. *Hyde to Nicholas*; No. 50. All those who are in arms in Scotland will gladly obey Middleton, and him alone; Glengarry is honest and stout, but neither a soldier nor a wise man, nor, indeed, a man of interest. Notices of Lord Culpeper, Schomberg, Count William and the Princess of Orange, Sir P. Drummond, and Mr. Denham. Mason now applies [*sic*] his intelligence from Holland to Lord Gerard. An envoy from France proposed to be sent to the rebels.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 122. [At l. 16, for "Is it not possible," read, "Is it possible."]

Paris, Dec. 7. 883. *The same to Taylor*, respecting the intention of the French to send an ambassador to England, which will be of "unspeakable disadvantage to our poore master." Sir John Henderson has left, very much dissatisfied because the King would not give him a recommendation to the Emperor for the payment of some money. A letter from Lord Taaffe is enclosed for delivery.

884. *News from Boreel* of the fight between the English and Dutch fleets near Dover on Dec. $\frac{1}{11}$.—Latin. 1652. Calais, Dec. 11.

885. *Narrative, addressed by William Heald to Thomas Holder, of the state of Ireland,* and particularly of the proceedings of Sir C. Coote. Affords favourable prospects for the King; firstly, from the experience of the tyranny of the rebels since the laying down of arms in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; secondly, from the jealousies and dissensions between the English forces and those of Sir C. Coote (who are called by the former *Tame Tories*), which were encreased by the intercepting of a letter from one Capt. Potter, wherein Coote was mentioned as an object of attack when the rest of the nation was reduced, and by the setting to sale of the estates of some of his officers in Connaught, particularly those of Major John King (son and heir of Sir Rob. King), and of Major Ormsby; thirdly, from the strength of the parties yet remaining in arms for the King. The numbers of these parties in Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, with the names of their officers. Notice of the exploits of Col. Murtagh O'Bryan. Number of the Parliamentary forces in Ireland. Brest, Dec. 12.

886. *William Heald to Thomas Holder.* Desires that the King may be privately informed that Col. Russel's regiment in Coote's army in Ireland intend, when possible, to return to the King's side. Heald was employed as their agent on the report of supplies coming from the King, which proved to be only the little that came with an agent of the Duke of Lorraine, and has now come to France to communicate on their behalf with His Majesty. Did not include this intelligence in his preceding narrative, lest it should fall into other hands than the King's. Brest, Dec. 12.

887. *Thomas Holder to the King,* enclosing the former. Urges the necessity for the admission to the King's Councils of some one whom the Catholics can trust; Middleton's commission to be General over the Catholic Highlanders will spoil all. Successes of the Irish frigates, St. Francis and St. Patrick. Major King, in Russel's regiment, is ready to serve the King. Sir Rich. Forster will convey any commands to Holder. Brest, Dec. 13.

888. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 1. His distress from poverty. The Attorney-General (who lives by contradiction of all others' opinions) objects to the Remonstrance prepared by Hyde for the Diet; he is friendly to Nicholas, but not on good terms with Lord Hatton. The King would not consent to the Earl of Norwich being sent to the Marquis of Brandenburgh as Palais Royale, Dec. 14.

1652. well as to the Duke of Lorraine. Notices of Dr. Frayzer, the physician, Mons. Sommerdyke, and Mr. Howard. Opposition of the Princess Royal to Wilmot's German mission, which is now too late to be debated; but "Wilmot is in noe degree fit for that worke." The King says that the discourse about Lord Culpeper is a groundless and notorious lie. Recommendation of Middleton, who deserves to be cherished. An answer has been sent to a very foolish letter from Sir Edw. Walker, about his rights. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 124.

Rome, Dec. 19. 889. *Sentence of Excommunication by Pope Innocent* against the Archbishop of Mechlin and Bishop of Ghent, for not obeying a citation.—Latin.

Paris, Dec. 20. 890. *Hyde* (signed, "Thomas Ap Richards") *to Nicholas;* No. 2. Lieut.-Col. Doleman's going for England troubles him more than Gerbier's coming into Holland, or twenty knaves more, for he is a man of parts. Col. Layton has been sick and mad, turned Papist and received extreme unction, and is at last like to recover. Likes Jo. Jane's *Discourse,* but thinks he might more clearly have shown the impossibility of any agreement being made by the Dutch with a people whose government may change every six months. Notice of the arrest and imprisonment of Card. Retz. Wilmot has declined the title of Earl of Danby, and his patent as Earl of Rochester is to be signed to-morrow.

With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 126.

Mitau, Dec. 20. 891. *James, Duke of Courland, to the King,* congratulating him on his escape from the rebels, and expressing great sympathy with him in his misfortunes, and desires for his restoration.—French. Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 19 Febr., st. no. 1653."

Brest, Dec. 20. 892. *Thomas Booth to Mr. Johnson* [i. e. Capt. Holder to Sir R. Forster, or Foster]. Blank commissions desired, for use by Col. George Cusack, the Governor of Inisbofin, in Ireland, and for a snow belonging to him to go to and fro between that place and Brest. Some one also to be sent who may be authorized to treat with Coote's army. *Endorsed by Hyde.*

[Dec. 21.] 893. *Speech of — Neuville,* Envoy from the King of France to the Parliament of England, on claiming restitution of ships sent to the relief of Dunkirk and captured under letters of reprisal. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Dec. 21. 894. *Commission to the Earl of Rochester,* appointing him Envoy to the German Princes and to the Diet.—Latin. *Copy.*

895. *Preamble of the patent* creating Wilmot Earl of Rochester.—Latin. 1652. [Dec. 21.]

896. *The King to the Emperor Ferdinand*, accrediting Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, as his Envoy to represent his condition and to ask assistance.—Latin. *Draught.* Paris, Dec. 21.

897. *Manuel Arias to Edgeman;* a short letter of Spanish intelligence.—Spanish. Madrid, Dec. 22.

Endorsed as having been received at Bayonne, Jan. 20, 1653, by J. W. [John Wescombe], and at Bourdeaux, Jan. 23, by Edward Roche, an Irishman.

898. *Maximilian Henry, Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, to the King,* expressing his readiness to further the interests of the latter.—Latin. Ratisbon, Dec. 23.

899. *The King to George William, Duke of Brunswick,* accrediting Wilmot; to the same purport as the letter to the Emperor.—Latin. *Draught.* Paris, [Endorsed Dec. 23.]

900. *Series of Letters from the King to several German Ministers of State,* to the same effect with those written to the German Sovereigns [p. 159].—French. Paris, Dec. 23.

1. *To the Count of Auersperg,* "governor to the King of Hungary."
2. *To the Count of Collerede,* "generall of the Kingdome of Bohemia."
3. *To the Count of Kurtz,* "vice-chancellor of the Roman empire."
4. *To the Prince Amalfi,* general lieut. over the Imperial forces.
5. *To the Prince Lobkowitz,* president of the council of war.
6. *To the Count of Hatzfelt,* general field marshal of the army.

901. *Queen Henrietta Maria to the Emperor,* on behalf of Rochester's mission.—French. *Copy.* Paris, Dec. 23.

902. *The same to the Elector Palatine,* on the same subject. —French. *Copy.* Paris, Dec. 23. [Endorsed by Hyde Dec. 28.]

903. *Similar Letter from the same to the Electress of Bavaria.* *Copy.* Paris, Dec. 24. [Endorsed by Hyde Dec. 28.]

1652. [About Dec. 23.] 904. *Declaration, on the part of the King,* respecting the rebellion in England, addressed to the Emperor Ferdinand and the Princes assembled at the Diet at Ratisbon.

Four copies; the first two in Latin; the third and fourth in English, in the handwriting, respectively, of Hyde and Edgeman.

Thirteen folio pages.

[Paris], Dec. 24. 905. *Letter from the King to Mr. Taylor,* requiring him to meet and confer with Lord Rochester.

Draught in Hyde's hand.

With a paragraph at the foot which was substituted in a similar letter to Sir W. Curtius, requiring him to accompany Rochester.

Paris, [Dec. 25.] 906. *The King [to the Elector of Mentz],* commending Rochester's business to him as being a special friend.

Draught by Hyde in English.

Without date or address.

Draught, in French, with date and address.

Paris, Dec. 25. 907. *The same to the Elector Palatine,* specially asking advice with respect to the disposal of himself if compelled to leave France. *Draught.*

The Hague, Dec. 26. 908. *C. d'Aerssen de Sommelsdyck to the King.* Division among the States; little hope of any help from them; the King ought not to make any advances.—French.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mounsr. Somerdyke to the King."

Paris, Dec. 27. 909. *Warrant from the King to Col. Robert Phillipps,* authorizing him to endeavour to procure the liberation of the Duke of Gloucester, who is still a prisoner in England, by treating with any of his attendants or corrupting any of his guards. *Draught by Hyde.*

Another copy of the same, signed by the King.

[Paris,] Dec. 27. 910. *The King to the Princess Palatine,* bespeaking her good offices for the Earl of Rochester.—French.

Copy by Ormonde.

[Dec. 27?] 911. *The same to the Cardinal de Hesse,* requesting him to assist the Earl of Rochester in the business on which he is despatched to Germany.—French. *Copy by Ormonde.*

[Dec. 27?] 912. *The same to the Electress of Bavaria,* asking her good offices to promote the object of the Earl of Rochester's embassy.—French. *Copy by Ormonde.*

913. *The King to the Empress of Germany*, to the same effect.—French. *Copy by Ormonde.* 1652. [Dec. 27 ?]

914. *The same to the Grand Duke of Tuscany*, to be sent through Sir Bernard Gascoyne, respecting some English ships seized by the Duke.—French. *Copy.* Paris, Dec. 27.

915. *Hyde to Sir B. Gascoyne* (accompanying the preceding letter), respecting the proposed application to the Duke of Tuscany for the surrender to the King of two ships taken from the English rebels. Paris, Dec. 27.

916. *Thomas Booth to Mr. Johnson* [i. e. Capt. Holder to Sir R. Foster]. The frigates are going to the Isle of Inisbofin; he desires commissions may be immediately sent for a Court of Admiralty, and for reprisals, &c. Brest, Dec. 27.

917. *Draughts of Commissions* in accordance with the preceding letter, for a Judge, Registrar, and Collector of an Admiralty Court, and for a Captain of a frigate.

918. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 3. Alludes to the proposals for the King's leaving Paris: "no man more impatiently longes to be gon from hence then I doe." The Attorney [General] and Wilmot hate each other perfectly, and Hyde had to take much pains with them before the latter could be made an Earl. Correspondence of the King with the Duke of Lorraine in behalf of the United Provinces. Remonstrance of the King and Queen against the sending a Minister from the French Court to the rebels. Supposes that Perpointe, an Independent, who is gone through Germany into Italy, is a younger brother of the Marquis of Dorchester, who married a physician's daughter about Nottingham; the Marquis is married to a daughter of the Earl of Derby. Has written to Sir A. Hume, and encloses a letter from Lord Gerard. Nicholas must visit Wickford (Wicquefort), with thanks from the King for his letter. Paris, Dec. 28.

With small omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 129; where, on p. 130, for "If the Dutch be ever for forgiving," read, "If the Dutch be ever forgiven."

919. *Commission*, signed and sealed by the King, appointing Sir James Macdonald, Laird of Sleite, Angus Macdonald, Laird of Glengarry, John Cameron, Laird of Loughiel [Lochiel], James Macdonald, Laird of Cappoche [Keppoch], — Fraser, Laird of Foyre, and Donald Gorme Macdonald, Commissioners for the management of the Royalist forces in Scotland until the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Middleton. On vellum. Paris, Dec. 30.

1652. Paris, Dec. 30. 920. *Instructions*, signed by the King, for the above-mentioned Commissioners. To appoint a Commander-in-Chief until Middleton arrive, to employ spies in the enemies' quarters, to grant commissions, &c. On vellum.

[Dec.] 921. *Four Letters from the King;* the first to Sir W. Mackdowell, respecting supplies for Scotland; the second to Sir James Mackdonell [Macdonald], about his nomination as one of the Commissioners for the management of affairs in Scotland; the third to the Captain of Clanronald, urging him to engage to the utmost of his power against the rebels; the fourth to the heads of the Clans to the same effect.
Copies by Hyde.

[Dec.?] 922. *Letter from the same to the Provost and Bailiff of Edinburgh,* desiring them secretly to raise 200*l.* sterling, to be paid to the bearer, Major Straghen [Strachan], for the King's service. *Draught in Hyde's hand.*

[Dec.] 923. *Instructions for Rochester.* To consult with Sir W. Curtius, "our Resident at Frankfort," ("borne in those partes, and longe imployed ther by our father of blessed memory,") and particularly with the Elector of Mentz as being "our best frende;" to represent to the Emperor and Princes the condition of the three kingdoms; to the Catholics, the various concessions granted to those of that religion by the King and his father, and the intolerance of the rebels; to the Protestants, the damage and scandal done to the Protestant religion; to persuade them to join in issuing a general manifesto, or, failing this, in providing supplies of money, with permission for the levying and transporting of soldiers; to communicate with Mr. John Taylor, the Resident with the Emperor; to make conditions with general officers who may propose to serve the King; to ascertain whither, in case of need, the King could best repair in Germany; and to consult with the Duke of Lorraine. *In Hyde's handwriting.*

Draught of the preceding Instructions, in Edgeman's handwriting, with alterations by Hyde.

[Dec.] 924. *Remonstrance from the King to the French Court* against the proposal to send an ambassador (Bourdeaux) to the rebels in England. *Draught by Hyde.*

Copy of the preceding paper, in Edgeman's hand.

Two French copies of the same, in Edgeman's hand; one unfinished.

925. *Another Remonstrance,* on the same subject.—French. *In Edgeman's hand.* 1652. [Dec.]

926. *Letter from Charles II to the Archduke Leopold,* asking for payment of the money granted by the King of Spain.—French. *Draught, in duplicate.* No date.

927. *Commission from the King,* appointing Walter Wolph Consul at Venice, upon the recommendation of Thomas Killigrew, the Resident, with the letter of credentials sent to the Doge.—Italian. Copies, sent to Killigrew. No date.

928. *Lord Cottington to Sir Charles Herbert,* requesting him to negotiate with some of the possessors of his confiscated estates in England, for the payment to him of some compensation, to keep him from starving in his old age, in consideration of the conveyance from him of a legal title. *Copy.* No date.

Without signature or address, but endorsed by Hyde.

929. *Col. Edw. Wogan to his cousin George Lane,* desiring that the King may be moved for his enlargement; he does not know the reason of his confinement. No date.

930. *Petition from Capt. John Griffith to the King,* for the payment of 100 pistoles, part of a promised pension, to relieve his distress. No date.

An earlier Petition from the same, to the same effect.

Account by the same of moneys expended by him in Holland, in raising companies for Montrose, fitting out ships, providing ammunition, &c., for the King's service, for which he has been banished from that country, and has lost his company.

931. *Lord Massareene to the Earl of Anglesey,* respecting a petition to be brought before the Council in Ireland that day on behalf of certain persons prosecuted for trespasses done during the disputes (now ended) between Lord Antrim and the late Lord Massareene. [1652?]

932. *Three short and enigmatical Letters from the King to friends in England,* L. B., Je. Taylour (Bishop Jeremy Taylor?), and H. Po., thanking them for continuing their old kindness, and expressing hopes for the future. *Copies by Hyde.* [1652?]

On one page.

[1652?] No date. 933. *Dr. Henry Byam to Hyde,* by the hands of Henry Hyde ["ab Henrico tuo"], expressing gratitude, and describing the state of religion in England. The allowance of a fifth part of his ecclesiastical income is refused to him. Wingfeld is almost his only confidential friend.—Latin.

No date. 934. *Commission from the King to Edmond Windham, Esq.,* to be his Agent in all the sea-ports of the United Provinces and Denmark, and receiver of the tenths and fifteenths due to the Duke of York out of all prizes.

Not signed or sealed. On vellum.

No place or date. 935. *Mrs. E. Bollen to Edgeman.* Familiar letter in answer to one to her husband, of July 27.

No place or date. 936. *Short familiar Letter* [from H. Price] *to the same.* Messages to Mr. Hallsall and Sir Gilbert Talbot. Not signed.

No place or date. 937. *Proposal by the Earl of Crawford* for a negotiation with some foreign Prince for the supply of money for the fitting out of a fleet by the King, and offering to undertake the embassy for that purpose himself, with little or no expense to the King.

Not signed, but endorsed by Hyde.

No place or date. 938. *Warrant from the King,* referring a petition from Sir Hen. de Vic against Sir Philip Carteret, to the Privy Council. *Copy by Edgeman.*

No place or date. 939. *Commission from the same* to three persons to receive certain sums of money for the King's use; with further instructions to the same.

A large part of both papers is in "Mr. Fanshawe's cypher."

Not dated. 940. *Acknowledgment by Thomas Paulden* of the receipt of 100 livres from Edgeman.

No place or date. 941. *The King* [*to the Prince of Condé or the Duke of Lorraine?*] respecting his negotiations on behalf of the person addressed, after the return from him of Lords Wilmot and Jermyn, with the French King; an answer is promised within eight days.—French. *Copy.*

Without signature or address.

Followed by a draught in English, in Hyde's hand.

942. *Memoranda of additional instructions and letters to be written to Scotland;* note in Hyde's hand that the transportation "betweene this and the beginninge of Feb." of 4000 foot and 500 horse to Scotland would afford such an entry on the kingdom as would warrant any expectations, and that Peterhead would be a good port for landing. 1653. [Beginning of Jan. ?]

943. *Major-Gen. Edward Massie [Massey] to the King.* The States-General will make overtures to France, through Boreel, respecting their jointly aiding the King against the rebels. Sir William Mackdougall, the King's agent at Rotterdam, is discouraged by the little notice he has from him. Commissions for reprisals have been obtained from the King by one Horsnell (known by the writer to be a servant to the rebels), who sells them at 20*l.* a piece. Not a few hang on to the King for what they can get, and will readily abandon him. Ald. Bunce, a faithful subject, has helped the writer in his endeavours to fulfil the King's commands. (*Postscript.*) The bearer of the letter, Col. Wogan, is devoted to the King's service, and is ready to die at his feet doing his duty. Rotterdam, Jan. 2.

944. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 4. Sir R. Page and Sir M. Langdale have done wisely in not following a drunken captain in chase of Prince Rupert. He does not envy any man the correspondence of Sir M. Langdale, who only drives on the Catholic designs. A letter received from Sir W. Mackdowell, setting forth his service with vanity enough; the King's thanks have been returned. Reports of successes against the rebels in Scotland and Ireland. Many (including the Duke of Lorraine), think that the King should go into Holland; but while their friends upon the place are unanimous to the contrary, Hyde cannot advise it. It is a great misfortune that the Princess Royal will not take counsel from persons of honour and interest, but subjects herself solely to Henfleet and his lady. With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 130. Paris, Jan. 4.

945. *The same to Taylor,* desiring him to avow his capacity as the King's agent at Ratisbon and to present his credentials. The friendship between Spain and the rebels is not likely to continue long. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 4.

946. *The same to the same,* respecting Rochester's negotiations in Germany. Wished that the Elector of Cologne would invite the King to that city. Favourable prospects in Scotland and England; the Irish have seized the isle of Arran. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 11.

1653. Jan. 11. 947. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius,* respecting a false suspicion on the part of the Elector [Palatine Charles?] of the King's interposition with the Queen [of Bohemia?] his mother. A minister from London is said to have had much conference with the Emperor, to hinder the Diet from aiding the King. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Jan. 11. 948. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 5. Remarks upon the French embassy to the rebels. Mountague and Lord Jermyn are wholly at the devotion of Cardinal Mazarine. A proposed memorial to the States-General is enclosed, applying for a new order respecting the freedom of their ports to the King's ships. Illness of Lady Stanhope at the Hague. Notices of Sir R. Page, Sir W. Mackdowell, Col. Doleman (who is a man of parts, and has credit enough to do mischief), and J. J[ane's] book, of which notice is taken at London. The King has heard that one Horsnell offers commissions for reprisal to sale; enquiry is to be made thereon; if he has any, they are to be declared cancelled, and the man, if possible, is to be punished. The King has written, as was promised, to the sister of Sir Edw. Walker; a letter to the prejudice of the latter was unjustly obtained from the King when he was in Scotland.

Followed by a copy by Edgeman of the part relating to the negotiations of the French with the rebels.

Enclosure:—

[Jan. 11.] *A Memorial to the States-General,* to be presented by Nicholas, desiring that their order, which allows the liberty of their ports to all ships bearing the King's commission, may be extended to apply to all ships which may desire to leave the service of the rebels and come over to the King. *Draught by Hyde.*

Bruxells, Jan. 17. 949. *William Barton to Edgeman.* His son has returned from the Hague with 168 guilders from Dr. Morley, but he is in great want of more money; begs that his condition may be represented to the King.

Jan. 18. 950. *Hyde to Taylor.* The King has received a friendly letter from the Elector of Cologne. The Manifesto must be "handsomely printed, in 4to, in a fayre letter." *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Jan. 18. 951. *The same to the Marquis of Newcastle.* It is reported that the English are so dispirited that they will make very humble offers to the Dutch. The King is anxious to be with the latter, were but they, on their part, ready to treat with him. "My good lord of Bristoll dyed on Thursday morninge last, with as much serenity of minde and Christian courage as is imaginable."

952. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 6; addressed, "Mons. Mons. Alderley, tot de Jufferou Palmart inde Pape Straet a la Haye." Expectations from Holland; Mackdowell's confidence of doing great things for Middleton has failed. Peirpointe has been sent to Venice as minister from the rebels. Capt. Smith is to carry back to Scotland letters to particular persons and commissions, subject to Middleton's approval. Mention of Mr. Paul and Lord Gerard. It is said that Sir M. Langdale will be made one of the Council to further the Roman Catholic plans. Sorry that Col. Killigrew is so great a correspondent with Doleman. "Of Sir — Sterne(?) I believe all the ill any man can speake." Lord Inchiquin "is a very honest, worthy man." Reported that the Highlanders have taken Argyle [—"the worst man alive"—] and hanged him. Nothing is heard of Milton's book being translated into French; though Jo. Jane be really an able man, are his writings, if translated, weighty enough to gain credit in other languages? The King has declined the offer of the Earl of Norwich to borrow money in Holland. **1653.** Paris, Jan. 18.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 134.

953. *The same to Lady Morton,* vindicating himself against some misunderstanding of his conduct (which appears to have caused a quarrel on her part) with relation to a proposed marriage of her daughter. Jan. 18.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

954. *Warrant from the Commissioners for the sale of the King's goods,* (signed by George Wither, John Fooke, David Powell, Raphe Grafton and Henry Creech,) to Hugh Peters, for the delivery to William Gregory of four pieces of hangings called Dover-stuff and two pieces of pillars and vines; subscribed with a receipt from Gregory for the former. Somerset House, Jan. 11. [O.S.]

955. *Hyde to — Holder.* His last letter respecting the seizure of some ships and goods belonging to the King, was one of great importance. Necessity for great caution in sending a discreet agent to Ireland; if Capt. Heald be what Holder represents, he would very probably be the fittest person to be employed. Jan. 21.

Copy by Edgeman.

956. *Letter,* signed "Jonas Longe," and addressed "A la Mons. Mons. de la Marr, demeurant a Croosant d'argent dans la rue de St. Honoree a Paris." The writer is much offended at finding that a marriage is really intended, and will no more be a drudge for "those that make mee their scorne." "Mrs. Dennis is certainly deade." Jan. 22.

Endorsed by Hyde, "My Lord Neuburgh's mother(?) to him."

1653. Rotterdam, Jan. 23. 957. *Alderman James Bunce to the King.* Some principal persons at Amsterdam will willingly promote the King's service, if overtures be made to the States. Conference with two of the reformed ministers, who were afraid that the King was inclinable to alteration in religion; the writer assured them that the King, when settled on his throne, would call a free synod of English and Scotch divines, with some from foreign reformed churches, for the settling of religion. Wishes the King would more countenance the French reformed congregations. Warns him against one Capt. Oxford. Requests that the letter may be burned.

Jan. 25. 958. *Hyde to Taylor,* respecting the King's manifesto, the negotiations of France with the rebels, &c. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 25. 959. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Greatly surprised that nothing has been heard of Lord Rochester since he set out. Unfriendly attitude of Sweden. "The merchant you name may be an honest man, but I suppose you know that the Alderman with whom he corresponds is as ill a man as is amongst them." *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Jan. 25. 960. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 7. Nicholas' last packet cost 3*l.* 10*s.* Sir W. Mackdowell, his vanity, &c.; Sir M. Langdale, his weakness and pride; lack of friendship between Mr. Attorney and Lord Jermyn. It is proposed, on the advice of Lord Culpeper, to send an ambassador to Denmark; Lord Wentworth will be the man. Offer from Massey to the King of raising money for him, if he will write to Jones to join with Massey and Ald. Bunce.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 135.

Jan. 31. 961. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 8. Long letter upon the prospects of the King's affairs in Holland, the proposed memorial to the States respecting the freedom of their ports, and the conferences held by the Earl of Norwich with Pauw; with special instructions (inserted in Edgeman's hand) relative to these conferences, approved by the King, to whom they had been submitted. Mason has written a most ridiculous letter of counsel to the King; letters of that kind are written every week, with wonderful caution on the part of the Presbyterians in Holland to prevent Hyde's seeing them; yet most of them (as well as those from the Papists, who are no less scrupulous) come into his hands.

The original draught follows in Hyde's hand of that portion of the letter which was shown by him to the King, and transcribed into the preceding letter by Edgeman.

With very trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 137.

962. *Draught by Sir Edw. Walker* for a letter from the King to George, Earl of Bristol, nominating him a Knight of the Garter, and dispensing with the usual ceremonies. 1653. [End of Jan.]

963. *Attempt on the part of the King to open correspondence with Rome,* with the reply of the Pope, received in Jan. 1653.

1. *Copy by Edgeman of a letter from the King to the Pope,* in Feb. 1653, assuring him of his desire to protect and favour the Catholics in his three kingdoms; and proposing to send a confidential agent; transmitted through father Jerome Ripe, of the order of St. Augustine, vicar-general of France. Jan.

   Followed by a copy in French.

2. *Substance of the Pope's reply,* made to Cardinals Pamfilio and Ghisi, &c., declining to receive an agent until assured of the King's conversion.—French.

   In Ripe's hand. Not dated.

3. *Suggestions to the King respecting negotiations with the Pope,* advising him to employ Cardinals Pallotto and Spada, in preference to Ghisi.—French.

   A copy of the two latter papers follows, in Edgeman's hand.

   Endorsed by Hyde, "The papers delivered to the Kinge, January, 1653, by the Augustine fryar, in answer from Rome."

964. *Manuel Arias to Edgeman* ("Egdman.") Has delivered the letters sent for the gentlemen in prison, who are now in a more comfortable condition. The Retiro is being rebuilt. —Spanish. Madrid, Feb. 3.

965. *The King to Boreel,* expressing sorrow for the victory of the rebels over the Dutch fleet, and offering, if the States will assign him some ships, to engage personally with them, and prevail or perish. *Copy by Hyde.* Feb. 6.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 141.

966. *G. Boreel to Hyde,* inviting the latter to an interview, since he himself is hindered by ill-health from going to Hyde; and apparently enclosing for perusal his answer to the King's proposal, of the same date.—Latin. Feb. 6.

967. *Declaration by Antonio Cunea,* a Portuguese, attached to the embassy at Paris, of an interview with Prince Rupert respecting Cunea's seizure at sea of some goods of the King, which passed under the name of Robert Cock, a merchant; with Cunea's promise to endeavour to procure their restitution on his return to Portugal. *Copy.* Feb. 6.

1653. Paris, Feb. 7. 968. *The King to the King of Denmark*, desiring to be included in the alliance made by the latter with the States; the common enemy will be more distracted and destroyed by this expedient than by any power of the fleets at sea.—Latin. *Draught.*

Followed by an English version.

Feb. 7. 969. *The same to the Duke of Courland,* requesting leave for Gen. Middleton to levy reinforcements among the Scots residing in his territories.—French.

Signed and sealed. Followed by a copy.

Paris, Feb. 7. 970. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 9. Doubts the reasonableness of the King's signing that strange instrument desired by the Count of Oldenburgh as a safeguard against any troops of the King ever passing through his dominions, which was sent by Nicholas by the last post at a cost to Hyde of above 5*l.* He is in so great torture with the gout that he cannot sit. The translation of the Manifesto to the Diet into Latin has been well done; he who complains of its ungracefulness is one who has no good will to the translator. Mackdowell is a coxcomb, and fit only to converse with vain credulous fools. Mention of honest Mr. Harding, Mr. Wyndham, to whom the King had promised the collection of his fifteenths in Holland, and Mr. Elliot's brother, who has at present the commission for the fifteenths. Partly written by Hyde and partly by Edgeman.

Part printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 142.

Paris, Feb. 7. 971. *The same to Taylor.* No more Irish are likely to be transported abroad by the rebels for the King of Spain's service; for they have taken courage again, and are likely to give the rebels more trouble than they are provided to entertain. Necessity that Taylor should be openly recognised as the King's Resident.

Paris, Feb. 7. 972. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Importance of his help in Lord Rochester's negotiations. Mr. Taylor's credit may be great with Catholic princes, but his temper is not so proper to deal with those of our religion. In intercourse with Catholic princes, the style current in their courts must be used, seasonably and secretly, in mentioning the Pope; "if the Protestants are skandelized at any formalityes in these addresses, the Catholiques would be no lesse if they had the sight of the reasons and arguments which are applyed to the Protestant princes." Fair prospects in Scotland and Ireland. "The Cardinall entred this citty in greate pompe on Monday last."

973. *Hyde to Mr. Belinge*, acknowledging the receipt of letters. 1653. Paris, Feb. 7.

The three preceding letters are copied by Hyde on one sheet.

974. *The Abbot Castiglione to the King*, respecting a proposal to write, in conjunction with l'abbate Tinti, a history of the King's fortunes. Mentions his having already written a history of the late King.—Italian. Torino, Feb. 8.

975. *Letter*, without signature, *to Sir Alex. Hume.* Disposition of the United Provinces towards the King; the Estates of Zealand are ready to declare for him; those of Groningue and Ommelande will soon follow; the Pensionaries of Holland seek for nothing but the friendship of the Parliament. The writer desires to be employed in the King's service.—French. Levarden, Jan. 30. Feb. 9.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Monsr. Vegilin's (?) letter."

976. *The Count de Waldeck to M. de Wiquefort.* Blames the King for neglecting the present opportunity of uniting himself to the States-General.—French. *Copy.* Ber. Jan. 31. Feb. 10.

Mentioned in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 145.

977. "*A briefe accompt* of the proceedings touching His Majesties declaration of the rights of the office of Garter, humbly recollected by Sir Edward Walker, Knt., Garter principall King of Armes;" containing the reference by the King of Walker's claim to be always sent with the insignia on the election of foreign princes and others, to the Dukes of Buckingham and Hamilton and the Marquis of Newcastle for consideration, with their report in favour of his claim, on May 27, 1650, and the King's confirmatory declaration thereupon, at Breda, on May 28. Hague, Feb. 10.

Attested by Sir E. Nicholas, at Walker's request, to be a true copy of the declaration, Feb. 10, 1653.

Followed by another paper by Walker, of the latter date, in further support of his claim, and in reply to two precedents bearing against it, viz. that of the election of the Earl of Holland while ambassador in France about the treaty for the late King's marriage, and that of the election of the Duc d'Espernon during the Rebellion.

978. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 10. Is not yet able to go or stand from gout. Question of sending an ambassador to Denmark; the disposition of Sweden. The King understands Capt. J. Griffiths very well, who, as Hyde conceives, is long since in England again. Mention of a suit at Brest for the recovery of a ship, and of the anxiety of honest Sir Marm. Langdale, "who hath too greate an opinion of himselfe to thinke well of any body els," that the captain should be enabled to join Prince Rupert. Paris, Feb. 14.

In Edgeman's hand, with a postscript by Hyde.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 143.

1653. Feb. 979. *Correspondence of Joseph Kent,* agent for the King at Venice.

Venice, Jan. 31. 1. *Part of a letter from Kent to Thomas Killigrew,* respecting his endeavours to win over the English ships in the port to the service of the King, but for which commissions and money are indispensably necessary; together with an account of the proceedings of Capt. Jonas Poole and Mr. Harry Wood, the agents of the Parliament for the same purpose.

Livorno, Jan. 31. 2. *Thomas Wrightt to Kent.* The Parliament's seamen there are almost in rebellion; if Longland cannot soon get money, they will be starved, and if Prince Rupert should come all would be his own.

Venice, Feb. 7. 3. *Kent to Killigrew,* repeating his desires for commissions and money, and urging Killigrew's return to Italy in order to secure the freedom and protection of the Italian ports for the King's ships. Encloses Wright's letter of Jan. 31. The ship "Spahee," belonging to Sir Harry Hyde and Mr. Will. Garway, has been taken by the Hollanders at Zante. Mention of "my old acquaintance Sir Andrew Cogane."

Venice, Feb. 14. 4. *Kent to Killigrew* (through Mr. Harvey, English merchant at the Hague), repeating his account of his endeavours to gain over the English ships at Venice, and urging Killigrew's return to Italy. Out of eleven English ships at Venice, Poole, the agent for the Parliament, has only won four; all the rest have absolutely refused the Parliament's commissions and money.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Killegrew's papers from Venice, sent to Mr. Ellyott, and by him given to me, Feb. 27, 1653."

Feb. $\frac{8}{18}$. 980. *Treaty of alliance concluded at Copenhagen between Frederick III, King of Denmark, and the United Provinces,* for closing the Sound against English ships, and for mutual defence in case of any consequent attack.—Dutch.

Followed by an English translation, and the commencement, by Edgeman, of a duplicate copy of the same.

[1653?] Feb. 18. 981. *Hyde to Lady Barbara Villiers.* Great professions of respect and obligation. Account of the advice given by him to her grand-daughter (Lady Morton's daughter), respecting her marriage engagement [with Lord Hopton], and his communications with the latter.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

982. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 11. Is recovering from the gout. Massey is a wonderfully vain and weak man, but means exceeding well and faithfully to the King, and would serve him without limitations, which few of the rest of the Presbyterians would do. The governor of Innisbaffin writes that if arms and corn were brought thither, they would pay ready money for them. Knows not what to say to Lord Norwich's sudden caution in dealing with Pauw after his former familiarity. It is a sad and grievous thing that the Princess Royal has not in all this time sent 100*l.* to Middleton, which would have enabled him to go into Sweden or Denmark, from whence he would not have been long out of Scotland; but it is a worse and baser thing that any man should appear in any part beyond sea as an agent from the rebels, and not have his throat cut. Lord Lisle is preparing to go to Sweden; should he make a league between Sweden, France, Holland and the rebels, he will make all hearts ache. Will answer Sir E. Walker's letter [*see* Feb. 10], and endeavour to preserve his right, but there is somewhat in the order which he sent, which Sir Ja. Palmer would complain of, were he present. The question respecting the style of an order issued by Zealand in favour of the King's ships has been satisfactorily settled. Holder is agent at Brest for the Duke of York. Hyde's namesake has been appointed by the King collector of his duties in the ports of Frieze and Groninge. 1653. Paris, Feb. 20.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 143.

983. *The same to Taylor*, on the Earl of Rochester's proceedings. The Pope requires that the Card. de Retz be sent to Rome, "but I believe the priviledges of the Gallicane Church will insiste upon detaining his Eminence still in the Bastile, wher he remaynes with greate courage." Feb. 20.

984. *The same to Sir W. Curtius*, on the Earl of Rochester's proceedings, and the prospects of negotiations. Feb. 20.

Copied by Hyde on the same leaf with the preceding.

985. *The same to Beling*, secretary to Lord Rochester. Some would have had the comparison in the Manifesto, of the right of the English crown with that of any King in Christendom, omitted, but the thing is of undoubted truth and most necessary, since the rebel parliament have always persuaded the world that the supreme power was in them. The Manifesto is to be printed both in Paris and Germany, in a fair letter, in quarto. The arrival of Lord Clanricarde, who is yet in London, is daily expected. The Irish get ground, and have taken the island of Valentia. If they had some little supplies, and the temper and sobriety of reasonable men, the English Feb. 20.

1653. would have cause to repent their cruelty in putting so many to death, amongst whom were Sir Luke Fitzgerald and his lady. They are now proceeding against Lord Mayo and others.

Paris, Feb. 20. 986. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Observations on the aspect of political affairs and the disposition of continental princes.
Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.
A postscript, chiefly in cipher, alludes to one Father Barton.

Cologne, Feb. 23. 987. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King.* Has already personally commended the King's cause to the Emperor, and has charged his ambassadors to further it to the utmost at Ratisbon.—Latin. Signed and sealed.

Paris, Feb. 27, "11 at night." 988. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 12. No order has been sent from the French Court to Brest or elsewhere, to the prejudice of ships commissioned by the King. Unskilfulness and censoriousness of the Earl of Norwich. Debate between the Attorney-General and Hyde respecting the proposal of the former to forbid Prince Rupert from entering any Dutch port; but it is left to the Prince's discretion to do as he may judge best. Lord Gerard hath gone towards the coast, "upon some foolish project, of which he hath great store, and seriously the man is mad and good for nothinge."
With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 145.

Paris, Feb. 28. 989. *The same to Rochester.* Notices of the general state of affairs. The King desires nothing more than to find a place to which to remove, where he would be welcome.
Copy by Edgeman.
Partly in cipher.

Munich, Feb. 28. 990. *Ferdinand Maria, Elector of Bavaria, to the King.* Having received his letters, and the Earl of Rochester having addressed the ambassadors at Ratisbon, the Elector will further his cause to the utmost of his power.—Latin.
Signed and sealed.

Paris, Feb. 28. 991. *Hyde to Taylor,* on the progress of Rochester's negotiation. Holland will not declare openly for the King until they see some other powerful friends lead the way.

Paris, Feb. 28. 992. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Sweden endeavours to do us all the ill-offices imaginable. The Duke of Gloucester's arrival from England is expected.
This and the preceding are copied by Hyde on one page.

993. *The King to* [*the Duke of Lorraine?*] Has commanded his Resident, De Vic, to say something relative to his letter to him of Feb. 1; has never done anything to deserve to lose the affection formerly exhibited, in which he still confides. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. [March?]

Not dated or addressed.

994. *Dr. J. Callaghan to the King,* urging recourse to the Pope as the only sure means for his restoration, and begging that the proposal made be kept secret.—French. [March?]

995. *Hyde to Lady Morton.* The expressions in her letter to N. (Ned Villiers) were not such as they should have been. What "the knight" (Sir John Berkeley?) says of Hyde is not true; he has thrown off a friend of twenty years upon jealousies and apprehensions. Hyde intends to receive the Sacrament to-morrow, and declares, (1) that he has done "the knight" all the good he can with the King and no ill; (2) he has never spoken an undervaluing word of him; (3) he will lay hold on any opportunity to do him service with great passion and joy. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* March 1.

996. *Familiar Letter from S. W.* (i. e. W. Sparke, prisoner for Ascham's murder) *to Edgeman.* His hopes of release are disappointed; but they are endeavouring to get their case taken out of the political laws by the Pope's authority. Levies are being made in Ireland for Spain by Col. Christopher Obrian, and for Portugal by Lord Musgre (Muskerry?). Mention of Mr. Bathurst, of Seville, his master, Robert Oxwick, Robin Tinley, Mr. Incledon, and Henry Progers. Col. Fitzpatrick (who has deserved very ill of his King and country) was robbed lately of 700 ducats, money received by him for levying Irish troops, while travelling in company with one Stepney (?), "one of the Irish drovers and sellers of the King's poore subjects, one of those manie merchants that now find the miserable Irishman to bee the best comodity in trade," and who "went hence lately with a vast summe of money (*pretium sanguinis*) laden on mules." [Madrid], March 4, "De profundis."

997. *G. Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to Hyde,* with the news of the defeat of the Dutch fleet after four days' fighting.—French. Paris, March 6.

998. "*Proofes of the rights of the office of Garter principall King of Armes,*" by Sir Edw. Walker, with special reference to his claim to be sent with the letters and insignia of the Order on all occasions of election; being Chapter orders made in 1552, and notes of precedents. Hague, March 6.

1653. March 7. 999. *Letters of thanks from the King to the Elector of Brandenburgh, Count Maurice of Nassau, Count of Waldeck, and Mons. Pelnitz,* for their good offices, and assurances of friendship.

Draughts in English in Hyde's handwriting, with draughts in French by Edgeman.

March 7. 1000. *The King to the Electress-Dowager of Bavaria,* asking for her good offices in recommending his interests to the Princes assembled at Ratisbon.—French.

Copy by Edgeman.

Palais Royale, March 7. 1001. *Hyde to the Dutch ambassador, Boreel;* urging, at the King's desire, the immediate despatch to the States-General of the proposition contained in the King's letter of Feb. 6. The King has made him word this letter in his own presence.

Copy by Edgeman.

Paris, March 7. 1002. *Boreel to Hyde.* He regains courage; the news of the fight at sea is not at all to their disadvantage, but the contrary. They have taken or destroyed twenty-four of the enemy's ships, and have themselves lost seventeen.—French.

March 7. 1003. *Hyde to General Middleton,* at Rotterdam, respecting the instructions for the Earl of Glencairne and the Highlanders, forwarded through Capt. Smith and Capt. Straghen, of the fitness of which he is to be the judge. Despatches from Scotland are on the way by Roger, who, there is great reason to believe, "if he be honest, is cozened by some crafty fellowes."

Enclosures:—

1. *The King to Capt. Smith,* directing him to submit himself entirely, in Scotland, to the orders of Gen. Middleton. *Copy by Edgeman.*
2. *The same to the principal Officers in arms in the Highlands,* warning them against Col. Bampfeild, who falsely pretends to be sent thither by the King, and directing his arrest and examination. *Draught by Hyde.*

March 7. 1004. *Hyde to Rochester.* Advice how to answer the Elector Palatine's question, Why the Elector of Brandenburgh is addressed as "*frater?*" There can be no direct personal intercourse with the Nuncio, but civilities may be exchanged through some mutual friend. The Manifesto not to be presented or printed, if the Elector of Mentz and the Palatine so advise. Notice of the battle between the English and Dutch. *Copy by Edgeman.*

1005. *Hyde to Beling.* The letter to the Duke of Wurtemberg was written as to one of the same religion. The Lutherans and Calvinists are so addressed, "though wee well know they both differ to much from the Church of Englande." The letter to Count Hartzfeild had better be withheld, if the respect thus paid to him would disoblige others. The Spaniards were offended because the King granted audiences to the Portuguese ambassadors in Holland and France, but it was not possible for him to refuse to receive a person under the same character which was allowed to him in those countries. Mr. Harris is suspected to be an agent at Ratisbon for the rebels. The ballets do not yet give place to the devotion or gravity of Lent, but are practised every second night. 1653. March 7.

1006. *The same to Taylor*, to the same effect as the letters to Beling and Rochester of the same date. March 7.

1007. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 13. In mourning for Mynheer Paw. The King has asked the Princess Royal to supply Middleton with 1000 guilders. The letters to Count Waldeck and M. Pelnitz are written in consequence of Lord Norwich's letter. Mackdowell, with the advice of Massey and Bunce, has sent many ridiculous propositions, of which not one will be accepted. Reports of the battle between the Dutch and English fleets on the 4th instant. March 7.

With large, but unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 148.

1008. *James Aischingtoune to Capt. John Strachan,* in Zealand. William Sandys has sold His Majesty's ammunition and arms to rebels, viz. John Southwood and his father, of London. Capt. Gordon has gone to Denmark. The King of Denmark is making great preparations against the English rebels. Bergen, March 10.

1009. "*A Briefe Relation of the Affairs of England as they stand at present,*" being an account of the several factions headed by Cromwell and Harrison. "The common opinion of people is that Harrison's partie prevailes;" he is strongest in the army. March.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Recd. from Mr. Oneale, 12 of March, st. no. 1653."

1010. *Hyde to Father Wilford,* at Rome, desiring to enter into correspondence with him on the transactions at Rome bearing upon the King's affairs. It has long been wished that a recognized agent should be sent to Rome, and this may probably be done if it be possible to find a Catholic against whom some body of Catholics does not entertain as much animosity as if he were a heretic. Letters to be addressed, "A Mons. Mons. D'Esmon, a Paris." Paris, March 12.

1653. March 13. 1011. *The King to the Electress-Dowager of Bavaria*, to the same effect with his letter of March 7.—Latin. *Draught.*

Paris, March 14. 1012. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 14. The Queen of Bohemia is to be entreated to use her authority with Sir W. Mackdowell, for the assisting Capt. Smith to set out for Scotland with the King's despatches. Curtius, an honest and discreet man, writes with apprehension from Frankfort; if there be any colour for many things he writes, our friends at Ratisbon are the veriest fools living. Regrets that Nicholas has been compelled to give up his intelligence from London. His joy that the Duke of Gloucester is not to come to Paris, but to go to his sister; the letter for the George for him is to be sent as soon as the George can be made.

With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 150.

March 14. 1013. *The same to Middleton.* He will now receive in this, and from Lord Newburgh, all the despatches necessary for Capt. Straghen; it is heartily wished that both Straghen and Smith were gone. The express who was to have taken the letters last night is still there; it is a Doctor of Middleton's country, who does not desire they should know when and what way he goes. There is no supply of money possible if Mackdowell be not persuaded by the Queen of Bohemia to furnish it. Middleton's own departure is the only way to put life into the Scottish business; nothing that Roger may bring would merit the pause of an hour. *Copy by Hyde.*

March 14. 1014. *Instructions for the Earl of Glencairne,* directing him how to deal with the clans in arms for the King, and to assume their management until Middleton's arrival. The letter for B[alcarras] to be delivered or not, as he judges fittest. *Copy by Hyde.*

Endorsed by Hyde, "Sent to Lt.-Gen. Middleton for Capt. Straghen."

[March.] 1015. *The King to the Highland Chieftains*, recommending them to choose the Earl of Glencairne as their commander-in-chief until Middleton's arrival. *Draught by Hyde.*

March 14. 1016. *The same to Lord Balcarras.* Is sorry that ill-health will prevent the personal service of the latter. Suspects that a person on his way from Scotland, who pretends to come from Balcarras, has not seen him. Bespeaks the assistance of his counsel for Glencairne. *Copy by Hyde.*

March 14. 1017. *The same to Glencairne,* accompanying the *Instructions* above and the letter for Balcarras. Recommends the bearer for reward, and for preferment to a charge worthy his experience and mettle. *Copy by Hyde.*

1018. *Hyde to Rochester.* Mr. Harris, if honest, will satisfy Rochester as he proposes; so many have proved knaves who were not suspected, that it will be no wonder if one man should have been suspected who was faultless. The advice of the Elector of Mentz and the Palatine is to be followed about the Manifesto. The results of the sea-fight with the Dutch not yet fully known. The Duke of Gloucester is going from Antwerp to his sister in Holland. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1653. Paris, March 14.

1019. *The same to Beling.* Particular relations of what passes at the Diet are to be sent to Nicholas. Lord Taaffe and Dr. Caloghan will be shortly dispatched to Rome. No satisfaction given by the French Court to the Nuncio about Card. Retz. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, March 14.

With the three following letters on the same sheet.

1020. *The same to Sir W. Curtius,* about the disposition of Holland and Sweden. March 14.

1021. *The same to Taylor.* Repetition of the contents of the preceding letters. March 14.

1022. *The same to Capt. Smith,* on his way to the Highlands. Nothing has been omitted that could have been done for the relief of the Highlanders; but the necessities of all are so great that but very little can be accomplished. Paris, March 14.

1023. *The same to Col. Robinson.* There has been no personal difference between Hyde and Sir Rich. Greenvile, further than differences of opinion in the King's Council. Warns Col. Robinson against interfering with other persons' business. Mr. Bollen is well esteemed, and is only employed to receive money as an agent trusted by Sir R. Browne. *Copy by Edgeman.* March 14.

1024. *The same to the Duke of Gloucester,* congratulating him on his escape from England, and bidding him welcome to his house. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* March 14.

1025. *Familiar Letter from W. R.* (i. e. R. Watson) *to Edgeman,* on the hopes and condition of the Royalists. "I hope the Queen by her Lenten mortification has purged as well her conscience of sending His Majestie away for Scotland, as her Court of Madame Shanon for carrying the Duke away from Paris." He reckons among the Queen's works "so much bloudshedding, with the destruction of the most Christian and orthodoxe church in the world." Encloses a letter to Dr. Clare. "My sole followservant, Mr. Lewis Trethewy, kisseth your hand." Bruxelles, March 14.

1653. Palais Royale, Paris, March 15. 1026. *The King to Lieut.-Gen. Middleton.* To confer with the bearer John Kniblo, a Scotsman, about his proposals relative to Scotland, and to agree with him for the transporting thither a supply of arms and ammunition.

Signed by the King, and sealed.

Paris, March 15. 1027. *The same to Col. John Hume,* desiring him to procure his liberty, in order that he may advance the King's service, and promising to repair any damages he may incur thereby.

Signed by the King, and sealed.

Madrid, March 17. 1028. *Familiar Letter from S. W.* (i.e. W. Sparke, in prison at Madrid) *to Edgeman.* Great fire in the Retiro; the royal bedchambers, with glorious tapestry and rare pictures, burnt. The English merchants at San Lucar have been released. Sir Walter Dougall and Capt. Talbot are in Madrid. Those engaged in the Irish levies are Walters (a rebel major), White (an Irish merchant), and Col. May, who came over as Col. Barnwell's lackey. Lord Goring keeps with the army in Catalonia. Col. John Fitzpatrick is about to marry Col. Francis Neutervill's widow, who is Gen. Preston's daughter. The Cardinal of Toledo clothes and relieves all the distressed Irish. Mr. Incledon is released, and will go to England with Mr. Peter Richautte (Ricaut), who has come over to recover money due from the King of Spain to his father, Sir Peter. The fetters and chains of Sparke and his fellow-prisoners are not yet taken off at almost three years' end.

March 18. 1029. *Letter from the States of Holland to the Parliament of England;* see April 18.

Paris, March 20. 1030. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 15. There are reports that the Princes Maurice and Rupert are at the mouth of the Loire, or some port thereabouts. Mackdowell has been ordered by the King not to do anything in his name without Nicholas' advice; and Massey is now directed not to publish his proposed book without first sending it to the King. Notices of French affairs; and of an application for the Garter from Count William of Nassau. The commission is sent for Capt. Smith. The King promises that the letters conferring the Garter shall be sent by the hands of none but Sir Edw. Walker. Correspondence respecting the King's proposal to repair into Holland, and hoist his colours in one of the Dutch harbours. Hyde's joy that the "sweet" Duke of Gloucester is with Nicholas; the Catholics are contriving with all the skill they can to procure his being sent for to Paris; but Hyde is satisfied with the King's promise. "Sir Balt" [hazar Gerbier] sends, every week, packets to Sir R. Browne, with wonderful projects; * * * I take no notice of it, so that I hope he will at

last give over." Letters from Prince Rupert, who is near Nantes; what is become of Maurice is not known, he having been separated from his brother by a storm some months since. 1653.
With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 151.

1031. *Hyde to Beling,* about the receipt and despatch of letters. "The Duke of Yorke is wonderfully delighted with the civillity and respects which have bene payd to his counterfett in those parts;" the person who for three months passed himself off as the Duke must have "much dexterity of nature, and I hope a beautifulnesse of person, besydes notable complices." *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, March 21.

1032. *The same to Taylor,* expressing surprise at not receiving letters. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, March 21.

1033. *The same to Rochester.* Regularity of his correspondence; enquiries about Taylor. Van Trump, in his relation to the States-General of the last battle with the English, said that if the King's flag had been up in his fleet, the power of the rebels would have been broken. Importance of gaining the good-will of the Catholic clergy in case a subsidy is granted in Germany. The French crown gains ground against the Prince of Condé. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, March 21.
A few words in cipher. On the same sheet with the two preceding letters.

1034. *The King to Rochester.* Well pleased with his success. Urges the speedy levying of men, only it must be done with the leave of the Princes, that the troops may be all drawn to a fit rendezvous, and no such promises of command must be made as may beget disputes and distractions. *Draught by Hyde.* March 21.

1035. *Commission from the King to Joseph Kent,* to treat with the officers and men of various English ships at Leghorn and in the Venetian service. *Draught by Hyde.* Paris, March 21.
Endorsed by Hyde as having been "perused by L. and Lord Jermin."

1036. *Hyde to Kent,* accompanying the preceding Commission. The accession of the ships to the King's service would advance his restoration; but the condition of his affairs is not very promising, nor can he furnish any supplies of money. Unless, therefore, the mariners are content to wait for all rewards until the King be better able to gratify them, the design must wait for a better opportunity. But if they are willing to bear a part in the King's restoration, the King will engage his own person with them; and it is believed that the Dutch officers will readily co-operate with them. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, March 21.

1653. Paris, March 21. 1037. *The King to Col. William Forbes,* Governor of Stade, thanking him for furnishing Lieut.-Gen. Middleton with a supply to enable him to carry on his work. *Copy by Edgeman.*

March 21. 1038. *Hyde to Middleton.* The King is abundantly pleased with his last letter to Lord Newburgh. If left without his advice, it will be no wonder if they often mistake; for who could have thought, after all the discourse of an army in the Highlands which had taken Inverness, and only wanted arms and ammunition to drive out the English from the kingdom, that there were indeed no men there but such as lodge in their own beds, and only project what they will do when they are able. The Instructions and Commission have been reformed as he wishes, but will not be sent until next week, when Roger is expected to arrive, in order that his message may, as Middleton desires, be first heard, which, however, will certainly produce no alteration. The argument for haste is, the preventing the mischief which Bampfield will every day do; there is no doubt but that when the warrant against him is received, Lord Balcarras will quickly discern how much he hath been seduced. Lord Rochester hath great assurance that he can raise men. The letter to Lieut.-Gen. Douglas is all writ with the King's own hand and is as kind as possible, and therefore he would not take it ill if his title were wrong; but in truth Lieutenant-General is more than General of the Horse; however, Middleton shall have another. The letters are sent for General Major Forbes and President Erskine, in French rather than Latin, in order to avoid the titles. A letter will be sent to Mr. Davyson, of Amsterdam, to ask for help. The Princess has promised 100*l.*

Copy by Hyde, who has endorsed it with the wrong date of "1650."

Hanau, March 22. 1039. *The Count of Hanau to Queen Henrietta,* excusing himself from repayment of 6000 rix-dollars, advanced by the Earl of Arundel, on the part of Charles I, for the service of the Palatinate, to the late Major-General Ramsay, Governor of Hanau, in 1636.—French.

Followed by—

Nov. 23, 1636. *A translation* of the bond given by the Council, Mayor, Burgomasters, &c. of Hanau, to the Earl of Arundel for the repayment of the loan.

March 22. 1040. *Hyde to Prince Rupert,* congratulating him upon his safe arrival. *Copy by Hyde.*

Wesel, March 24. 1041. *Familiar Letter from R. W[atson] to [Edgeman].* Notice of the Duke of Gloucester's reception at Bruges and Antwerp; Dr. Morley gives "his grace an high character for

natural and acquisite abilities, for understanding and learning, much above his yeares." Report that the Bishop of Derry hath lately been in Flanders; the Jesuits will have an eye upon him about the ordaining of new Bishops for the vacant sees, for which they hear he hath authority and commission from the King. Mention of Cloterbooke, Lewis, "brother Trethewy," Crowther, and Dr. Earle. The people in these parts are little inclinable to Kings in general, and least of all to ours; a rich gentlewoman, Vrow Proost, on her death-bed, professed that she could find ground enough for a short prayer in behalf of all Christian Kings with the exception of the King of England. 1653.

1042. *Henry, Duke of Gloucester, to Hyde,* thanking him for the kindness shown by him and his family, and expressing thankfulness for his own escape from England. March 26.

1043. *Major-Gen. Edw. Massie to the King,* pleading in behalf of a book (of which the title and author are not mentioned) written to vindicate the King from the charge of Popery and unfaithfulness to his promises, and now ready for the press, subject to the King's approbation; but concerning which some message had been received from the King through the Marquis of Ormonde. As much as could possibly be got ready is sent by this post for examination. Rotterdam, March 27.

Seal of arms, in black wax.

1044. *Remarks by Sir Edw. Walker,* "Touching the bearing of differences in the armes of the yonger sonnes of the Kings of England;" drawn up with reference to the arms of the Duke of Gloucester, and their difference from those of the Duke of York; and accompanied with sketches in trick of the supporters, crests, and labels. Hague, March 27.

Followed by—

A copy by Sir E. Walker of the Warrant by Charles II, granting a label, crest, and supporters, for difference, to the Duke of York; dated at Jersey, Jan. 10, 1650.

1045. *Hyde to Rochester.* Hopes from the Diet. The Attorney-General will be the Keeper of the new Great Seal. Hyde has ceased to write to Taylor, because the latter never replies; Taylor has shown to Sir John Henderson the letter which, upon his impertinent recommending of Sir John for so many great employments, Hyde wrote to him by the King's command; this breach of due respect he desires should be mentioned to him; at the same time, his zeal, affection, and integrity are recompense for many infirmities. The Duke of Lorraine "expresses great dissatisfaction with more Paris, March 28.

1653. passion than you can imagyne," on account of some Irish soldiers leaving his service and taking conditions under the Duke of York, who hath the command of the Irish.
Copy by Edgeman.

March 28. 1046. *Hyde to Middleton,* at the Hague. The Secretary will do much more to help him than silly Sir William, who does nothing but promise and undertake, and performs nothing. Roger has not yet come, and the King is resolved not to defer his business for him. The Earl of Diserte [Dysart] has sent the King a letter, writ by Lord Balcarras, containing nothing but commendations of Bampfield. The King intends to send Lord Wentworth into Denmark. Rather than sit still and dream out his life, the King will keep Middleton company in the Highlands. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, March 28. 1047. *The King to Lieut.-Col. Lundie,* thanking him for assisting Middleton. *Draught by Edgeman.*

March 28. 1048. *The same to Lord Balcarras* (being his reply to the letter mentioned in the preceding letter to Middleton), warning him to put no trust in Lord Dysart or Col. Bampfield; the former will never fulfil his promise of supplying a ship with arms; and of the latter he knows more ill than anybody can know good. *Copy by Hyde.*

March 28. 1049. *The same to Capt. Smith.* He is to give up the Commission and Instructions formerly received by him, to Middleton, to be cancelled, altered copies having been issued.
Copy by Hyde.

March 28. 1050. *The same to Mr. Davyson,* asking him to assist Middleton with the loan of money, and in such other ways as may be possible. *Copy by Hyde.*
On the same leaf with the preceding.

March 28. 1051. *Names of seven Scottish noblemen and gentlemen* [viz. Earls of Glencairne, Athol and Seaford, Lord Balcarras, the Laird of Pluscardin, Angus Macdonald, Laird of Glengarry, and John Cameron, Laird of Lochiel], for whom Middleton desired commissions; and six officers [Col. Will. Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Lundie, General-Major Forbes, President Erskine, and Cols. Moore and Bonar], for whom he desired to have letters.

Paris, March 28. 1052. *Hyde to Beling.* Reasonableness of the Manifesto proposed to be addressed to the Diet; its presentation must, however, depend on the advice of the Elector of Mentz and

the Palatine. The style of "King of France" is omitted in the letters to the King from the King of Bavaria. Manner of reception used at audiences by the Emperor and the Pope. Longs to hear who the pretended Duke of York proves to be. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653.

1053. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 16. On chances of peace between England and the States; the Duke of Gloucester, and proposals regarding him, whether the one servant sent to him from the King should be a gentleman who was very instrumental in the King's own escape, or "my tutour." Account of the Duke of Lorraine's quarrel with the Duke of York, on account of the latter's inviting an Irish officer and troop, which was garrisoning a small castle for the Duke of Lorraine, to join his Irish regiment. Advises Nicholas to hold intercourse with the merchants at Amsterdam. The King's fault is his love of pleasure. Sir W. Mackdowell is "the veryest coxcombe I have hearde of." Paris, March 28.

Printed, with large omissions, in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 154.

1054. "*Zealands good councell, or strong reasons and considerations sent by the States of Zealand to the States-General,*" recommending an alliance with France. March.

Endorsed as having been printed in Dutch at Middleburgh.

1055. *News-letter.* The prospects of peace with England; reported losses on both sides in the late battle, ("Blaek so lame of his woundes as he wes beleeved unfitte to goe to sea any more;") preparations in the Dutch fleet, &c. Hague, April 3.

1056. *Letters of English news:—*

March $\frac{18}{28}$. The committee of officers is very violent against the Parliament, and, but for the persuasions of the General and Desborough, would have turned them out and called a new Parliament. The preachings at Blackfriars. State of the navy. *Copy.* March—April.

March 25. April 4. Propositions received from Holland for treating. The Fairfax frigate burnt in Chatham-river. Difficulty in pressing seamen. Failures among London traders. Lisle's embassy to Sweden. The Council of State robbed of 6000*l.* and many considerable papers. Blake is recovering from a dangerous illness. Fairfax and Lambert are slighted by Cromwell, who will not vouchsafe to see either of them. A plot of Harrison's has been discovered in North Wales.

1653. Palais Royale, April 4. 1057. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 17. Concerning Sir W. Mackdowell ("an incurable foole"); Sir W. Ballandyn's departure for Sweden; Doleman's arrival in Holland; aversion on the part of Holland to espousing the King's cause; sale of Church lands in England. Hyde takes no notice of "worthy Sir Balthazar," whom Mackdowell describes as a very impertinent fellow and says his book is foolish. Rumours of distempers arising from something said by Lord Rochester in his drink. A very kind letter received yesterday from Prince Rupert; his coming to Court will infuse new life. Middleton is to be advised not to be too free with Langdale nor to undervalue Glengarry. The Queen desires to see the Duke of Gloucester, from whom Hyde has received a very gracious letter. Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 156.

Paris, April 4. 1058. *The same to Rochester;* partly in cipher. The King approves of his proceedings. "I am very glad your French is soe currant a language there, which improvement they owe to their late warrs, for before that time it was hardly understood a dayes journey beyond Cologne; I doubt they have lost as much in Latyne as they have gott in French." Lord Taaffe and Dr. Caligan are to begin their journey to Rome next week; all the good that Hyde expects from the mission is the satisfying the Irish nation. Such persons as Beling (Rochester's secretary) are great jewels to men in business. *Copy by Edgeman.*

April 4. 1059. *Warrant from the King to Sir Edw. Walker,* to deliver to the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince of Tarente the Order of the Garter, together with the King's letters thereupon. *Draught by Hyde.*

Followed by—

Draught of the King's letter announcing their election. *In Edgeman's hand.*

April 4. 1060. *Hyde to Beling.* Father Barton, together with the General of his Society, shall be thanked for their services. Clanricarde has not yet come over; the Irish lose ground, having surrendered the island of Innisboffin. "Sir Phelim Oneale is a prysoner, and hath behaved himself very meanely in hope to preserve his life, which will not be possible."

April 4. 1061. *The same to Taylor.* Thanks him for his letter of the 17th, after so long silence. Is greatly surprised at his communicating to Sir John Henderson anything said about him in Hyde's letters, which were written by the King's express

order, since such communication was against custom and the necessary obligation of a public minister. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1062. *Oath administered to Sir Edw. Herbert* on admission to office as Lord Keeper. April 8.

1063. *News from the Hague,* with unimportant notes of Dutch affairs, of the progress of the treaty with France, and of the victualling of the English fleet. April 10.

1064. *Hyde to Rochester.* Regularity of his correspondence; little prospect of peace between England and the States; Lord Wentworth's mission to Denmark; objects of Lord Taaffe's mission to Rome. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, April 11.

1065. *Letter from the Parliament to the States General,* expressing their desire to treat for peace, together with one of the same date to the States of Holland and West Friesland, in reply to their letter of March 18 on the same subject. —Latin. *Copy.* April 1. [O. S.]

See Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 239.

1066. *News-letter from London.* Reported defeat of the English fleet. Great preparations for fitting out 150 sail. A vessel richly laden with silk adjudged a prize at Calais. The Portuguese ambassador has lost a large silver table. The army is resolved to have a new representative, and the Parliament is resolved the contrary; the General sticks close to the House, for which he is railed at. Four violent regiments have been dispatched to Scotland. Col. Whalley's Captain-Lieutenant has shot himself; he has been much afflicted in conscience since the time when he was guilty of ill-demeanour towards Charles I when Whalley's prisoner. Coals are 5*l.* per chaldron. Every one with 100*l.* in money or goods is to have a vote in the election for Parliament. Lord Capel is to marry the Earl of Northumberland's second daughter. *Copy.* April 1. [O. S.]

1067. *News-letter from London,* signed "K.," sealed with the initials "R. W.," and addressed, with a partially obliterated direction, "A Mons. Mons. Thomas * * kes, à la maison de poste, Paris." Reported capture and destruction by the Dutch of a large fleet of more than 330 colliers, coming from Newcastle for the service of the State. The impressing of seamen goes on with great violence, and causes much exasperation. A young glazier yesterday at Somerset House preached destruction to the Parliament; similar preaching April 11.

1653. at Blackfriars; and some officers have said that rather than the Parliament should continue, they would bring in the Cavaliers. The Highlanders have surprised and routed a troop sent against them; Col. Desborough is sent post into Scotland.

Paris, April 11. 1068. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 18. Prince Rupert is on his way hither; no tidings of Prince Maurice. Lord Wentworth is about to be despatched for Denmark. Sir Andr. Cogan is not an excellent ambassador; he earnestly pressed the King for authority to deliver up Bantam, upon which the East India trade depends, to the Duke of Courland, but Hyde hindered it. Reasons for the embassy to Rome of Lord Taaffe and Dr. Caloghan (O'Callaghan), "who in truth is an honest man, and alwayes preached obedience to the people, and writt a booke against the Nuntio." Directions respecting some secret intelligence brought by Mr. Coventry from Zealand. The King desires the Duke of Gloucester to come to him. The Venetian ambassador has had an audience of the King. Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 157.

April 14. 1069. *Copies by Sir Edward Walker* of his speeches at the investiture of the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince of Tarente as Knights of the Garter.

Paris, April 15. 1070. *Instructions for Lord Wentworth* on his mission to Denmark. After giving the King of Denmark an account of the present state of affairs, he is to press him to open his ports freely to all ships commissioned by the King of England and to urge the States-General to espouse the cause of the latter; at the least, he is to ask for assistance in arms and ammunition and for leave to transport them. He is to make similar application to the Dukes of Oldenburg and Holstein.
Draught in Hyde's handwriting.
Followed by a copy in Edgeman's hand.

Paris, April 15. 1071. *The King to Middleton,* desiring him to communicate freely with Lord Wentworth, who is directed to assist him.

April 15. 1072. *Draughts by Hyde,* 1. of the preceding letter; 2. of a commission to Wentworth authorizing him to treat with persons willing to furnish money or supplies of arms and ammunition; 3. of a letter to be delivered to such persons themselves.

April 15. 1073. *Two blank letters,* drawn out in accordance with the preceding draught by Hyde, under the King's signature and

seal, asking for the loan of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively, to be paid to Lord Wentworth. *In Edgeman's hand.* 1653.

1074. *Letters Credential for Wentworth* to the King of Denmark.—Latin. *Draught in Edgeman's hand.* April 15.

1075. *Wentworth's Commission* as ambassador to Denmark.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* April 15.

1076. *Letters from the King to the Dukes of Oldenburgh and Holstein*, to be delivered by Wentworth, begging them to recommend his cause to the King of Denmark.—Latin. *Draughts in Edgeman's hand.* April 15.

1077. *Letters from the King to the Great Officers of Denmark* (the Constable, the King's Chancellor, the Admiral, the Grand Master, and the Chancellor of the Kingdom), desiring their good offices on Wentworth's behalf.—French. *Draughts in Edgeman's hand.* Paris, April 15.

1078. *The King to the City of Hamburgh*, accrediting Wentworth to them.—Latin. *Draught in Edgeman's hand.* April 15.

1079. *Long letter from Francis Wentworth to the King*, earnestly and boldly remonstrating with him for his violation of his oath to observe the Scottish Covenant, as testified by his maintaining prelatical worship in his own family, and his declining to communicate with the Reformed Churches; assigning to this cause the failure of his hopes of assistance from the States-General, and urging many examples and arguments from the Holy Scriptures. Seven closely-written folio pages. Amsterdam, April 16.

Mentioned by Hyde in his letters to Nicholas of April 25 and May 2; see pp. 197, 199.

1080. *Letter of News from the Hague* about the strength of the Dutch fleet, and about the letter written by the State of Holland to the Parliament, and afterwards communicated to the States-General, earnestly desiring peace. April 17.

1081. *Col. Edw. Massie to the King*, recommending his sending separate letters to the several United Provinces, and following them up by the mission of an ambassador-extraordinary to offer advantageous terms of alliance, as the most likely way to avert peace between the States and Parliament. The King's form of worship, and his non-attendance at the Reformed Church at Scharrington (Charenton), have tended much to his prejudice, and made many flat and silent who were great zealots in their affection to him. Rotterdam, April 17.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Reade in Councell, 1 May."

1653. April 8. [O. S.] 1082. *Earl of Loudoun to the King.* Sends an express by a trusty bearer, who, after his representation has been seriously considered, may return with His Majesty's answer.

April 8. [O. S.] 1083. *News from London.* Riot in Smithfield on occasion of the preaching of one of Vavasor Powell's party. Brewers and cooks are unable to continue business for want of coals, which are at 5*l.* a chaldron. It is not known what has become of Capt. Baddily and his eight ships. An envoy has arrived from Sweden. Appearance in the sky of two armies engaged in fight, seen by two gentlemen on Knotsford Heath in Cheshire. "Its beleeued Blake will never be able to go to sea againe, for one of his hamstrings is broke, and he hath a continuall rheume that falls into his eyes which almost blindes him."

"*From another hand of the same date.*" A zealous party in the army is determined to have a new representation, and to call the Parliament to account, and "Cromwel, though he seemes to dislike their way, is conceived to be a great stickler among them." *Copy.*

April 18. 1084. *Letters from Hyde to Taylor and Sir W. Curtius* on the general state of affairs, of no particular importance.

Copies by Hyde.

On one leaf.

April 18. 1085. *Hyde to Beling.* Delay in Hyde's letters, which are sent through Sir H. de Vic, who complains much of the expense. Surprised that Lord Rochester has sent Sir J. Henderson into Styria; he will do him no right wherever he goes. If the Memorial, which was intended for the Emperor alone, be presented to the Diet, many particulars must be left out.

April 18. 1086. *The Senate of Frankfort to the King,* in reply to his letters conveyed by Rochester. They have recommended his interests to their representatives at the Diet, and anxiously wait to hear the result.—Latin.

Hague, April 18. 1087. *Translation of a paper presented by H. Appelboom, the Swedish Envoy, to the States-General,* offering the mediation of the Queen of Sweden between the United Provinces and England.

Followed by, on the same leaf,—

Hague, March 18. *Translation of the letter written by the States of Holland and West-Friesland to the Parliament of England,* urging peace.

1088. *Hyde to Lord Rochester* on the prospects of affairs generally. The address from Holland to the English Parliament for peace was not really from the Province, but from Mynheer Nieuport. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1653. Paris, April 18.

1089. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 19. The King will not come to the Hague without the advice and privity of his friends; he would write to Sommerdyke about it (upon whom he greatly depends), if he knew that the latter desired it; otherwise, the fear of miscarriage or other accidents keeps him from doing so. The Princess of Orange strongly opposes the Duke of Gloucester's going to Paris, but the Queen cannot be refused the right of seeing him. Message from Prince Rupert ("who hath endured strange hardnesse, and I hope is preserved for greater matters") to Nicholas about fitting out ships for the King's service. Paris, April 18.

Printed, with a trifling omission, in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 159.

1090. *Two letters from Queen Christina of Sweden to the Princes of Germany,* in favour of the election of Ferd. IV, King of Hungary and Bohemia, as King of the Romans.—Latin. Stockholm, April 23.

Printed; four pages, quarto.

1091. *Alex. Erskein to the King.* He has received, through Col. William Forbes, the letters from the King. As soon as his provincial employments under the Crown of Sweden (which have engaged him for 25 years) are completed, both he and Forbes will offer themselves for the King's service. Although himself not born in Scotland, both his parents, Walter Erskein and Anna Forrest, were of Scottish birth and education.—Latin. Stade, April 23.

Endorsed by Hyde, "President Erskine."

1092. *News from the Hague* respecting the preparations and movements of the Dutch fleet, and the arrival of one Boneal with letters from the English Parliament in answer to the letter written by the State of Holland. The mariners of the ship that brought the English messenger confess that the English lost in the late sea-fight above 6000 men, and that they were never so soundly knocked before, since England was England. April 24.

1093. *Marquis of Lorne to Lord Wilmot,* mentioning that he has forwarded by the bearer the following letter to the King. Inveraray, April 14. [O. S.]

1094. *The same to the King,* referring him to the bearer (a gentleman who has been very active in forwarding the King's service in these parts) for a general account of affairs, but to the express despatched by the Lord Chancellor and himself for a more particular relation of all that has passed. Inveraray, April 14. [O. S.]

1653. April 15. [O. S.] 1095. *Earl of Loudoun to the Earl Rochester.* Has sent an express to the King. Begs that the business for which he is sent may be taken into serious consideration, and that he may speedily return with an answer.

April 15. [O. S.] 1096. *News-letter from London.* The colliers have not come in, and it is reported that the Dutch have taken sixty of them. Coals are above 6*l.* the chaldron. A merry fellow last week went through the city crying coals at threepence a bushel, and as the people gathered round him to know where, he told them, "At Rotterdam stairs." Great murmurings on account of the impressment of seamen. Last Sunday a young glazier preached in Somerset House, and told his auditors they should ere long see a greater destruction fall on the Parliament than ever befell the Cavaliers. A sister in the midst of his sermon rebuked him for wearing cuffs, saying, neither our Saviour nor His disciples ever taught in cuffs; but she was by the brethren turned out of the house. Scanty observance of the last thanksgiving day. The General lately protested to the Parliament, with weeping eyes, that he would hazard his life against any of their enemies, "but most of them know he hath teares at will, and can dispence with any oath or protestation without troubling his conscience."

"*From another hand of the same date.*" The Independents are pleased at the failure of the Parliament's treaty with the States, but Hugh Peters (who, with Doleman, was the instrument employed in it) storms exceedingly at the miscarriage.

Copy.

April 25. 1097. *The King to his sister, the Princess of Orange.* Has been troubled by hearing of her unkindness towards Mons. Sommerdyke, as if she meant to dispose of some office, the reversion of which had been promised by her husband to a kinsman of his. Begs her to use him with all demonstration of favour, on account as well of her husband's confidence in him, and his own sufferings on behalf of the family, as for the King's own obligations to him. Sends the Garter for her son, of which Boreel put him in mind; is sorry to hear how much that good man suffers for his affection to him. "I would be gladd that you should now and then lett fall some wordes to his sonn of the sense you have of his father's kindnesse to me, such casuall expressyons many tymes doing much good, and never any hurte."

Draught by Hyde, endorsed by the King.

Paris, April 25. 1098. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Perceives there is little hope of a joint declaration from the Emperor and Princes

against the rebels. "The discourses and calumnyes raysed and scattered abroad by persons of all religions," have caused the King to abandon the design of sending Lord Taaffe to Rome. The King has granted to Middleton a privilege anciently enjoyed by the Kings of Scotland, of exemption from duties on Rhenish wine. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653.

1099. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 20. Allusion to some story of the vanity of the Lord Keeper told by Mr. Smith and Jermyn. Remarks upon the prospect of peace with the States, on the abandonment of Taaffe's mission (respecting which false and pestilent reports had been spread by Mr, Wickforde, "brother to our honest friend Mr. Wickforde at the Hague"), and on the King's anger and uneasiness at a report that the Princess of Orange has been unkind to Sommerdyke, which would be inexcusable towards one who had suffered so much for her husband. Col. Killigrew takes great pains to be thought a wonderfully well-affected man; but he is known to be a friend of Doleman. One Francis Wentworth, at Amsterdam, has written a "noble" letter to the King to put him in mind of the Covenant; "pray enquyre who and what he is." The Garter has now been sent to the Prince of Orange. Paris, April 25.

Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 161.

1100. *Count Waldeck to General Middleton* respecting a proposal for his levying 1500 men for the King's service. They must be ostensibly levied for the service of the King of Denmark in Norway, otherwise the English will send a fleet to blockade the mouth of the Elbe. Glückstadt is suggested as the place for embarkation.—French. Culenbourg, April 27.

Followed by—

"*Memoire pour Mons. le Lieut.-Gen. Midleton;*" being the articles of agreement proposed by Count Waldeck respecting his levying and commanding troops for service in Scotland.

1101. "*A list of the navye prepared by the rebells in England for a somer's fleete.*" The names of the ships, with the number of their guns and men. April 20. [O. S.]

1102. *Familiar letter from Mr. Sparke* (prisoner at Madrid on account of Ascham's murder) *to Edgeman.* Encloses his satire; will send Bolano's big book when opportunity occurs. Mention of Mr. John Warren at Valladolid, Mr. Windebank and his necessities, Mr. Seyntabin (St. Aubin?), Messrs. [April?] [After Easter.]

1653. Incledon, Harman (who was said to have been killed at the battle of Worcester), Loving (at Boulogne), Wandesford, and Clotterbooke. Great thanks to Hyde for his favours. Next time of writing he will enclose the book he has written in his own defence, entitled "Nudæ veritatis confidentia in se defendendo."

May 1. 1103. *News from the Hague* of the general state of affairs in the United Provinces.

Paris, May 2. 1104. *Commission from the King* for the free exportation from Germany, for the use of the Court, of twenty "füder" of Rhenish wine, by Gen. Middleton, in the exercise of a privilege enjoyed by former Kings of Scotland.—Latin.
Copy by Edgeman.

1105. *Commission from the same* for the exportation of the aforesaid wine by Sir Sam. Bosa, Knt.—English and Latin.
Draughts.
Prepared by Bosa himself.

Paris, May 2. 1106. *Hyde to Middleton*, on the subject of the preceding Commission. Bosa made earnest application for it to the King, alleging that the privilege was not worth more than 30*l.* a year, and that it had been previously enjoyed by one Firliz, who was dead. By the King's direction, Hyde wrote to him that consideration should be had of him herein, but the letter was returned from Calais with intimation that Bosa had gone into England. Afterwards the King made the grant of the privilege to Middleton, but with some condition in favour of Sir Samuel. Hyde encloses the letters for Ramsey and Strachan, at Middleton's request, but fears lest the King's writing thus to inferior persons will make others who have not the like more angry than it will make these pleased. (*P. S.*) Massonet says that when the King was in Scotland he granted the wine-duty to Sir W. Curtius, his Resident at Frankfort *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, May 2. 1107. *The King to Lieut.-Col. David Ramsey* (being the letter enclosed with the preceding), thanking him for his services in Scotland, and desiring their continuance.
Signed and sealed.

Paris, May 2. 1108. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 21. Glad that Middleton has received his money. Mention of Sir Rob. Stone's impudent pretence of unconcern in the rebels' actions, and the misfortunes of Lady Cornewallis. The King wrote with more passion to his sister upon her unkindness to Sommerdyke, than ever Hyde knew him to do upon any occasion before.

Proposals for Prince Rupert's going to Holland in the hope of obtaining privateers. Enmity of the Queen, the Lord-Keeper, and Jermyn to Boreel and Hyde. False report of some words spoken by Dr. Callaghan to the Chancellor of France. The Presbyterians write insolent letters to the King; Francis Wentworth, Ald. [Bunce], and Gen. [Massey] assign his undoing to his support of Episcopacy. 1653.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 163.

1109. *Hyde to Lord Rochester;* nothing of moment has happened. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, May 2.

1110. *The same to Beling;* to the same effect. Paris, May 2.

1111. *The same to Sir W. Curtius* about the abandonment of Lord Taaffe's proposed mission to Rome, on account of the scandal caused by a false report of information given by Dr. Callaghan to the Chancellor of France. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, May 2.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1112. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King,* promising to use his influence with the Diet to promote the co-operation of the United Provinces with the King. —French. Small seal of arms. *Holograph.* Berlin, May 2.

1113. *The Earl of Seaforth to the King,* in the name of heads of clans assembled in a council of war at Glenelg. They send Col. Bampfylde (who has been incredibly active in the King's service) to give a full account of the whole state of affairs in the Highlands, as there is nothing with which he is not intimately acquainted. April 22. [O. S.]

1114. *Sir R. Moray to the King,* by Col. Bampfylde. Lord Balcarras has been exceeding ill; by his advice Bampfylde has been employed, who has by his indefatigable industry and conduct brought things to their present state, and in whose relation therefore entire trust may be placed. All will be exceedingly satisfied with Middleton when he arrives with the King's Commission. Horse and arms are wanted; but particularly some ships of war to secure the west coasts and isles, for which application should be made to Holland; the council of war have themselves already applied both to Denmark and Holland. The Chancellor is most faithful and loyal. The course Argyle takes is merely for self-preservation; he thinks that men and things are not ripe enough yet to appear in arms. Lord Lorne will (as well as his brother) most fully and heartily join with those that appear, even if it should cost him all he values most upon earth. [April, O. S.]

Written in secret ink, which has been brought to light.

1653. [April, O. S.] 1115. *Letter from London*, with an account of the dissolution of the Long Parliament by Cromwell, on Wednesday, April 20 [O. S.] "He cald them a company of oppressive, perfidious fellows; and commanded, and by Harrison enforced, the unwillinge Speaker to leave his beloved chaire and mace. The last, with the books and keys, he secured, and gave contumelious speech to Sir H. Veine the younger, H. Martin, that broad-fac'd adulterer and sott, St. John, Allen, A. Sidney, and (some say) Sir Arthur Haselrig in especial, with others. * * * This last atcheevement was the justest of any, if it had come from another man." Vavasor Powell preached afterwards at Whitehall pulpit, that Law should stream down like a river, freely, "as for 20*s.* what formerly cost 20*l.*"

Not signed or dated.

May 4. 1116. *Sir Edw. Walker's speech* at the delivery of the Garter to the Prince of Orange at the Hague, on the afternoon of *Sunday*, May 4.

In his own handwriting.

Hague, May 5. 1117. "*Memorandum of the Procidings of Sir John Cokrane and Sir William Johnston*," Governor of Orkney, "about the amonitione and armes that was broght to Bergen for his Magesties use," 1647–1650; being a letter of complaint to the King from John Strachan. Some of the stores were carried away to Scotland to Argyll, and some were embezzled by Johnston.

Hague, May 8. 1118. *Letter of News.* Reply of the States-General to the Queen of Sweden's offer of mediation with England, deferring a full answer until she has sounded the disposition of the English; a reply also sent to the Parliament, by an agent named Aquilius, desiring them to propose a neutral place and certain time of meeting. Movements of the Dutch fleet. Opposition of the Queen of Sweden to King Charles's proposal to join the Dutch fleet.

Paris, May 9. 1119. *Hyde to Father Wilford, at Rome.* Is anxious to correspond confidentially with some one at Rome while Wilford goes to Germany; suggests Mr. Rich. Whyte for the purpose. If any one, desiring secrecy, would write under the name of Richard Clement, Hyde would never ask for his real name. Account of Taaffe's and O'Callaghan's proposed mission to Rome; the reasons for its proposal, viz. to counteract the misrepresentations respecting Ireland of the Bishop of Ferns ("who hath bene an eminent and obstinate opposer of His Majesty's service * * * and hath published severall skandalls against His Majesty himselfe as well as against his supreme ministers"); and the reasons for its abandonment, viz. partly the opposition of the religious orders and the

Jesuits, who declare that O'Callaghan is a Jansenist and has written a book against the Nuncio's proceedings in Ireland, which has been condemned at Rome, and partly the alarm of many Protestants. Reported negotiations of the rebels with France and Spain: "it is a strange thinge that princes abroade should be so much terrifyed with ther power, since they are so distracted amongst themselves that they will be ruined without an enimy." Desires to have a catalogue of the books condemned by the Congregation since 1649. 1653.

1120. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 22. Hopes of Denmark. Inconstancy of Langdale's religious opinions; one day for the Presbyterians, the next for the Catholics. A letter to Lady Arundel is enclosed, on behalf of Sir Edw. W[alker]. Falsity of an alleged message from the King respecting the Count de Brienne and Mons. Brussett. The King's care to guard the Duke of Gloucester from Roman Catholic influences. The Queen will never forgive Ormonde and Hyde for proposing Taaffe and O'Callaghan for the mission to Rome rather than Mr. Montagu, to whom she had promised it. Order was given by the King in Council for the monthly payment of Hyde's charges for postage, but on his sending last month's bill (almost 80 livres) to Sir Rich. Foster, he returned answer that he had not one penny. The King desires that the salary for the Conservator of Scotland should be paid to Sir Patrick Drummond. Paris, May 9.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 165.

1121. *News-letter from London.* Cromwell's dissolution of the Parliament; Harrison pulled the Speaker by both his hands out of the Chair, Cromwell reviling many of them as they passed by him, calling some of them drunkards, some adulterers, and others dissembling creatures. Projects for vesting the government in twelve persons or one hundred; probability of peace with the States. "Blake is outed of his command, and is come to town highly discontented; he is much for the parliament." *Copy.* April 29, [O. S.]

1122. *Two Letters from the King to the Elector and Electoral Prince of Saxony,* recommending Sir Samuel Bosa, who served the King in Scotland and in his late expedition into England, as a Colonel of cavalry.—Latin. *Draughts.* May 9.

1123. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Still hopes there will be no peace between England and Holland. Laments the divisions in the King's Court; "a removall from this place would contribute more to a generall reformation than any expedient I can propose." The King desires the German Princes should be moved on behalf of Abbot Thomas Boteler, a kinsman to the Marquis of Ormonde. *Copy by Edgeman.* May 9.

1653. May 9. 1124. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* The title of *ambassador* is omitted in his pass; prospects of his embassy. *Copy by Hyde.*

May 9. 1125. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Sends a copy of a letter from the Count of Hanau to the Queen (see March 22, *supra*), and desires to know from Curtius the state of the business before an answer be given. *Copy by Hyde.*

May 9. 1126. *The same to Beling.* Thanks for the news of Sir John Henderson's and Sir *Leoulins'* (Leoline Jenkins?) arrival at Ratisbon. "Dr. Cologhan hath in earnest undertaken ffat[her] Pontius, and I believe will handle him as he deserves, and save your father the labour." *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, May 10. 1127. *The King to Charles, Prince Palatine of Sweden,* announcing his election as a Knight of the Garter, and the mission of Sir William Bellenden with the insignia.—French.

In Edgeman's hand, altered and signed by the King; followed by a draught by Edgeman.
It seems that the letter and the Garter were not delivered; probably in consequence of the last part of the following Instructions.
Endorsed by Hyde, "The like sent 23 January, 1654, to the Elector of Brandenb."

[May ?] 1128. *Instructions for Sir William Bellenden,* on his mission to Sweden. He is to appear at first as only being there on his own private business; to seize any opportunities of informing the Queen of the state of the King's affairs, of the causes of the defeat at Worcester (where the rebel army was four times greater than the King's), and of the King's readiness to engage in any expedition; and to urge her entering into alliance with Denmark and the United Provinces. The King's letter is not to be delivered to her, nor the letter and Garter to the Prince Palatine, if they are found to have made peace with the rebels or to be indisposed to help the King. *Draught by Hyde.*

[May ?] 1129. *Instructions for [Sir William Bellenden?]* sent from the King to the Duke of Courland. He is to desire him to urge the United Provinces to join with the King; to ask him for the loan of some ships of war for six months; and to thank him for the horses sent by means of Armorer when the King was in Scotland. *Draught in Hyde's hand.*

[May ?] 1130. *Draught,* in Bellenden's hand, of a letter suggested by him to be written by the King, authorizing the former to apply for loans of money to any persons disposed to furnish them; with a proposal that a letter should be written by the King to the Queen of Sweden, in order to allay some dissatisfaction on her part at his not answering her last letter.—French and English.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Add. instruction concerning Sir John Maclecne."

1131. *G. Frederic, Count of Waldeck, to the King,* thanking him for a letter, and expressing great devotion to his service. —French. Two seals of arms, in black wax. 1653. Berlin, May $\frac{3}{13}$.

1132. *News-letter,* respecting the movements of the Dutch and English fleets, with an account of a marauding incursion of Lorraine troops into the country of Outremeuse. Hague, May 15.

1133. *A. Brun, the Spanish ambassador, to the States-General,* respecting the rencontre of the troops of Lorraine with the garrison of Maestricht. He has sent express orders to the former to quit Outremeuse.—French. *Copy.* Bruxelles, May 15.

1134. *The Council of State in England to the States-General,* expressing readiness to enter into negotiations upon the articles proposed by the States.—Latin. *Copy.* Whitehall, May 6. [O. S.]

Translated, Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 289.

1135. *Short News-letter.* The General is sedulous to please all parties, and very kind to the old Malignants, who have found much more favour since the Dissolution than in seven years before. This hath been effected through the Court of Articles, of which Bradshaw is president. *Copy.* London, May 6. [O. S.]

1136. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 23. The only employment given by the King to Mr. W. Sandes, was the entrusting him with some despatches some time before Hyde came to Paris; the King has directed Lord Wentworth to endeavour to stop the issue of anything upon Sandes' contract. Capt. Straghen (Strachan) is to be greatly thanked from the King; "I have knowne the man longe, and he is a very honest gallant person, and you remember did the Kinge the first service in the North by bringinge in the Provydence to him with the armes." Sir William Ballentine (Bellenden) is going into Sweden, bearing privately a letter to the Queen from the King; he is a very honest, able man. Allusion to a letter to the Countess [of Arundel?] on behalf of Sir E. Walker, delayed at Nicholas' desire; "the man I have no esteeme of, farther then charity may leade me." Uncertainty respecting the treaty between France and the rebels. Hyde is so confounded with the glorious action of the General in dissolving the Parliament, that he knows not what to say; "as this acte of dissolvinge this accursed assembly of rogues is the most popular and oblieginge acte to the whole nation, so Crumwell seemes to me to be possessed of so absolute a power, that nothinge can stande in his way." Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 166. Paris, May 16.

1653. May 16. 1137. *Hyde to Father Wilford, under the name of Rich. Clement.* Sends a cipher. An inhibition from the Pope to the Archbishop of Mechlin and Bishop of Ghent, on account of their not obeying a summons to Rome, was set last week upon the chief church in Brussels, and torn down by the people with great indignation.

May 16. 1138. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King orders Mr. Sandes' sale of the arms and ammunition at Bergen to be stopped. *Copy by Hyde.*

May 16. 1139. *The same to Middleton* on the same subject. The commission to dispose of the arms and ammunition was obtained by Mr. Sandes soon after the battle of Worcester, "when it seemes they thought ther would be no more use" of them. *Copy by Hyde.*

On the same leaf with the preceding.

Paris, May 16. 1140. *Warrant from the King to Lord Wentworth* to move the King of Denmark for an order to the Governor of Bergen to stop the sale of the arms, &c.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Paris, May 16. 1141. *Hyde to Lord Rochester,* with an account of the dissolution of the Long Parliament by Cromwell. *Copy by Edgeman.*

May 16. 1142. *The same to Beling.* Notice of the sending the Garter to the Prince of Tarente. Prince Rupert improves in health; but nothing is heard of Prince Maurice. Has written to Sir E. Walker about Lord Rochester's coat of arms.

Paris, May 16. 1143. *The same to Sir Jo. Morlay.* Laments the death of Morlay's gallant son, "but this ffrench warr is not for an honest modest Englishman." The King promises to remember Morlay, and to assign him some office in his service as soon as possible.

May 6. [O. S.] 1144. *News-letter from London.* Prospects of a treaty with Holland, &c. The army is much divided in opinions about the change in the government. Rice ap Evans has told the General that unless he immediately declares for the King, the army will do it without him. It is reported that the General has declared he will shortly give the King's party still more cause to love him than he has done by the late alterations. *Copy.*

Hague, May 16. 1145. *Mrs. Barbara Aylesbury to Edgeman.* Thanks him for the penknives and busk. Her niece has been treated with great kindness by the Queen, Princess, &c. Her service to Mr. Harding and Dr. Fraiser.

1146. *Sir E. Nicholas to Rintzaw,* declining to show the originals of some News-letters received by him from England to a Committee of the States-General as desired by them, but offering to show them to Rintzaw, either alone or together with one other. *Copy.* 1653. Hague. May $\frac{8}{18}$.

1147. *Memoranda* of the communications that had passed between Scotland and the King from June or July, 1652, of the commission to Middleton, letters between Glencairn and Balcarras, &c. The latter makes earnest solicitations on behalf of Bampfield, who was sent over by the Earl of Dysart, and is entrusted with all that concerns them; and applies in his letters for the creation of Glengarry as Earl of Ross, but in a verbal communication brought by his agent, Roger, dissuades from such creation. *In Hyde's hand.* May 18.

Endorsed, "Summe of the Scots businesses."

1148. *Duke of Lorraine to King Charles,* by the hands of Sir Tho. Cooke. The people of Rheims cannot supply the Duke with provisions; great disorder of affairs.—French. May 21. "prés du Bac a Bery."

1149. *French News-letter from the Hague.* Reports of the strength and movements of the Dutch and English fleets; the Lorrainers in Outremeuse; negotiations of Aquilius in England. "Master Pieter" (Hugh Peters) said to the latter, that if the two republics were agreed, they would soon be able to drive the Pope from his throne. May 22.

1150. "*Extract of a letter from Augsberg.*" The Diet have referred the King's application "to be consulted of in the Chamber of all the States" of the Empire, which will occupy a long time. The Elector Palatine urged the hastening assistance, lest the sick die before the medicine were ready. May $\frac{12}{22}$.

1151. *Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, to King Charles,* in answer to the letter delivered by Lord Wentworth. Laments the misfortunes of the King, and makes professions of good-will to serve him.—Latin. Signed. Gottorp, May 22.

1152. *The King to the Duke of Newburgh,* congratulating him on his accession to the Duchy, and accrediting Rochester as envoy.—Latin. *Draught by Edgeman.* Paris, May 23.

1153. *News-letter from London,* with the rumours respecting Cromwell's plans of government. Harrison preaches that the Spirit has told him that the government must be settled in a monarchical way, and is supposed to refer to himself. Feake has said at Christ Church that Cromwell is not the man chosen by the Lord; and Harrison makes great May 13. [O. S.]

1653. promises to the citizens. But Lambert's interest is more universal both in the army and country; he is a gentleman born, learned, well qualified, of courage, conduct, good-nature, and discretion. He opposes Sir Henry Vane's readmittance to power. Discontents in the army, on account of non-payment of arrears. The General has had returns from the counties of persons fit to be chosen for his representative council; "I have seene a private list of them, and find that many of them are no better than attorneys, tanners, wheelewrights, and of the meanest sort of mechaniques." Reports of the fleet, which Blake, notwithstanding his wounds and discontents, will command. Doleman is so great a changeling that he is become the wonder and scorn of many; the General hath no kindness at all for him. "But of all hypocrites, roome for Hugh Peters, who upon some late discontent * * * begins to preach the doctrine of episcopall times, and discourses seriously of Free-will, &c." Marriage of the General's second son to the daughter of Mr. Francis Russel. Birkenhead, pretending to be the King's servant, took a letter from the King of Denmark for him, which the Council of State now have. One Mason, who is about the King, is much suspected. *Copy.*

Paris, May 23. 1154. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 24. The question of setting forth ships under Prince Rupert; Francis Wentworth's letters to the King perhaps written under an assumed name; Lady Stanhope abhors Culpeper; reference to some proposals made by the Count of Waldeck to Middleton; arrival of the Duke of Gloucester; Prince Rupert is declared Master of the Horse, Mr. Lane is Clerk of the Council Extraordinary, and Jo. Jane is Clerk Ordinary. Who is Mr. Sheringham, the writer of the book sent by Nicholas? "If your frends of the Presbitery do publish that booke, they do it in contempt of the Kinge, who hath signified his pleasure to the contrary."

Partly printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 167.

Paris, May 23. 1155. *The same to Beling.* Style in addressing the new Duke of Newburgh; query respecting Lutheran bishops, [Augustus] the Elector of Saxony [Duke of Sax-Weissenfels] being [Arch]bishop of Magdeburgh; mention of Harris, the English agent at Ratisbon. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, May 23. 1156. *The same to Rochester.* Lord Percy is to be Lord Chamberlain, "which I could not have imagyned." "The sweete Duke of Gloucester arrived here on Wednesday last, and is in truth the fynest youth and of the most manly understanding that I have ever knowne;" the King resolves that on his removal the Duke shall return to his sister, who is exceedingly fond of him. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

1157. *Hyde to Father Wilford;* No. 3. Asks for a list of the Cardinals, with their residences. Cromwell uses great industry and dexterity to persuade the Catholics that he hath more than an ordinary inclination towards them. 1653. Paris, May 23.
Copy by Hyde.

1158. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The consideration of the propositions from the Count of Waldeck for enlisting troops will materially depend upon the assistance which the King of Denmark may afford in ships and arms. Paris, May 23.
Copy by Hyde.

1159. *The King to Count William of Nassau.* Thanks him for his expressions of good-will; wishes the States would make trial what he himself could do for them. Paris, May 23.
Draught by Hyde.
Followed by a copy of a French translation by Edgeman.

1160. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius.* Letters sent to Ratisbon by Frankfort are delivered five days sooner than when sent by Brussels. Paris, May 23.
Copy by Hyde.

1161. *Articles of Agreement* between Col. Sir James Dillon and the Duke of Vendosme, by which the former engages to desert with his own troops, and to endeavour to bring all the other Irish regiments to desert, from the Prince of Condé to the French King, upon condition, (1) that all shall be under the command of the Duke of York; (2) that when the war is over they may be at liberty at once to go into England, Scotland, or Ireland, for the service of King Charles; (3) that certain payments be made them; (4) that Dillon be created a Maréchal de Camp; (5) that, for surrendering the Castle of Lormont, St. Simon be made a Colonel; and (6) that Ignatius Nugent be appointed to a troop of horse.—Latin. Blaye, May 24.
Copy.

1162. *G. B. de Pelnitz to the King.* Sends two letters from the Elector of Brandenburgh and Count of Waldeck, with great professions of his own devotion.—French. Seal of arms. Zutphen, May 27.

1163. *News* of the preparation and movements of the Dutch fleet. Hague, May 29.
Copy.

1164. *News-letter from London,* forwarded (as is the case with the other London letters) to Hyde by Nicholas, with an endorsement by the latter. Prospect of absolute power coming into Cromwell's hands as Protector or King; the preachers in Blackfriars and elsewhere divine the necessity of it; petitions for it are set on foot in Essex, Kent, Wiltshire, &c. A meeting summoned in London by Ald. Tichborne to advocate London, May $\frac{29}{30}$.

1653. a Parliament; Capt. Fenton replied that a Monarch was necessary, and none so fit as the General; a petition to Cromwell to that effect is now in circulation in London. Cromwell's picture, crowned, was set up in the Exchange, with encomiastic verses (here copied), but removed by the Mayor who took it to Cromwell. Lady Chandos presented a petition to him on her knees on behalf of her husband, who is to be tried, with Lord Arundel of Wardour, to-morrow; he civilly rebuked her for exaggerating his power. Story of his reproving one who omitted to bare his head to him in St. James' Park, by smilingly telling him that he remembered many years ago, when the last King was walking in the same place, and the Duke of Buckingham neglected the ceremony of his hat, a Scotchman in great indignation struck it off his head. Lambert is expected to oppose Cromwell's appointment as Protector; but Harrison appears to be entirely his creature. Some think that he will resign to the King, and it is reported that Mazarine has proposed terms of agreement, Cromwell to be made a Duke and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, the King to marry his daughter, &c. But he has sent Rice ap Evans, the Welsh preacher, to prison for advising his making way for the King. The Presbyterians speak out boldly for the latter; e. g. Mr. Swetnam of Derby. The foreman of the jury at a manorial court in Staffordshire gravely indicted the General and all his adherents for treason. The Papists have lately considered whether they should apply for a repeal of the Penal Statutes, and have decided upon delay, as an application would involve a recognition of the present government. The old Cavaliers are in a better condition, having hopes of some reparation from a new committee. Many foul complaints come daily to the committee in the Star-Chamber against Sir John Lenthall. Mr. Willis, formerly Clerk of the Crown, has been arrested for debt. News from the fleet. The General's lady looks on the portrait of the Queen of Sweden lately presented to him, and says with a sigh, "If I were gone, that were she that must be the woman," &c. We resolve to spend our fury upon Scotland; so long as their nobility, gentry, or clergy live in any freedom or good condition, we preserve but so many vipers in our own bowels. Many talk of designs on foot; people generally were never more prepared for change. The Duke of Buckingham still endeavours his peace, by one Col. Maude, through Lambert. Lords Wilmot, Jermyn and Culpeper are not well spoken of. Popham is believed to be a popular person and discontented. A doctor of Germany sends intelligence from Paris to the Council of State; another in Court doth the like. *Copy.*

Upwards of eight pages, quarto.

1165. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 25. Reference to the case of Sommerdyke with the Princess Royal, about which the King wrote as earnestly as possible to the Princess. The King dissuades the Princess from coming to Paris. Inability of the King and Hyde to procure assistance for Sir Richard Page, about whose necessitous condition Lady Page has made a pressing representation. 1653. Paris, May 30.

1166. *The same to Father Wilford;* No. 4. Is glad to find that the Bishop of Ferns meets with but little countenance at Rome, but he apprehends the Bishop's poverty is the real reason for his being slighted. The King hath a most just prejudice against him. Caution of the Court of Rome in the case of Card. Retz, and with respect to the Jansenists. Remarks on the general state of public affairs. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, May 30.

1167. *The same to Beling.* Remarks on the debate at the Diet, and the prospect of peace between Holland and the rebels. Sends a congratulatory letter to be given to the King of the Romans on his election. Is surprised that Sir John Henderson has such influence with the Swedish Court as to procure a large sum of money for his own use. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, May 30.

1168. *The same to Sir W. Curtius,* acknowledging receipt of his full account of the case respecting the Hanau loan, so different from that given by the Count to the Queen. The King will send an instrument authorizing Curtius to receive the money, and a letter to the Count to pay it. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, May 30.

1169. *Commencement by Hyde of a letter to Lord Wentworth,* marked as being continued "as in Sir W. Curtius." Paris, May 30.

1170. *Hyde [to the Marquis of Newcastle].* He has more hope from the confusion in England than from any order or power of their own; if the nation were united, he should despair of prevailing against them. He has diligently studied "my ladyes booke*" and cannot enough admire it, "and could not have believed * * * so many tearmes of arte, and such expressyons proper to all sciences and to all kindes of learninge could have flowed from a person unskilled in any but our mother tongue, which is now made much more copyous than it was." *Copy by Hyde.* [May] 30.

The endorsement is partly torn off, but is preserved in a modern copy of the letter, which is subjoined.

1171. *The same to Rochester.* His hopes are not at all abated by the delay in the Diet. The King is very desirous to leave France. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Paris, May 30.

* Lady Newcastle's *Philosophical Fancies,* published in 1653.

1653. Bruxelles, May 31. 1172. *Letter*, signed "Jack," *from Charles Howard, Lord Andover, to the King*, respecting the disposition of the Roman Catholic clergy in Holland and Lower Germany to assist the King with contributions, on a pledge from him of the repeal, on his restoration, of all penal laws, of the admission of Roman Catholics to all offices of State, &c., and of there being a free debate before him of the points in dispute with Protestants. He requests that none but Lord Gerard and Sir Rich. Foster may be made acquainted with the proposal; and encloses a draught of a commission to empower him to treat with Catholic Princes and clergy on the ground of the above conditions. *Endorsed by Hyde.*

May $\frac{21}{31}$. 1173. *Brief news from England*, containing a list of the Council of State ("upright men all of them, fearing God and hating covitusnes") and mentioning that Lords Shandoys (Chandos) and Arundel were this day burned in the hand and sentenced to be imprisoned for a year, and that on Thursday Lord Capel was married to Lord Northumberland's daughter.

Augsburg, May 31. 1174. *The Emperor Ferdinand to the King*, notifying the election of his son, Ferdinand IV, King of Hungary and Bohemia, as King of the Romans. Signed and sealed.

June 5. 1175. *Extract from a letter from Havre-de-Grace*, relating to the setting out of the Dutch fleet.—French.

The Hague, June 5. 1176. *Theodore van Ruyven* [*to Hyde*] respecting the debates in the States-General upon the question whether the treaty with the English should be continued, or a league offensive and defensive be made with France. He cannot write in English, as Sir Alexander Hume is in attendance upon the Princess Royal at an entertainment given to her and the Queen of Bohemia by the Princess-Dowager.—French.

Ratisbon, June 5. 1177. *H. P*[*rice*] *to* [*Edgeman?*]. Enquires about the truth of a report that the Duke of York has lost all his promise of comeliness, and is grown crooked; enquires also what place Rob. Phe[lipps] is to have with the Duke.

June 5. 1178. *Hyde to his correspondent at Rome* (addressed as Mr. Clement) *in the absence of Father Wilford;* No. 1. Desires a list of all the Pope's kindred, male and female. Cromwell treats very evenly with both France and Spain.
Copy by Hyde.

1179. *Count Frederic William of Nassau to the King,* expressive of his good-will. If the King could assemble some ships of war and display his own standard, it would, he thinks, produce good effect.—French. 1653. Hague, May 26. June 5.

1180. *Hyde to Rochester.* Desertion of the Irish from the service of Spain to that of France. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, June 6.

1181. *The same to Father Wilford;* No. 5. The Council of Brabant have ordered the Pope's bull against the Archbishop of Mechlin and Bishop of Ghent to be publicly torn as a seditious libel contrary to the King's authority. *Copy by Hyde.* June 6.

1182. *The same to Middleton.* Sends the letter of credit for the Count of Waldeck; wishes the business may be brought to a short conclusion, so that men, worth Middleton's presence, may be transported before the end of summer. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, June 6.

1183. *The King to the Count of Waldeck* (enclosed with the preceding), thanking him for his good-will, and asking for the continuance of his negotiation with Middleton.—French. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 6.

Dated Feb. 6, but endorsed with the correct date.

1184. *The same to Frederick Casimir, Count of Hanau,* recapitulating the facts of the loan of 6000 rix-dollars to his predecessor in 1636, at the instance of James Ramsey, and asking that payment may be made to Sir W. Curtius.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, June 6.

Followed by—

Commission empowering Sir W. Curtius to receive the above-mentioned sum on behalf of the King; being an adaptation of a similar Commission issued by Charles I at Oxford, Feb. 24, 1645.—Latin. *Draught.* Paris, June 6.

1185. *News from London.* Heads of a declaration proposed by the Presbyterians to be issued by the King; viz. a review of past and present evils, engagements for future government, that he will grant liberty of conscience, and will not endure about his person any that are not eminent for righteousness. "The persons most excepted against are Lord Jermyn, Lord Culpeper, and Wood, but they will approve of Prince Rupert, Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Gerard, Secretary Nicholas, and Lord Craven." It would be no hard matter now to make the Presbyterians subservient to the King's interest. Petition for the restoration of Parliament presented to the General by the Sheriff, five Aldermen, May 27. [O. S.]

1653. and about thirty Commoners; its angry reception by him, with expressions of great imperiousness and scorn; those of the subscribers who held any public office have been discharged from their employments. Consultations between Ireton and some officers of the army with some of the citizens. Libels against the present oppression posted up at Westminster, Whitehall, and the Exchange. Rice ap Evans is again in print, declaring their ruin except they restore the King. Vavasor Powell and others are listing men in the borders of Wales. It is in consultation to take away tithes for the support of the army, and college-lands for the cavalry. The General has been thinking of establishing a new body-guard of horse. He listens with patience both to those who advise him to take the reins into his own hands, and those who wish him to restore them to the lawful Governor. Reports about the Dutch fleet. Bradshaw is to be called to account for mal-administration of public money. The correspondent of the government at Ratisbon goes by the name of Baker. Hall, an atheistical lawyer of Gray's Inn, has written, at Cromwell's order, in defence of his dissolution of Parliament, by way of letter to an absent friend. Falkoner, one of Lord Craven's accusers, has been condemned to the pillory for perjury; it is believed his lordship will have his estate cleared. Many petitions are presented to the General from the pretended godly party. Although he "hears those that move the restoring of peace and the King together, yet his confident tels me he will never yeild to such a thought; the reason is want of safety." He excuses himself "to many concerning the King's death, professing himself necessitated to consent, but designed by Ireton and others, and if he had dissented it might have been his ruine, and yet the fact have been don." Proposal to burn the Dutch fleet; another by friends of the King to burn the magazine, ships, and town of Amsterdam; but if the Dutch declare for the King, it will be stopped. *Copy.*

June 6. 1186. *News from Dieppe* of the appearance of the Dutch fleet before Dover.—French.

Paris, June 6. 1187. *Hyde to Mr. Le Strange, in Germany.* "Whatever reportes you hear of our Master's chaunge of his religion, you must be sure that nothinge is more impossible, and he will as readily dy for it as his father did." *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, June 6. 1188. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 26. The King knows Lord Culpeper and hath no esteem of him, and knows that all honest men will trust Nicholas and not him; but the Queen and Lord Jermyn do what they can for him. The King is

brought very unwillingly to the work of writing letters, which vexes Hyde exceedingly. The King loves both Nicholas and Hyde, but the latter would not stay were it not that he serves the King for God's sake. False report of Hyde's having intelligence with Spain. The Duke of Buckingham thinks he hath no little interest with Lilburne, and is about to return to England. Notice of a book by some one in the household of the Princess Royal, sent to Hyde by Nicholas. Honest Mr. Jouell is sick; Mr. Sands has come to Paris. Debates in the King's Council about sending a letter to the States. The Keeper hath great friendship with Tom Howard, and thinks to do Sommerdyke's business by him, but Sommerdyke knows the man. There is some secret proposal of the King's going to Holland. Short extracts, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 170. 1653.

1189. *M. Grandchamp to Edgeman*, expressing sympathy and friendship.—French. St. Lo, June 7.

1190. *The King to Ferdinand IV, King of Bohemia*, congratulating him on his election as King of the Romans, and accrediting Rochester.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 10.

1191. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman]*. The King's business can only be brought on in a full Diet. Lord Rochester is very desirous that Col. Phelipps may be made Master of the Robes to the Duke of Gloucester. Ratisbon, June 12.

1192. *Letter of News [from Van Ruyven] to Hyde*, of affairs in Holland. Dispute between De Witt and the deputies of West Friesland about the ambassadors to be sent to England; Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongestal are appointed. Embassies to be sent to France and Denmark. Proposal from Deane and Monk for exchange of prisoners.—French. The Hague, June 12.

Not signed.

Enclosed—

A Resolution of the States-General, May 20, 1653, on a claim for compensation to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, for expenses incurred during the military occupation of the city in 1650.

1193. *News from London.* The guns at sea are distinctly heard. The new representatives are all godly persons. The Scots commissioners are returning home little satisfied. Sir Henry Vane at first declined an invitation from the Council, saying he would wait for his share of the reign of the saints until he came to heaven, but on second thoughts he has come up to London. *Copy.* June 3. [O. S.]

1653. Paris, June 13. 1194. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Dover has been battered by Tromp. Cromwell has replied to some citizens who petitioned for a parliament, that their proper business was to stick to their shops and sell their ware as dear as they could. Lord Chandos and Lord Arundel of Wardour have been burned in the hand for the manslaughter of Mr. Compton in a duel. The whole clergy of Paris have petitioned for the release of Cardinal Retz. *Copy by John Nicholas.*

Two or three lines in cipher. Part printed in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 172.

Paris, June 13. 1195. *The same to Rich. Clement;* No. 6. Chiefly the same as the preceding letter to Lord Rochester. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, June 13. 1196. *The same to Taylor.* Hopes the Emperor will perform his promises now that the election of the King of the Romans is over. The jealousies in England increase daily. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, June 13. 1197. *The same to Beling.* Has seen a letter of Sir John Henderson's which proved that the latter had (whether drunk or sober) seen Hyde's letter to Taylor. Beling must carefully conceal the ciphered portion of the letter to Rochester from the knowledge of other persons. If he has seen Dr. Holden's book he cannot doubt that there are many Catholics in England ready to own Cromwell; they are with difficulty withheld from presenting a petition to him for the repeal of the penal acts. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, June 13. 1198. *Commencement of a letter from Hyde to Wentworth,* which was continued as in the letter of the same date to Rochester.

Paris, June 13. 1199. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 27. Remarks on Lord Percy's appointment [to be Lord Chamberlain]; the King has the same opinion of him that Hyde and Nicholas have. No doubt Long and Boswell are more welcome now in Holland than they were when in the King's service. Until the King be more a king in his own house, all will not be well. Glad that there is such good correspondency between the two Princesses [of Orange]. Great lack of money, the King not having received anything from the crown of France since the beginning of April; everything is unpaid. The Duke of Buckingham will no doubt marry his (*qu.* Cromwell's?) daughter or be Cromwell's groom to save his estate. Remarks on Sommerdyke's case. Hyde is confident that all the world cannot move the King in his religion. The Lord Keeper is so extreme vain and foolish in his government of Prince Rupert, that he does more towards the ruin of that Prince

than all his enemies could do; the King is sensible of it, and says he will help it, but he is not good at those cures. Hyde is equally disliked by those who agree in nothing else, because he wishes the King, who has more judgment and understanding than any others, to do his business himself. Mynheer Boscarte (endorsed "Boschaert") is to be thanked in the King's name for his civilities to Sir Richard Page, and asked to help him in his present distress. Count William to be thanked for his letter to the King, who will follow his advice, and hopes to get some ships. Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 170. 1653.

1200. *John Philip, Elector of Mentz, to the King.* Will not fail to press the King's application upon the States of the Empire, as soon as the Emperor makes the proposition to the Diet.—Latin. Signed. Ratisbon, June 14.

1201. *The King to the Duc de la Melleraye*, commissioning Sir Richard Brown to receive certain merchandise belonging to the King and the Duke of York, which had been seized at Nantes.—French. *Draught by Edgeman.* June 14.

See Cl. Hist. Reb. book xiv. for the account of the sale of the brass cannon of the ship 'Swallow' by the King.

1202. *Familiar Letter from Watson to Edgeman*, signed "R.S." The antimonarchical principles of the Dutch are so radicated with their religion, and both so intertwisted with a perverseness of disposition towards the King's party, that he hopes for nothing from them; if others adventured themselves heartily for the King, then the Dutch, out of servile fear (however closely they might be leagued with the rebels), would not strike one stroke against them. It is well that the King's religion is so secure, having so orthodox and able a man with him as Mr. Lovell; such men are very scarce from the little countenance given them heretofore by the Court. Importance of filling up the vacant bishoprics; but if the policy practised in other things is followed here, the new bishops will be men hanged *in equilibrio* between all parties of Protestants, whether Lutherans, Calvinists, Arminians, &c.; which reminds the writer of pictures seen in the Exchange at London representing several faces unlike each other in one frame, *e. g.* a fool's head on one side, the devil's on the other, and a formal bishop with his rochet between them. He will never more swear to any articles made by such ambiguous creatures. Remarks on the Duke of York's taking part in the quarrel between France and Spain. The Pope has better reason than others for his averseness from the King's cause; all religions having had the countenance of some formal compliance and tolerable Wesel, June 16.

1653. promise but his, which hath as little danger as to the State and more plausible pretences as to the Church. Mention of the writer's brother, Trethewy, of Dr. Morley, &c.

London, June 6. [O. S.] 1203. *Particulars from Monk's letter to Cromwell* of the losses of the Dutch in their defeat on June 12 and 13.

Calais, June 18. 1204. *Reports* of the movements and defeat of the Dutch fleet.—French.

Ratisbon, June 19. 1205. *He. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Has not yet received any money from Mr. Hallsall [*al.* Halsey].

The Hague, June $\frac{9}{19}$. 1206. *Account, in Secretary Nicholas' hand,* of the defeat of Tromp by the English fleet on June 12 and 13.

Paris, June 19. 1207. *Hyde to Mr. [John] Kent, at Venice.* Has sent him duplicate commissions to be given to such captains of English ships as may be willing to serve the King, supposing at first that the packet sent through Mr. Hobson (which Kent has now received) had been sent by him to London, since Dr. James Hyde has warned him from Rome of the miscarriage of a packet sent thither. Concludes that Hobson is a very false person, and shall much wonder if he go unpunished for so heinous a crime. Remarks on the dissolution of the Parliament; affairs of the Dutch, and the disposition of Russia.

Copy by Hyde.

June 20. 1208. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* about the application to be made to the King of Denmark, which is conveyed in the accompanying letter from the King. The King is about to leave Paris, not having resolved where to go, but only not to remain inactive; possibly he may go to Scotland.

Copy by Hyde.

Enclosure:—

The King to Lord Wentworth. Hearing that the King of Denmark has set out twenty ships to sea to join the Dutch, he desires that he may be allowed to command that squadron in person. *Draught by Hyde.*

Paris, June 20. 1209. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* The patent for the latter as Earl has passed the Great Seal; reasons why his commission as ambassador should remain under the signet. The sending the Garter to the Elector of Brandenburgh is deferred until Rochester can be at his Court to present it.

Copy by Edgeman.

June 20. 1210. *The King to the Emperor,* on the election of the King of the Romans, and pressing Rochester's mission on his favour.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.*

1211. *Hyde to Beling*, or *Belins*. He hopes that the Lutheran bishops are still somewhat more than Beling expresses them, that is, that the function is still preserved with some jurisdiction, or at least a distinct power in the ordination of priests. 1653. June 20.

1212. *The King to the Princess-Dowager of Orange*, expressing his great satisfaction at the better understanding beginning to exist between her and his sister.—French. *Copy.* June 20.

1213. *News-letters from London:*— June 3–10. [O. S.]

1. June 3. Alarm on account of the Dutch fleet; orders were sent to fire the ships at Portsmouth in case of an attack; "this afternoone we heare their canon plaine to this towne." Account of the new Parliament: "the generality of them are the most unknowne in the Commonwealth, petifoggers, inne-keepers, mil-wrights, stocking-mongers, and such a rabble as never had hopes to be of a Grand-Jury." They are balanced, however, with some such persons as Lord Fairfax, Col. Montagu, ("a great presbyter and pillar of the party"), and one Taylor, of Hertfordshire, a gentleman of parts, and esteemed a royalist. Speculations about Cromwell's intentions; the late King's hangings and furniture are called in, for refitting the rooms at Whitehall; some say a crown and sceptre are being made privately in Cheapside. But Cromwell cannot be ignorant of the general inclination to the King; the very boys in the streets sing profane ballads of his excellency, and prophet Evans proffers himself to be hanged if the King be not back before winter. But, four days ago, Cromwell said in private discourse that the very name of King stunk in his nostrils. Full intelligence about the King and his correspondence with Germany, &c., to the very Court secrets, has been received this week from our faithful friend the German doctor at Paris; also an account of the German affairs from one Baker; they have also a correspondent in Holland. The Lord Mayor is in fear of an insurrection. Vavasor Powell lately raised a troop of horse, but the Sheriff of Montgomery dispersed them. In many parts the Common Prayer is in great request again; never were holydays more carefully solemnized than this Whitsuntide. Sir John Stowell is out on bail.

2. June 10. Cromwell went with a minister or two to console General Deane's wife on his death. Pressing for the navy: "on Sunday last they pressed whole church-fulls in Ratcliff." Bradshaw remains for a little time at Whitehall; Browne, one of the Supreme Council, and Brent, a lawyer, have been apprehended. Col. Doleman had a long interview last night with Cromwell. Discourse at Cromwell's table

1653. about the Cavaliers, and their favouring the Dutch; something said in their favour by his cousin, but Cornelius Holland replied that they must be speedily disabled. Birkenhead having gone over to serve the present power, is feared by the Cavaliers; he lately treacherously secured a party of them in a room at Lambeth, and fetched a guard to apprehend them. Others besides him are said to betray secrets. Col. Worden is here and a friend to the Council of State; let our friends beware of him. *Copies.*

Paris, June 20. 1214. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 28. Afflicted at the strange carriage of the Princess towards Sommerdyke; "we shall have no friend left who is worth the keeping." The King wrote most importunately in behalf of Boreel's son (it not being possible for a King to owe more to a private man than he to Boreel), but the place he desired is conferred on the son of a man whom the Prince of Orange abhorred. The King hath conjured the Princess with all possible importunity not to make her proposed journey to Paris. God hath surely given "us the temper of minde wee have * * * either to make us worthy of that destruction He hath assigned us, or, if He intends to præserve us, that wee may have no prætence to virtue of our owne that might beare a part in our recovery, but that wee may owe all intirely to the miracle of His mercy." Thanks for two ballads; that by "friend John" is better than was expected, and the other, "of your dissolved brethren," was worth the printing. Remarks on general negotiations and prospects. The King is so much given to pleasure that if he stay in Paris he will be undone. Narrow escape of Prince Rupert from drowning while bathing.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 172.

June 20. 1215. *The same to Father Wilford;* No. 7. The King's ill opinion of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, and of the Irish at Rome. Opinions differ respecting the war with the Dutch, whether it be better for the King that they should beat or be beaten.

Not dated. 1216. *Postscript of a letter from Nicholas to Hyde,* in deciphered cipher, mentioning a report that the Duke of Newburgh, a papist, is a suitor for the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Queen of Bohemia.

Paris, June 24. 1217. *Account from Holland* of the defeat of the Dutch fleet.—French.

Erroneously endorsed by Hyde as being Tromp's letter to the States.

The Hague, June 26. 1218. *Letter of News [from T. van Ruyven]*, endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Van Ruine." The writer undertakes to communicate

regularly all that concerns the King. Complains of the ingratitude with which the Princess repays his twenty years' services to the House of Orange, in refusing him an office for which he has applied. Preparations to resist the English; and proceedings in the States-General respecting the commissioners sent to treat.—French. 1653.

1219. *The King to his sister, the Princess of Orange*, desiring her, since he resolves with all possible speed to leave Paris, to put off her journey to the Spa, in order that they may meet the sooner. Is sorry that his recommendation did the ambassador's [Boreel's] son no good; but hopes that the giving the office to the one whom she designed for Breda, will enable her now to satisfy Sommerdyke. Paris, June 26.

Draught by Hyde, endorsed by the King.

1220. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman]*. No money yet received from Mr. Halsey. Ratisbon, June 26.

1221. *News-letter from London.* The new Parliament consists chiefly of the most obscure persons in the nation, generally anabaptistical and men of blood. Cromwell was moved to nominate his son Henry for one, but refused, saying that he had not yet given the world sufficient testimony of his close walking with the Lord. It is said that to oblige the rabble it is intended to free all persons not worth 200*l.* in lands or personal estates from the payment of taxes. Seven boatfuls of Dutch prisoners have been taken to Chelsea College, where they are to hut under the walls. A general rendezvous of soldiers is proposed in the fields between Islington and London. A great fire last night in Whitecross-street; it began at a baker's house who had bought much of the King's wood, and was then boasting in an alehouse of his gain by the purchase. Lilburne has returned, and is committed to prison. The Dutch ambassador has arrived. June 17. [O.S.]

Copy.

1222. *Hyde to Father Wilford;* No. 8. On the victory of the English fleet over the Dutch and its results. The French Court is to have a splendid entertainment at the Hotel de Ville, on Tuesday next, to expiate the disorders committed on that day last year. Paris, June 27.

Copy by Hyde.

1223. *The same to Rochester and to Wentworth,* being, with the addition in each case of a few lines, the same as the preceding letter to Wilford. Paris, June 27.

Copies by Hyde.

1224. *The same to Mr. Jo. Kent, at Venice,* on the defeat of the Dutch. The Duke of Buckingham is at Calais. Paris, June 27.

Copy by Hyde.

1653. June 27. 1225. *Report by Sir Rich. Foster to the King*, of his disbursements. He has received allowances only to the end of April, but has paid for all provisions, &c. to the end of June. Out of the money due to the King for three months, debts to Sir Rich. Browne, for the back-stairs, to Mrs. Chafinch, Mr. Carver, Mr. Rusteed, Mr. Genty, Mr. Du Pron, the shoemaker and tailor, and Sir R. Foster himself, have to be defrayed. Not signed.

Paris, June 27. 1226. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 29. Hopes that the Princess will give up her ridiculous journey; also that she will do justice to Sommerdyke; her refusal of a place to Boreel's son. Extreme poverty of the King and Court; the King owes for all he hath eaten since April; five or six of the Court have one meal a day together for a pistole a week, but all owe for it for many weeks; Ormonde has not had five livres in his purse this month. Sir W. Curtius' despatch for Hanau has been sent; he is an honest plain man, although phlegmatic, and understands his business. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 174.

Paris, June 28. 1227. *The same to Sir R. Browne.* He is only to make application at Nantes for such of the goods there detained, as belong to the King and Duke of York for fifteenths and tenths. *Draught by Edgeman.*

Antwerp, June 29. 1228. *Marquis of Newcastle to Edgeman;* desiring him to procure some one to come and translate his book into French *. Dr. Morley tells him the Chancellor will shortly send a Frenchman to be tutor to his sons; perhaps, in that case, he could undertake the translation.

Hanover, July 2. 1229. *George William, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, to the King.* In accordance with the request of the latter, he has written, on his behalf, to his sister, the Queen of Denmark.—Latin. Signed and sealed.

Carcel de la Corte, Madrid, July 3. 1230. *Edw. Halsall, John Gwillim, and Will. Sparke* (imprisoned for the assassination of Ascham) *to Lord* ———, thanking him for his exertions on their behalf; they hope their liberty draws nigh. *Written by Sparke.*

Ratisbon, July 3. 1231. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman].* Notice of the meeting of the Diet.

June 24. [O. S.] 1232. *News from London.* Remonstrance to the General and Council from the army. The German at Paris writes that the King is so whelmed in pleasures, specially women, (so that the whole town rings of him), that the Queen and

* Most probably his treatise on the Management of Horses.

Council have urged him to leave; offers of the French Court thereupon of men and money, &c. Negotiations of the Dutch envoys in London. Five hundred Dutch prisoners sent to the Fen-works of Lincolnshire. Harrison refuses to resign his commission, so as to serve in parliament. Many thousands have signed a petition in behalf of Lilburne, and twenty eminent citizens have offered bail for him in 20,000*l.* a piece; it is said that he proposed to the Duke of Buckingham to bring in the King if he had but 100,000*l.* Deane's body brought to Westminster from Greenwich; his widow has a pension of 600*l.* a year from Lord Gerard's estate. *Copy.* 1653.

With an extract from another letter of the same date, describing the German physician, who at Paris is a spy upon the King.

1233. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Encloses a letter from Father Donellan. The King is informed that in consequence of the successes of the Dutch in the Mediterranean the rebel merchant-ships have been unladed, and their goods, which are the richest silks, are to be sent about by land; can these, by favour of any of the Princes who command the Rhine, be seized for the King? The Dutch negotiations in England. The King is desirous to remove at once, but there is no money to *unpawn* those whose attendance may be thought necessary. *Copy by Edgeman.* July 4.

1234. *The same to Father Nicholas Donellan,* Reader of Divinity in the College of St. Sebastian and St. Roch at Ratisbon; thanking him in the King's name for his good offices towards Lord Rochester, and asking for their continuance. *Copy by Hyde.* July 4.

1235. *The same to Taylor.* The rebels have a correspondent at Ratisbon, calling himself Baker, who assures them that they will receive no hurt from the Diet. *Copy by Hyde.* July 4.

1236. *The same to Beling.* Thanks him for his account of the coronation of the King of the Romans, the right to perform which ceremony lay clearly, by the *Bulla Aurea,* in the Elector of Cologne. Does not admire Sir John Henderson's "dexterity and drinke" any the less for his failure in matters of money with the deputies of Bremen, for it requires as great mastery to prevail in such matters with them as with the Emperor. Supposes that Father Donellan understands English, and therefore has written to him "in that dialecte." Intends to restrain the licence of those who write impertinent letters from Paris to their husbands who are in Rochester's train, and to desire them to make their letters in less volumes; if Taylor does the same at Ratisbon, it will be no ill husbandry, for the expense is very great. *Copy by Hyde.* July 4.

1653. July 4. 1237. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* Reasons why the King refused to sign the guarantee for the Count of Oldenburgh which was proposed by Sir Edw. Walker, who was to have received 500 guilders for it. Reference to the arms prepared for the King's use at Bergen, and pawned without authority by Sir John Cochran or others. Sir W. Ballentyne's (or Bellenden's) mission to Sweden. Inability to send at present any supplies of money. Lilburne has been imprisoned by Cromwell, having, notwithstanding his being banished, presumed to go over in the company of Col. Leyton, after they had spent some days at Calais with the Duke of Buckingham. *Copy by Hyde and Edgeman.*

Paris, July 4. 1238. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 30. Sir Edw. Walker is a correspondent not to be endured: since, upon Nicholas' recommendation, Hyde interposed to prevent encroachments upon his office, he has written impertinent letters either of expostulation or request, every week; he was troubled about Lane's appointment to be Clerk of the Council; next, he asked for a letter to the Prince Elector, asking for Lord Stafford's liberty; and now expostulates severely upon Sir W. Ballentyne's being charged with the Garter for the Swedish Prince, a mission entrusted to him when the King was in Scotland. Mr. Belins is a very good young man, of great parts, modesty, and diligence. Nicholas has judged too severely of Lord Bristol's accidental heraldic fault in putting the Star as well as the Garter on the sumpters. Negotiations between the States and France: Mr. B[oreel]'s friendship to the King is of the less use because he only communicates with Hyde, whence the Lord-Keeper looks on him as an enemy. If the Dutch will proceed earnestly against the rebels, the French will make a strict alliance with them; but the French are in great fear lest the English should relieve Bourdeaux. The Lord-Keeper and Lord Gerard have a thousand projects to make Prince Rupert General in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Admiral of two or three fleets together. The Duke of York has this day gone towards the field; he is a gallant gentleman, and hath the best general reputation of any young prince in Christendom, and really will come to great matters; the Queen of France has sent him a handsome present of silver vessels and necessaries for his table in the field. Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 176.

Paris, July 4. 1239. *The same to Sir Edw. Walker.* The King is offended at his complaint about [Sir W. Bellenden's] mission with the Garter; and Hyde is not without resentment that he should suppose himself to be injured when more than ordinary care has been taken to preserve his rights. *Copy by Edgeman.*

1240. *Frederick III, King of Denmark, to the King.* Sympathizes with the King's misfortunes, but amidst all the disturbances of the times throughout Europe, Princes are obliged each to consider their own welfare and the advantage of their people; for "salus populi suprema lex." Has appointed two of his ministers to explain his sentiments to Lord Wentworth. —Latin. Signed and sealed. 1653. Copenhagen, July 6.

1241. *The King to the Duke de Vendosme,* accrediting Sir G. Carteret, who is empowered to act (as noted in an endorsement by Hyde) "on behalfe of Cambell."—French. July 9.

Draught in duplicate by Edgeman.

Followed by—

A Memorandum by Hyde, respecting a ship called the White Dove, freighted by a Scotch merchant, John Campbell, with wine, &c. from Ostend to Bergen, which was captured by one Capt. John Coverer, of Calais, and taken thither.

1242. *Beverning to the States-General,* with an account of the reception in London of the Dutch ambassadors; together with a second letter of the same date, from the four ambassadors jointly.—French. *Copies.* London, July 9.

In English, in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. pp. 315, 316; the line in the first letter, which there runs, "for the protection of the true of the facts," appears in the French as "a la protection des vrais confedères de la foy," and the name omitted in the second letter is that of "Monsr. Thomlisson."

1243. *The King* (under his sign manual) *to Col. James Scott,* at Riga, thanking him for his offers of service conveyed in his letter of May 6, and directing him to act under Middleton in relation to the transportation of men to Scotland. *Copy.* Paris, July 10.

Followed by a copy of the same, dated July 11.

1244. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman].* The Diet is occupied with quarrels about precedency. Lord Rochester was received at an interview with the Emperor with very great kindness. Rochester wonders that he has had no letter from Col. Pheelips. Hears that the Duke of Buckingham is in England, and in no small favour with Cromwell. Ratisbon, July 10.

1245. *General news of affairs in Holland [from T. Van Ruyven].* Affairs at Enckhuysen are beginning to be settled; the demands of the people. Honourable reception of Count William by the people of the isle of Texel.—French. The Hague, July 10.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mons. Van Rume."

1246. *News-letters from London:—*

1. Negotiations with the Dutch Commissioners; Hugh Peters is forbidden to hold any communication with them, July 1. [O.S.]

1653. and when the order was sent to him Nieuport was found in his chamber. One of the new Members of Parliament is charged with taking bribes as a justice of the peace. Harrison's Monday meeting at Blackfriars is put down, and Feake is forbidden to preach; nevertheless they met last Monday, and Mr. Hiland, of Southwark, prayed for Lilburne, as was imagined. A judge having said on the bowling-green at Highgate that they would execute Lilburne, a merchant replied it would be the bloodiest day in London they ever saw. In Ireland, Lord Cooke has inflicted punishment on that guilty nation at discretion both of life and fortune. Clanricarde is going into France next week. A woman in Moorfields professes to cure all diseases miraculously; another calls herself the Queen of Heaven. Last week a young fellow disputed in Westminster against religion, absolutely denying the Deity. Prophet Evans offers himself to the gallows if Charles Stuart be not crowned before March 1. It rained blood last week in the West. A sergeant-at-law was struck by a defendant while pleading in court. Rising in Scotland; Lord Rothes, who had a pass to go thither, is in consequence stayed.

2. "*From another hand.*" The German physician, who is a spy at Paris, is thought to be De Bote; he is said to be intimate with the Lord-Keeper. The Duke of Bucks and Lilburne are such intimates that the latter writes of the former to the Council of State as a person conscientious and honourable, and offers to be his pledge if ever he be at liberty. The Scotch are in arms; 7000 foot and many horse appeared at their first rendezvous. Thurloe desires to obtain a French correspondent. *Copies.*

July 11. 1247. *Hyde to Mr. Clement;* No. 9. Surprised at the transactions about the marriage of [Barberini?]. Already divers little discourses are printed against the Pope's bull against the Jansenists. Violent dispute between the Electors of Cologne and Mentz, about crowning the King of the Romans.

Many names, &c. are in cipher, particularly in a passage which apparently refers to the question of accrediting an agent at Rome.

Paris, July 11. 1248. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Lord Glencairn and others in Scotland have been forced to resort to the hills before they were ready, upon the discovery of some counsels which had been communicated to Lords Lothian and Lorn. Successes of the French King's army; Bourdeaux must be speedily reduced unless relieved by the English. *Copy by Edgeman.*

1249. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius,* complaining of post-office delays at Frankfort. French news, as in the preceding letter. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. July 11.

1250. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Middleton has great expectations of levies by the assistance of the Scottish officers; the King therefore longs to hear from Wentworth what means there may be of transporting them from Denmark or Norway. General news, as in preceding letters. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, July 11.

1251. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 31. The Dutch ambassadors have begun to treat with the French. Jealousies between the Princess of Orange and Count William. The Irish, although now the most miserable people in the world, are still full of projects, and as unreasonable in demanding concessions from the King as if they were able to put the kingdom in his hands. Gifford, one of the officers in Ireland, was the chief officer who kept the King out of Hull, and was afterwards a traitor to Inchiquin. With regard to the Diet there want not apprehensions that ill offices may have been done by some who would rather have the business miscarry than prosper under Lord Rochester. Paris, July 11.

With a few omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 177.

1252. *The King to Col. Scott.* Has received his letter of May 9, from Riga, and has heard from Lieut.-Gen. Middleton of his zeal and affection. Desires him to proceed in levying men for Scotland, and promises to make good whatever agreement is made with him by Middleton. *Copy.* July 11.

1253. *Draught of a letter from the King to the Duke de Vendosme,* recommending to his favour Mr. Macarta (Mac-Carthy), son of Lord Muskerry, and an officer in the service of the King of France.—French. July 11.

1254. *Hyde to Sir W. Bellenden.* Anxious to receive news of his negotiations in Sweden. French news (as in the letter to Lord Rochester, *supra*). *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, July 11.

1255. *Maria Anna, Electress-Dowager of Bavaria, to the King,* acknowledging his letter of March 13. She has recommended his cause to the Diet, and hopes he will be supported. —Latin. Signed and sealed. Landschutz, July 11.

1256. *Substance of the Declaration* made in the Diet at Ratisbon by the ambassadors of the Elector of Brandenburgh, in favour of assisting the King of England.—French. July $\frac{2}{12}$.

1257. *Hyde to Dr. Tyrrell,* requiring him to bring the original of his Commission for comparison with the copy submitted to the King. *Copy by Edgeman.* July 12.

1653. [July.] 1258. "*Copie du rapport de Monsieur* [*Nicholas*] *de St. Paul au Roy de la Grande Bretagne*, selon l'original qu'il a escrit et signé de sa main propre;" announcing the Duke of Lorraine's intention to seize the King if he should come into his neighbourhood, and referring to the detention of some soldiers by the Duke of York. *Copy by Edgeman.*

[About the middle of July*.] 1259. *Draught by Hyde of a letter to Sir H. de Vic*, enclosing the preceding paper, and desiring him to communicate it to the Duke of Lorraine and to the Archduke.

Oldenburg, July 14. 1260. *Protection granted by Charles I*, dated Feb. 26, 1636, to Anthony Gunther, Count of Oldenburg, securing his dominions from molestation by any English troops which may be sent to aid the Princes Palatine.—Latin.

Attested copy by E. Lunchen, a Notary Public.

Buchanan, July 5. [O. S.] 1261. *The Earl of Glencairn to Gen. Middleton*, desiring him to apply to the States-General to aid those who are in arms in the Highlands, and expressing willingness that the King should, in return, put them in possession for ever of any sea-ports which they may desire for the securing of their fishing and commerce. *Copy.*

Endorsed by Nicholas, "Most worthy Mr. Chanc^{r}. perusall."

Madrid, July 16. 1262. *Manuel Arias to Edgeman.* Has been in Old Castile for two months, looking after the cultivation of some land belonging to the ambassador. Hopes that the gentlemen imprisoned at Madrid will soon be at liberty; if restored to the Church, no magistrate will again put them in prison. Will send some butter from Valencia to the care of Mr. William Santaubin's correspondent at St. Sebastian. Will write soon to Juan de la Vega.—Spanish.

The Hague, July 17. 1263. *News-letter from Van Ruyven.* Application of the States to the King of Denmark for ships. Accounts of the negotiations in England. Movements of the Dutch fleet.—French. Not signed.

Erroneously dated June 17, but endorsed by Hyde with the correct date.

Ratisbon, July 17. 1264. *H. P*[*rice*] *to* [*Edgeman*]. "Our businesse" is being debated together with the Polish. Desires to be excused to Rob. Pheelips and Mr. Hallsall; no money received from the latter.

Paris, July 18. 1265. *Hyde to Mr. Clement;* No. 10. The Bishop of Ferns has retired to Marseilles, but gives out that he expects to be

* See Hyde's letter to Nicholas of July 25, *infra*.

soon recalled to Rome by the Pope. The Jansenists are not likely to acquiesce in the Pope's determination; the two bishops, who have great authority in Flanders, have been treated with all imaginable application and indulgence. The Duke of Lorraine purposes to do the King all the mischief he can, having been alienated partly by the Irish treaty which he made with the Bishop of Ferns without the King's privity, partly by some actions of the Duke of York in the service of France, and partly by the departure of some of the Irish from his army. Hyde has heard much good of Dr. Bacon, whose brother, an officer in Spain, he knew. Is Cardinal Capponi well-disposed? Account of the attempts at negotiation with the Pope, first through Hyde with the Nuncio at Madrid, afterwards through an Augustin friar; all were ended by the Pope's requiring the King to declare himself a Catholic within a convenient time. Advice desired as to any further steps. Letters enclosed for Cardinals Barberini and Anthonio. 1653.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 180.

1266. *Two letters from the King to the brothers Cardinals Francisco and Anthonio Barberini* (which were enclosed with the preceding), congratulating them on a marriage in connection with their family, which he hopes will enable them the better to carry out their good intentions on his own behalf.—French. *Copies.* July 18.

1267. *Hyde to Belins, or Beling.* Desires information about the Emperor's power and jurisdiction in Italy and Rome, and his right to nominate the Prefect of the city; desires also to procure any short history of the Emperors in Latin, except Cluverius, which he already has. The Barberini marriage into the Pamphillian family restores the former to its old greatness. *Copy by Hyde.* July 18.

1268. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Account of the claim of Sir W. Curtius to the debt due from the Count of Hanau to the late King and granted by him to Curtius; Rochester's office has not been trenched upon in the business. Mr. Howard and Vandernat have made offers, in conjunction with one Mons. Dormeroy, of levying troops for the King. The English demand too high terms for peace with the Dutch. *Copy by Edgeman.* July 18.

1269. *The same to Wentworth.* He has again written to Sir W. Ballentyne (who is very honest and very zealous) to communicate with Wentworth. Nicholas has very excellent intelligence from England and the Hague. Col. Muhler's proposition may be very seasonable, with reference to Middleton's sending men over by detachments. *Copy by Hyde.* July 18.

1653. Paris, July 18. 1270. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 32. Culpeper has much friendship with the Chaloners in England, on his own affairs, but Hyde is far from imagining that he has any foul intelligence with the rebels. Greenevill is only pursuing his own affairs without any trust from the King. Hyde cannot help Mason's intimacy with many at Paris. He is confident the King will outlive the scandals about him, and give the world evidence of another temper of mind. The "German doctor" (a spy) is understood to be Dr. Bote, of whom the Lord-Keeper and his lady have a very good opinion; he came always to prayers at Sir R. Browne's, till his going into England about a fortnight since. What can be done to him more than to Drier's nephew, who lives likewise in Paris and is trusted publicly by the rebels?

July 8. [O. S.] 1271. *News-letter from London.* Meeting of the Parliament, who were addressed by the General at Whitehall "in a grave and Christian-like manner, frequently weeping;" prayers and sermons were made by seven of the members; three of the five members from Scotland have come, but they are much dissatisfied with the inequality of their call. A strict scrutiny to be made about all persons who have been in authority. Right is worthily done to many of the Cavaliers who have been too severely treated; the General particularly promotes the business of Sir John Stowel. Tithes and titles of honour are to be abolished. Freeborn John is daily presented with sums of money. Prospects of the Dutch negotiations. Preparations and movements of the fleet. Manley, Dorislaus' son-in-law, has contracted for the foreign posts. Sir Oliver Fleming is dissatisfied with his present condition and pay; a small matter would induce him to communicate to the King all he knows; all foreign affairs pass through his hands. The Prince of Condé's agent [Barriere] is treating with Cromwell to deliver the King into the Parliament's hands if he come in his way. A design to marry the Princess Royal and Prince Rupert is spoken of. The spy at Paris is acquainted with the Lord-Keeper. *Copy.*

Pera of Constantinople, July 20. 1272. *Dr. Isaac Basire to Sir Richard Browne;* giving an account of his travels in the East, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the Catholic doctrine of the Church of England, chiefly through Greek, Arabic, and Turkish translations of the Catechism. Preached twice in Greek before the metropolitan bishops and clergy of Achaia. Most courteously received at Jerusalem both by the Patriarch and Pope's vicar, who both gave him letters of credence; was allowed to enter the Temple of the Sepulchre at a priest's rate, which is "halfe in halfe" less than a layman's. At Aleppo received

sundry courtesies from the Consul, Mr. Henry Riley. Travelled thence for 600 miles only in the company of Turks, for whom he acted as a physician, having been driven to that study by the iniquity of the times and the opportunity at Padua. Entertained at Constantinople by Sir Thos. Bendyshe. The French Protestants there desire him to settle with them as their minister, using the English Liturgy. He proposes to go into Egypt to survey the Coptic Church, and confer with the Patriarch of Alexandria. Has collected the several confessions of faith of all the bodies of Christians. Presents his service to Lord Hatton, Sir Geo. Ratcliffe, and Dean Cosin, "whom God comfort." Seal of arms; three bars wavy; crest, a cross. 1653.

1273. *Prospero Suardo, Duc de Castel d' Airola, to the King.* He is descended from one of the family of Stuart, who in the time of Frederic Barbarossa obtained from the Emperor the sovereignty of the town of Bergamo. Prays for a recognition of his descent by the King, and offers in return his utmost services in life and fortune.—French. Naples, July 20.

1274. *Acknowledgment by the King* of his being indebted to Sir William Boreel, Bart., the Dutch ambassador at Paris, for 2c80*l.*, being money partly lent to his father at Oxford in March, 1644, and partly to himself; and firmly binding himself to the repayment. *Copy.* July 20.

1275. *News-letter from Van Ruven,* or *Ruyven.* Preparations for the Dutch fleet. Mazarine has written about the renewal of alliance. The ambassadors in England are not likely to conclude a treaty.—French. The Hague, July 24.

1276. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman].* There is life and vigour in the business. No money yet from Mr. Hallsall; wishes the latter could be helped to some condition about the King or the Duke of Gloucester. Ratisbon, July 24.

1277. *News-letter from London.* Leave has been given to the deputies of Bourdeaux to hire five ships of war for the relief of that city. Lilburne's trial; the counsel assigned to him have refused to plead; it is believed he will be condemned and executed. Bamfield has been in Scotland for Cromwell, using, it is conceived, some old letters of credit from the King. *Copy.* July 15. [O. S.]

See also July 22, O. S.

1278. *Hyde to Clement;* [not numbered]. Remarks on the general state of affairs. "Our good father president is not July 25.

1653. only preparinge a book of yours to present to the King, but hath likewise promised me one of the same, and I do very much longe to finde how you have wiped off those staynes which haue bene cast on that Pope by many Catholique writers, which I doubt not but you have done."

Copy by Hyde.

Paris, July 25. 1279. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* The Emperor and other Princes are to be urged to send messages to the States-General, to show the latter that they are the King's friends. When Rochester returns, Hyde must have rest, and leave the labour and honour to those more worthy of it. Affairs in England. Fifteen English frigates, with some fire-ships, have gone as privateers to join with the Spanish fleet for the relief of Bourdeaux. Notice of a woman who preached at Somerset House. *Copy by Edgeman.*

July 25. 1280. *The same to Belins,* or *Beling.* Always supposed the licence for importation of Rhenish wine granted to Major-Gen. Middleton to be what the Elector declares, a civil concession of the duties on so much as a Prince might consume in his own house, until Sir Will. Mackdowell wrote to urge the claiming it as an ancient right of the Kings of Scotland for at least a hundred tuns yearly. The King of Denmark will press the Dutch to take the King into the alliance.

Copy by Hyde.

July 25. 1281. *The same to Taylor.* A frank declaration from the Emperor on behalf of the King would ere now have put an end to all treaties between the Dutch and the rebels.

Copy by Hyde.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

July 25. 1282. *The same to Wentworth.* The King is well satisfied with his success with the King of Denmark. The English negotiations with the Dutch. If the arms at Bergen are legally liable to Sir Jo. Cockeram's debt, it were to be wished that the Marquis of Argyle had paid his proportionable share for those he had during the King's stay in Scotland. If possible, let them be redeemed for Middleton's use. Dan. O'Neale has "made the best market he can to Hamborough" of what the King has done for Wentworth's relief, but it is a low one. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris. July 25. 1283. *The same to Middleton.* Glad that Middleton proposes to go to Denmark, as Wentworth has met with a good reception there, so that he is not likely to fail in getting both arms and men. The Lord-Lieutenant is contriving all the ways he can to send men out of Ulster into Scotland. Lord Rochester writes somewhat uncomfortably of the busi-

ness of the Rhenish wine; the Palsgrave Elector, who is the greatest Prince upon the Rhine, says that a civility must not grow into a right, and that never more than twelve tuns passed yearly for the King's use. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653.

1284. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 33. Is still of opinion that the Princess Royal will be just to Sommerdyke. It is a matter of extreme amazement that she hath not in any one thing satisfied the King's desire, except in the 100*l.* paid to Middleton; but the cause is the King's own apparent want of personal interest in what he asks. The King perfectly abhors the Lord-Keeper, who, with Langdale and Wan[de]sford, had a plot to get Hyde set aside; "I beshrew them who crossed them in it." The King has really directed 50*l.* to be paid to Nicholas' clamorous intelligencer in England. The Duke of Lorraine lately sent the King a very rude message by M. St. Pole, that he would take him prisoner as he passed; whereupon Sir H. de Vic had directions last week to speak with him and with the Archduke. Hyde rarely sees those excellent authors Nicholas advises him to read, as "The Faythfull Scoute;" but is abundantly satisfied with Lilburne, who will either hang Cromwell or Cromwell hang him. The Duke of Buckingham is here at the old rate, and is good for nothing. The States are to be urged to join with the King for their own interest. He wishes the Worcester family joy of their new alliance, and is content that Cromwell give what he will in portion for his daughter. Paris, July 25.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 181.

1285. *Dr. E. Tyrrell to Hyde.* As soon as he can come by the original of his Commission, all will be done for his Majesty's satisfaction; but as it was fifteen days in Secretary Long's hands before the confirmation was granted, the new reviewing of it would seem to be not so necessary. Paris, July 25.

Small seal of arms.

1286. *Mr. Robert Long to Sir Richard Greenvile,* at Breda. Has heard the report mentioned by Greenvile about Hyde, but cannot himself appear in an accusation against him, because, having been much wronged by Hyde, it would look like malice and revenge. Greenvile should communicate privately with the King, mentioning no informant but Elizabeth Hodges, who was Cromwell's servant, and who might be persuaded to come over from England if the King would be at the charge of her journey. Long must not be named at all, and the greatest secrecy must be entreated for on the part of the King. Leyden, July 28.

Endorsed as having been enclosed by Sir R. Greenvile in his letter to Ormonde of 5 Oct. 1653, and as having been read in Council 22 Dec.

Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 69.

1653. Wesel, July 29. 1287. *Familiar letter from R. F.* (endorsed "Mr. Watson") *to* [*Edgeman*]. The house of an apothecary, who spoke slightingly of the Prince of Orange, has been pulled down by the people at Bergen-op-Zoom, and twelve or thirteen burgesses were slain. Is jealous about any religious conditions which may be made with the King, because Presbyterians always consider themselves bound in conscience to endeavour the setting up their own religion and republic over the world. Is glad to hear there is no danger of omitting the election of new bishops. Reverences the Church of England so far as she follows the Primitive Christians or right reason, but is not so fond of her as to follow her in her little policies of complying with all Protestants (of whom no two parties ever were or will be consistent), and varnishing her articles with words capable of two senses to cement different opinions. Will never have such canonical obedience for a Morton or Brownrigge as for a Montagu; rather than swear to their sense of the Articles, he would burn at a stake, if his courage failed not, for his judgment says he ought to do it. The more he looks into antiquity, the more he discovers the partiality and fraud of many of our divines, unworthy hypocrites and foul impostors as they were. Is exceedingly glad the Jesuits have got the better of the Jansenists at Rome, for Christianity's good sake; the latter are a pack of villains, worse ten times, if possible, than the Puritans. A Presbyterian party has lately passed by, Manley, Bunce and his son, Col. Oglebye, and Dr. Mackdowell; no one took notice of them. It will be some discouragement to Wiseman to return to Court, if he hear that J. Bolen has forestalled his practice.

St. Lo, July 31. 1288. — *Lalouel to Edgeman;* familiar letter of thanks and friendship —French.

Hague, July 31. 1289. *Van Ruyven to Hyde;* without signature. Urges the King's coming into the United Provinces, since the treaty with England is not likely to be concluded, owing to the obstinacy with which the English insist upon their excessive demands. The States of Holland have resolved to propose that no foreigner of high rank be allowed to live in the Provinces without leave of the States-General; but this leave would be readily granted to the King by all except Holland. The Prince of Orange is likely to be nominated Captain-General; but Mons. Reul, pensionary of Haarlem (who has lately received an appointment from Heenvliet, to the writer's almost total ruin), has very strongly opposed the nomination on behalf of Holland.—French.

1290. *Paper delivered to the Ambassadors of the States-General by the Council of State at Whitehall,* insisting upon the demands already made, but proposing that the disputes shall be settled by a union of the States of England and Holland "in such manner as they may become one people and commonwealth for the good of both." *Copy.* 1653. [July 31.]

Quoted in a letter from Van de Perre in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 372. See also *ibid.* pp. 382, 410.

1291. *Blank Commission,* signed by the King, for the appointment of a Captain of the frigate Thomas. On parchment. Paris, July 31.

1292. *Revocation by the King* of the Commission granted to Dr. Edward Tyrrel, Sept. 17, 1649, to act as agent in France for the affairs of Ireland, by which also his Commission from the Roman Catholics of Ireland was confirmed.—Latin. Paris, July —.

On parchment. Not signed or sealed.

1293. "*A relation* of what hath passed between Prince Radzivile and me:" an account by Sir Alex. Hume, of two interviews between himself and a gentleman of Prince Radzivil's suite, in March and June, 1653, on the subject of a proposal made by the Prince for marriage with the Princess Royal. The Prince appeared to have been hindered in prosecuting his project by an invasion of Lithuania, where his chief territories lay, by the Muscovites. [July or August ?].

1294. *News-letters from London.* State and movements of the fleet; Blake ill on shore. Troops concentrated in London, chiefly withdrawn from North Wales. Lord Balcarris said to be slain in some action in Scotland. Bampfield has been there, and became partaker of the counsels of the royalists, which he hath fully communicated. The German doctor has come over from Paris, but he is solicited to return and follow the King wherever he goes. Consultations in Parliament for bringing the Jews again into England, especially in hopes of converting them. Tithes are to be taken from the ministry; some little salary allowed to a few itinerant preachers out of the Exchequer; but all officers and civil magistrates must be gifted so that the work may go on gratis. Lilburne's trial; infinite numbers of pamphlets hourly printed by his friends; he refused to answer while soldiers were in court, sent to disperse the mob; at last absolutely denied that he was Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne; trial to be resumed to-morrow. A woman preached at Somerset House on Sunday on his behalf. Progress of the Dutch negotiations. Money wanted for the intelligencers, one of whom has a frequent sight of all the Council of State's private acts and July 15 and 22. [O. S.]

1653. foreign intelligence; money is his god. 365 would make his peace with the King if a fit person were employed between them.

July 22. Progress of the negotiations and prospects of peace. Design to relieve Bourdeaux. Rigour in pressing men for the sea. Blake is said to be on recovery. Disputes already in Parliament, chiefly about the tithes. The clergy of the old model begin to be very dear to the people in many parts of the nation; conventicles for Common-Prayer are frequent and much-desired in London. It is much wondered at that the King remains so quiet, and does not keep alive the loyalty of the people; if the people are enamoured of Lilburne because he speaks so much of the ancient laws and liberties of the nation, what glorious effects might be produced by the King, would he but sometimes employ his pen until he can use his sword. Lilburne's trial is put off to the next sessions; this threat was posted in the streets, "If Lilburne dye, There's many thousands will know why." On Sunday last the sermon at Westminster was disturbed by soldiers coming in with drums and trumpets; a woman at Somerset House like to have been stoned. It is not imaginable how Popery steals in. Lambert lives in retirement at Wimbledon. The German doctor is returning to his former business. Sir Edward Stowell lies desperately sick. *Copy.*

Paris, Aug. 1. 1295. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 34. Remarks upon general affairs; the King's prospects in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, &c. The English intelligencer will no doubt be paid, but he is very impatient, and exacts as much from the King, when he knows the latter wants bread, as if he were an enemy. The other knave, Fleming, might be of notable use to the King, if he would be content to wait for his reward hereafter. Both the Duke of Lorraine and Prince of Condé will put an affront upon the King if it be in their power. Sir H. de Vic was commissioned to speak to the former on the subject of his insolent message, but his answer leaves them as wise as they were before. Sir Alex. Hume has written to Hyde, desiring him to apply to the Princess of Orange on behalf of one of Nicholas' sons for one of the posts in her household vacant by the dismissal of some persons engaged in a duel; but Hyde defers doing it until he has heard Nicholas' wish in the matter.

Paris, Aug. 1. 1296. *The same to the Earl of Rochester*, on receipt of the news that the Diet had resolved not to interpose on behalf of the King. *Copy by Edgeman.*

1297. *Hyde to Clements*, on foreign affairs; the dispute between Spain and the Pope; the return of President Resar(?) into Flanders from Spain; position of the armies of Condé and Turenne. The new Parliament at Westminster have hitherto spent their time chiefly in hearing each other preach and pray. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Aug. 1.

1298. *The same to Sir Patrick Drummond*, on a suit respecting one of Prince Rupert's ships and a claim of damages made by — Tysel. *Copy.* Paris, Aug. 1.

1299. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King approves of all that he has done; he hopes still to be comprehended in any treaty between Denmark and the Dutch; he omits nothing in his power to advance the treaty between the latter and France. The Count of Oldenburg must be asked to send another copy of the document which he desires from the King, the former having miscarried. Hyde's interview with Mr. Sands respecting his unauthorized bargain about the arms at Bergen. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Aug. 1.

1300. *The same to Belins, or Bellings.* Wishes there were some place in the Elector of Brandenburgh's dominions where they might be welcome. Has a great and real esteem of Father Donellan's signal affection to His Majesty. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Aug. 1.

1301. *The same to Lady Morton*, advising her not to sell her jointure unless she intends to live in places against which those in power are likely to except, or to do anything which may expose her to a charge of delinquency. He writes to her usually every week. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Paris, Aug. 2.

1302. *Translation of a Proclamation of the States-General*, offering, for the encouragement of their fleet, special rewards for the capture of ships and colours. Aug. 4.

1303. *Familiar letter from W. R.* (endorsed "Mr. Watson") *to Edgeman.* Mentions Dr. Morley, Mr. Lewis, and Dr. Creighton. Strange rumour of a new King preparing in England, the Marquis of Worcester's eldest son. Though this be but *vox populi*, he does not wholly slight it, knowing that the Roman Catholics will do more rather than fail of bringing their religion into England; which they certainly will do, and most of the kingdom will go that way, if the Court do not declare their religion more clearly without mincing it with the terms of Protestant or Reformed. It is said that in the last fight the English mariners asked the Dutch why they hanged not Aug. 5.

1653. out the King of England's colours, for then they would fight with, not against, them. "A sweet young gentleman, nephew to my Lady Coventry," is with him, who means to be a merchant after some years' service under Mr. John Shaw, at Antwerp. Seal of arms; a chevron between three bugle-horns.

Atholl, July 28. [O. S.] 1304. *Earl of Atholl to the King*, professing his loyalty and excusing his not appearing at once openly with those in the field, as he is advised to delay. The bearer can give perfect information of all that is done. Endorsed, "Rec. Dec. 16, 1653."

[Ratisbon], Aug. 7. 1305. *H. P[rice] to [Edgeman]*. Lord Rochester will press for a positive answer before the end of next week; he has managed a hard undertaking with admirable patience and industry. Has received a second discontented letter from Mr. Hallsall. Remembrances to Dr. Flood, Mr. Wogan, Mr. Arp., and Major Armorer. Rob. Phee[lips] is extremely extravagant in the attempt he makes, if he have not an extraordinary excuse.

Aug. 7. 1306. *Letter of Dutch news [from Van Ruyven.]* Different dispositions manifested upon the report of the King's proposed removal into Holland. Speech of Reul, pensionary of Haarlem, against the appointment of the Prince of Orange to be Captain-General. Movements of Tromp's fleet.—French.

July 29. [O. S.] 1307. *News-letter from London.* A woman of Chancery-lane was struck dead while praying Parliament to pull down the temples, abolish tithes, &c. The congregation at Somerset House has been dispersed by the soldiers. One Mr. Strong has preached at Westminster against the liberty of the times as introducing Popery; swarms of priests are in every corner, especially among the Shakers. A company of foot is appointed to hear the lecture at St. James' every morning, where the ablest Presbyterians exercise. Mass grows almost public, and the rigid Papists do all they can to blast the hopes of the King; they are eager in supporting the war with Holland, but a large party in Parliament are for peace, and for a settlement in the Church in the Presbyterian way; Hugh Peters was sent for by Cromwell on Sunday night at 10 o'clock for consultation about reconciling these to his interest. Report of a petition from Yorkshire for a new Parliament. Blake still unfit for sea; Sir G. Ascu spoken of, but he has extraordinary power with the seamen, and Cromwell cannot trust him. Progress of negotiations with the Dutch. A petition was brought by twelve women to Par-

liament on behalf of Lilburne, which was signed by above 6,000 women; Praise-God Barebones was sent out to dissuade them, but could not succeed; the ringleader was the wife of one Chidley, a prime Leveller. The General says that only a couple of musqueteers shall go with Lilburne to Tyburn, who, in despite of all his ranting and his party, shall either see him hanged, or themselves shoot him; but his party is so considerable that they may check the General's design. There is a formidable conspiracy against the latter among the Levellers, and he begins to have great fears of it; it is thought he would treat with the King upon terms of safety and advantage. The German doctor was preparing to journey again to the King; his salary was to be 300*l. per annum;* but his going is now deferred, either because his intelligence was thought not sufficiently valuable, or because he knew he was discovered. There is one Griffith, with the Duke of Gloucester, who sends intelligence from Court. A gentleman from Barbadoes has been cured of the King's-Evil by applying a handkerchief which had been dipped in the late King's blood. No money has been yet received by the writer. 1653.

(*From another letter of the same date*). Seven regiments are ordered to Scotland. Sir Ed. Stowell is dead. *Copy.*

A copy of a note from London, of the same date, is added, which mentions that the intelligencer is much troubled about the money; if he should fail his friends in the least, it will spoil his credit. The writer has lately made him known to a great confident of Cromwell and the Council, who will be very useful, but he must be both tavern-treated and rewarded.

1308. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 35. Disposition of Denmark. Sir M. Langdale is sent into Zealand by Prince Rupert and the Lord-Keeper to join with the Bishop of Derry in getting ships to go to sea with the Prince, "which the noble prelate sends them worde is easy to be done." Complaints of the unreasonable importunity of the London intelligencer for money; orders have been sent twice for it to be paid to Mr. Nevile, to be disposed of as Jo. Dirdoe should direct. Allusion to a "love-toy" of (—as appears from Nicholas' endorsement—) the Earl of Bristol, which would "in some countries have seemed a very odd passage, but it is nothinge heare." The Earl makes his son a Catholick; "Oh, Mr. Secretary, I do confesse to you, this last parte makes me ashamed of my old friend." It is not possible for the King to have a worse opinion of any man than he hath of Bampfield; when he comes to Nicholas he is to be told that it is the King's order that he apply himself to Middleton. He has written a large letter to the King in his own justification. Not dated, but endorsed by Nicholas as having been received Aug. $\frac{10}{20}$.

1653. Aug. 8. 1309. *Hyde to Middleton.* Desires to know the reasons for the unfriendly proceedings of the States with regard to the arms and ammunition. Endeavours are being made to draw men out of Ireland into Scotland; but it will require Middleton's utmost dexterity to remove from their minds apprehensions of ill purposes in the Scots against their religion. Bampfield has probably arrived by this time in Holland, with some gentlemen from the Highlanders; the King has told Nicholas to direct him to apply himself to Middleton. All the world can never persuade the King to trust him in any degree, nor to admit him to his presence; but no prejudice to his person must interrupt the business he pretends to come about; matters of moment, however, must be communicated to him sparingly, as advertisements from London give cause to suspect that he corresponds with the most powerful there. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 8. 1310. *The same to Wentworth.* Although the King of Denmark's letter discourages Wentworth from further attendance at his Court, it is hoped that when it is known that there is no prospect of peace between Holland and the rebels, and that the Prince of Orange is likely to be chosen General, he will be enabled to renew his applications. Promises to be made to Herr Keysar that the King will not fail to reward any good offices, as soon as it is in his power. It is not true that the King has been desired to remove from France. Mr. Coventry is entreated to send to Hyde, when Wentworth leaves Denmark, the best history of the country in Latin, together with a short "recollection" of the government in Church and State. The King approves Wentworth's carriage towards Col. Bampfield, although he believes he shall never give him any credit or countenance. Friends in London who formerly have been solicitous for Bampfield, now send word that he corresponds with Cromwell and is employed by him; he has been entrusted by those in Scotland with money to buy arms and ammunition. Letters from Scotland for the King, which Bampfield says he sent to Lord Rochester, have never arrived. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 8. 1311. *The same to Rochester.* Satisfaction at receiving better accounts of the disposition of the Emperor. In France Condé is endeavouring to provoke a battle with Turenne. The news from England is that Lilburne is stirring up sedition, and that the Highlanders have defeated the English. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Aug. 8. 1312. *The King to the King of Denmark.* Acknowledges his letter of July 6. Although his misfortunes are great, he is

not altogether without hope. In Scotland his friends would doubtless soon expel the enemy, if they were furnished with supplies; while the conduct of the rebels towards the Dutch shows that they are unworthy of all international intercourse. Hence he still hopes that the King of Denmark will not only recommend his cause to the Dutch, but will himself espouse it.—Latin. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1653.

1313. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 13. Differences between Spain and the Pope; Condé's march against Turenne. *Copy by Hyde.* Aug. 8.

1314. *The same to Bellings.* Desires to know what has changed the mind of the Elector of Mentz towards them, and whether the Spaniard makes it his business to do them all the mischief he can. The conduct of the Irish regiments in the Spanish service, to which no doubt the loss of Bourdeaux was owing, is not to be imputed to the King, but to the extreme ill-usage which they suffered from Spain, of which the officers resolve to publish a Manifest. While the Spaniards are very angry at what they believe they suffer by the King, the French are not so grateful as they ought to be for what they gain by him. Does not believe that Sir J. Henderson saw Wentworth at Copenhagen. Desires to have histories in Latin of the several German Principalities, as also of the Emperors. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Aug. 8.

1315. *Translation of Ruyter's letter to the States,* giving an account of the enagement with the English fleet of Aug. 8–10, in which Tromp was killed. Aug. 11.

1316. *Resolution of the States-General* for the despatch of commissioners to examine into the condition of the Dutch fleet.—French. Aug. 11.

1317. *Sir R. Grenvile to the King,* charging Hyde with having been in England lately, and having had conference with Cromwell, of which Elizabeth Hodges, then Cromwell's servant, was witness. He is also said to have had for a long time a great pension from England for intelligence.

Endorsed, "Read in Councell the 22 of December."

See Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. i. p. 382. Vlissingen, Aug. 12.

1318. *Earl of Roxburghe to the King,* addressed as "The Countes of Solms, at Utrick," professing the utmost devotion, and praying that his cousin may be heard in his behalf against the calumnies of his enemies.

Seal of arms; a chevron, thereon three stars, between three unicorns heads. Sessford (?) Aug. 3. [O. S.] [Endorsed as having been received Oct. 18.]

1653. The Hague, Aug. 14. 1319. *Dutch news* [*from Van Ruyven*]. The States of Holland are bent upon a vigorous prosecution of the war.—French.

Aug. 14. 1320. *News from the Hague.* Riot there on Aug. 7, on account of a company of boys marching to meet the Prince of Orange and his mother*. Account of the battle with the English fleet on Aug. 8–10.

Aug. 14. 1321. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 14. The Internuncio has returned to Brussels upon an assurance (they say) that the Archbishop of Mechlin and Bishop of Ghent will conform to the decrees of the Pope. General European affairs.

Copy by Hyde.

Aug. 14. 1322. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King will not have a lawsuit commenced for the arms which Sir J. Cochrane sold. Sir W. Ballentyne has not found the Queen of Sweden so ungracious as was apprehended. Unlikelihood of a treaty between the States and England. Of what reputation and interest is Hyde's old friend Williamson?—he was in good credit at Madrid. Prince Rupert has contracted for the sale of the captured goods. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 15. 1323. *The same to Rochester.* Bampfield and Sir John Henderson have held excellent councils together at Hamburgh; the King's distrust of the former. The King is ill with a burning fever, and has been bled five times. Rochester's son is always anxious for letters from him; he is an excellent youth, and Rochester cannot be too fond of him.

Copy by Edgeman.

Some words in cipher.

Aug. 15. 1324. *The same to Bellings,* acknowledging receipt of his letter of July 31.

Aug. $\frac{5}{15}$. 1325. *News from London.* The Lord of Ardes and some others have come to London to petition against the orders for the transplantation of the Scottish colony in Ireland. The disbanded soldiers who have received allotments in Ireland are very much discontented. A soldier lately went to a bookseller in town to buy the best edition, at whatever price, of the Spanish Bible; this shows what some of the gifted men be. Sir John Lenthall, the late Speaker's brother, is deprived of his office at the King's Bench and committed to prison; his brother is packing out of the Rolls. The necessity of a King is owned by some Members of Parliament. No relaxation of the terms of peace proposed to the Dutch. The

* See Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 391.

French press for an alliance. Six apprentices presented on Tuesday a petition to Parliament in behalf of Lilburne, signed by some thousands of them; they behaved with much insolence, and were all committed to prison. Report of a general rising in Scotland. About 20,000*l.* is coined in the Tower every week. Lilburne has this day printed a most horrid thing against the General, asserting that since the Act was published for his banishment it has received several interlinings on purpose to destroy him. The Chancery was voted down this day. No money yet received for the correspondence. 1653.

"*From another hand of the same date.*" Warning against Bampfield. The rising in Scotland is so universal that none but women and children are left at home. *Copy.*

1326. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 36. Letters conveyed by Bampfield to the Earl of Rochester. Conduct of Henvliet on the rumour of the King's going to Holland. Sir W. Ballentyne (who is a very honest gentleman) has been graciously received by the Queen of Sweden. Edict issued at Paris against duels. The King is better from his fever. Hyde desires his "tutour" to procure for him, in quires, the books published in the controversy between Grotius and Rivetus, together with Vossius' *De Historicis Latinis et Græcis.* Paris, Aug. 15.

1327. *Cardinal Barberini to the King*, with thanks for his congratulations on his [nephew's?] marriage.—French. Rome, Aug. 18.

In duplicate; one copy entirely autograph, the other signed by the cardinal.

1328. *Letter from Van Ruyven.* Sends a paper, translated by Sir A. Hume into English, upon the answer of the Council of State in England to the Dutch deputies.—French. The Hague, Aug. 21.

Endorsed by Hyde.

Not signed.

1329. *H. Pr[ice] to Edgeman.* Their stay is likely to be prolonged, awaiting the return of the Emperor and Bishop of Mentz. Mentions Dr. Flood, Mr. Hallsall, and Col. Wogan. Re[gensburg], Aug. 21.

1330. *Extract from a letter from the Hague.* The Princess Royal did not write to the States of Holland about the King's coming thither, but it was mentioned by Henvliet. Aug. 21.

1331. *Dutch News.* Complaints made by Admirals Evertse and De Ruyter respecting the late battle with the English, the smallness of their ships and their treatment by De Witt. The States-General have approved their conduct. Nieuport and Jongestall have returned from England with the answer of the Council of State. The Queen of Sweden advises Denmark to agree with England. The Hague, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$.

1653. London, Aug $\frac{12}{22}$. 1332. *Letter to Nicholas from his London agent*, earnestly pressing for payment for the intelligencer, who has been reduced to the pawning his clothes and using his utmost credit, in confidence of punctual dealing, from Nicholas' repeated assurances. If he is not paid great inconveniences may follow. *Copy.*

Aug. $\frac{12}{22}$. 1333. *News from London.* New ships are being built, in consequence of the late battle with the Dutch. Mr. 16. 3. v2. 46. 50. 19. has gone to Scotland, under the name of Smyth, representing himself to be an agent for the King; it is not known whether he had lately any conference with Cromwell. Lilburne was acquitted yesterday. *Copy.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1334. *Hyde to Rochester.* The proposals of England to the Dutch. The King has not yet entirely recovered from his fever. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1335. *The same to Wentworth.* Seasonable aid from Denmark for Scotland would work wonders there. Letters from London say that Bampfield still holds intelligence with them there. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1336. *The same to Bellings.* The style of *Serenissimus* is not due to the Duke of Newburgh, as it is only given to Electors. The style used by the Emperor in addressing the Princes should be learned. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1337. *The same to Sir Edw. Walker.* Out of friendship to the latter he will not inform the King of his alleged inability to perform a journey without help, until he hears from him further. He so totally differs from Sir E. Walker on the subjects of his complaints, that he wishes he would choose some better friend to solicit his right. Congratulates him on being well accommodated by the favour of the Countess. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1338. *The same to Mr. Clement;* No. 15. Notices of the Barberini marriage, of the battle between the Dutch and English, and of the proposals of the latter. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Aug. 22. 1339. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 37. Lord Percy has not yet come: Hyde omitted saying nothing that became an honest man, while it was seasonable, but now he will be an humble servant to him and his cabal. The King's illness. The letter written by O'Neale to Henvliet is very different from the discourses he held with Hyde. Jealousies of Count William. Advice with regard to Nicholas' application to the Princess Royal for the appointment of a Royalist captain to

a public philosophy lecture*; "be sure that he is a man æquall to the worke * * * which will requyre a man that hath not bene a truant from his bookes. And I am so much a worse friend then you, that I could not præferr a man to such a province of whome all men should not be compelled to have a singular estimation." The King approves well of all that Nicholas does. Explanation of the order given with respect to the payment of Nicholas' London correspondent; Hyde will "never mention him more, for I abhorr him with my soule." Another foolish letter has been received from Sir E. Walker. 1653.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 186.

1340. *Account*, signed by Col. Robert Phelipps, of his examination before Cromwell and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper on his coming over from Paris to London. Arrested in company with Nic. Dowthwait on the information of Tomson, and both of them committed to the Tower. Aug. $\frac{12}{22}$.

Endorsed by Hyde.

Three folio pages.

Compare a brief account in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 409.

1341. *Duke of Lorraine to the King*, respecting the detention of some officers and arms in passing to Flushing and Middleburgh, and expressing readiness to help the King should the Dutch continue the war with the rebels.—French. Aug. 23.

Holograph.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Upon my Lord Taff's mocõn concerning the jealosyes of Holland. Sent from Lord Taffe to me by Mr. Frenin."

1342. *Familiar letter from R. F.* (endorsed "Watson") *to Edgeman.* Lady Stanhope's "divine physician" is a fellow of the same college [Caius Coll. Cambr.] with the writer, both formerly alike Arminians or popishly affected, but when the Scottish Covenant turned the latter out the former flourished under the Presbyterian banner to the admiration of all that knew him, until expelled by one Dell, an Independent†. Since his coming to the Hague he has published a book, like Digges's, on the unlawfulness of subjects taking arms, which is much commended, but not one line of penitence in it for adherence to the rebels. Uselessness of thinking that the King can come to terms of agreement with the Protestants in Holland, and of consequently refraining from consecrating new bishops. Watson can easily dispense with ceremonies which formerly he observed; he never said or thought that the very essence of a church, which according to all antiquity consists in the succession of bishops, should be hazarded for any of them. Wesel, Aug. 25.

* Captain Mews (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), to be Professor of Philosophy at Breda.

† Will. Dell succeeded Thomas Batchcroft, D. D., the deprived Master of Caius College, by authority of Parliament, in 1649.

1653. "Could I but see a paper determinating the 5 points, which in my conscience have cost the King his crown, with *C. Rex* before it, I should hope 10,000 times more successe then I doe in his proceedings while he lets religion lie under ambiguitie." Pities J. Boten, but blames his ambition and rashness, which may be destructive to him and the writer's poor sister. Was told at Bruges by Mr. Boseen that Mr. Foxe was married to a rich wife in England, "so that I litle thought to heare of him in Prince Rupert's service." Communicates (having been most importunately solicited so to do) a proposal on the part of Mr. Thomas Lawley, second son of Sir Thomas Lawley, of Spunhill, Shropshire, deceased, for marriage with Sir Edw. Hyde's daughter, whom he has met at Antwerp. His elder and only brother, Sir Francis Lawley, was lately married to Sir Thos. Whitmore's eldest daughter; his only sister is the Lady Eliz. Cecil, wife to Mr. Will. Cecil, fourth son to the Earl of Salisbury; his mother is now wife to Serjeant Glinne. He is not yet 19 years of age, handsome, well-inclined, and of a competent judgment. He values his estate at 400*l.* a year; his seat is Twitnam House, over against Richmond Ferry, and, within three miles of it, another called Surton House. His mother has also settled on him 100*l.* a year, &c.; and should his brother die without heirs, an annual income of 2500*l.* falls to him. His mother placed him with Mr. Shaw, of Antwerp, but he dislikes the profession, and is about to leave.

The Hague, Aug. 28. 1343. *Letter of Dutch News.* The English propositions for peace. Proposal of Huijde Cooper, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, for raising a vast sum of ready money by borrowing all the private uncoined gold and silver in the country, for a term of years, at 2½ per cent. interest. Resolution of the States of Holland, that no foreign prince shall come within their province without leave first obtained. Condition of the Dutch fleet.

[Ratisbon], Aug. 28. 1344. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Weary of delays; has heard the news of the King's sickness and the sea-fight with the Dutch. His service to Mr. Hall[sall], Col. Wogan, and good Dr. Flood.

Aug. 29. 1345. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 16. Cardinal de Retz is offered his liberty and a large revenue upon condition of retiring to Rome. What was the present sent by the Cardinal Barberini to the late King, when and by whom? "Our present master hath a singular esteeme of him." A warrant shall be sent to Clement like that which he had in the late King's time. The Bishop of Ferns has come again to this town. *Copy by Hyde.*

1346. *Hyde to Rochester.* There is a report that Bampfield has returned into the Highlands, which, if true, would render him inexcusable after his promise to return to Hyde. The Royalists there will be speedily destroyed if no relief be sent. The King is mending from his fever; he is attended by Dr. Frayser, to his great content. 1653. Paris, Aug. 29.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

1347. *The same to Belins* [*Bellings*], about the style of address to be given to the Duke of Newburgh. Aug. 29.

Copy by Hyde.

1348. *The same to Sir W. Curtius,* on prospects abroad. Aug. 29.

Copy by Hyde.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1349. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King's illness. Hopes of Denmark's aiding the Dutch. Notice of the letters sent to the King by Bampfield. Aug. 29. *Copy by Hyde.*

1350. *The same to Mr. Kent, at Venice.* State of affairs between the English and Dutch. Aug. 29. *Copy by Hyde.*

1351. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 38. Mention of Lord Percy's intrigues; of Sir M. Langdale's attempt to procure ships; of the King's illness. Thanks his "tutor" for obtaining some books for him; "I pray lett him enquyre what bookes of Grotius are now printinge at Leyden or Amsterdam;" would be glad to have his History of the Low-Countries, which he hears is in the press. The Dutch doctor is about to return to London; he will probably be sent on some other employment where he may do the rebels more service. It is reported the rebels would be pleased if the Duke of Gloucester were sent to the Elector Palatine to be bred, and that they would in that case be likely to allow him a pension. Paris, Aug. 29.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 107.

1352. *News-letter from London.* Losses in the late fight at sea. Atheism openly maintained last Monday in Westminster Hall, by a young man, without reproof. Lilburne's trial continued; he told Col. Barkstead it was fitter for him to be selling his thimbles and bodkins than be sitting in judgment on a person so much his superior. The Irish who are left in Ireland are confined to the province of Connaught and county of Clare. Aug. 19. [O. S.]

Copy.

Followed by—

Another News-letter from London. Recruiting of the fleet. Twelve wounded men who came up in one barge had but one leg amongst them. Acquittal of Lilburne; Aug. 26. [O. S.]

1653. great rejoicings in the city; the soldiers beat their drums, sounded their trumpets, and shouted, whether their officers would or no; but Lilburne is still kept in prison, and the jury have been fined by the Council of State. Rising of the Scots under Glencairne, Kenmore, Lorne and others; they fell upon two troops of horse and a regiment of foot at Glasgow, and killed or took them all. Lambert has refused the command of the troops sent thither. Scanty observance of the thanksgiving-day last Thursday. In Westminster Church a young man stood up when the minister was praying for the Parliament, and exclaimed that there never would be a lasting peace until God restored the King. A new Marriage Act passed; no man may be under 26 years of age, and no woman under 22; they are only to make a declaration before two Justices of the Peace and receive a certificate from them.

"*From another hand of the same date.*" Col. Robert Phillips has been arrested, with two others. *Copy.*

[Aug. 30.] 1353. *Note to the King from Hyde,* about the issue of a warrant to Sir H. de Vic for a payment to the Marquis of Newcastle, and asking for letters for the Lord of "Renza" [Rintzaw] and the Queen of Bohemia.

Re-directed by the King, "For the Chanselour," and sealed with the royal arms.

Aug. 30. 1354. *The King to the Queen of Bohemia,* asking her to procure the transmission of his letters to the Queen of Sweden and King of Denmark through their ambassadors at the Hague.

Followed by—

The same to Rintzaw, acknowledging his services, and speaking hopefully of his own prospects should the United Provinces declare in his favour.

Copies by Hyde.

Go***n-cour, Aug. 30. 1355. *The Duke of York to the King,* expressing his joy at hearing by Charles Barckly that the latter was out of all danger, and desiring to be informed from time to time of his progress. "I had almost forgot to tell your Majesty that I heare that the L.-Keeper has recead five thousand pistols, so that I hope your Majesty will remember me, having great neede at present." Not signed; but endorsed by Hyde.

Not dated. 1356. *The King to* [*Lord Jermyn*]. The army in England is not likely to agree any better with this Parliament than the last; the person addressed can judge what application should

be made to the Cardinal [Mazarine] for direction to the French ambassador at the Hague to move the States-General on the King's behalf; what these might in that case be wrought upon to do would be as much due to the Cardinal as if it were done in France. *Draught by Hyde.* 1653.

Apparently written soon after the meeting of Barebones' Parliament.

Not signed or addressed.

1357. *The King to the Queen-Dowager*, respecting her negotiations with Cardinal Mazarine. *Draught by Hyde.* [Aug.?]

Written, as it seems, the week after the above letter to Lord Jermyn.

1358. *Warrant from Lady Isabella Thynne* for payment of money. See Dec. 4, 1652. Sept. 3.

1359. *Letter of intelligence.* Many thousands long for a redemption. "Noll * * knows better what is acted" at Paris "than the best of our friends heere doe." Need of some person in London to keep up good correspondence from abroad. London, Aug. 25. [O. S.]

Endorsed by Nicholas, "Advertisement from a good hand."

1360. *Letter of news from Holland.* The proposition made by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam touching uncoined bullion has been rejected. The States of Holland have ordered the magistrates of Leyden to conform to their resolution against separately treating about the election of a Captain-General. Report of a familiar interview between Beverning and Cromwell; the latter seemed to be of opinion that there must be one supreme authority should the States be united. The King of Spain has given orders for the conclusion of his treaty with England. The States-General are to take the precedence at the funeral of Tromp. The States have declined compliance with an application from the Queen of Sweden for the rescinding with respect to Swedish vessels a proclamation against the exportation of contraband goods to England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Hague, Sept. 4.

1361. *Hyde to Bellings.* Hopes for some fruit from the long attendance on the Emperor. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Sept. 5.

1362. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Wonders at the negotiations at the Hague, and the unconcern of Princes in general; is confident a miracle from heaven will be wrought in behalf of the King. The Duke of Newburgh lately returned a letter sent him from the King, because he was not styled in it *Serenissimus.* Asks the prices, in quires, at Frankfort, of *Goldasti Monarchia*, 3 vols. fol.; *Calvisii Chronologia*, fol., the best edition; and *Gualteri Chronicon Chronicorum Eccl.-Polit.* Sept. 5.

1653. 4 vols. 8vo. Are there any Latin histories of the several Electors' dominions, and of the imperial towns?

Copy by Hyde.

On the same page with the preceding.

Paris, Sept. 5. 1363. *Hyde to Rochester.* Germany and Spain ought for their interest to support the King. A report that Rochester spoke very sharply, at the Duke of Wurtemburgh's table, of the House of Austria. The King is still very weak, and more melancholy than ever known to be. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, Sept. 5. 1364. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 39. He does not trouble himself about all the pretended discoveries and informations; it is long since the King heard the pretty information of Hyde's being in England, but that of the pension he is confident the King hath not yet received. Thinks that in any agreement between the King and the Dutch it is well that the latter should be free to do what at any time they might think fit for themselves. Hears that Mr. Long is at Rouen. One on whose negotiation the King did principally depend for the payment of Nicholas' intelligencer, is put into the Tower. Middleton ought to have had an interview with the Colonel [Bampfield]. Need of supplies for Scotland; the seizure and sale at Rotterdam of that which was provided for that purpose was an act of great unkindness and injustice. Kit Lewkenor has been dead these many months.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 188.

Sept. 5. 1365. *The same to Clement;* No. 17. The Condé of Catrillo is to go to Naples; his office of *Presidente de las Indias* will be executed by another during his absence. The Pope at one time wished that the Condé d'Oguiale should have the cap which was sent to Don Ant. de Arragon; what was the ground of his loss of credit? Cromwell is said to have very lately sent one Coleman, a religious person, one Savage, and another who is his kinsman, to the Pope, to assure him of his good purposes towards the Catholics. The Jesuits are said to be very solicitous for Cromwell, and to look for great matters from him when he shall make himself King. In what credit and employment is Don Julio Rospiglioso, Archbishop of Tarsus, who was Nuncio at Madrid in Hyde's time? He was a person of great civility and reputation. *Copy by Hyde.*

Sept. 6. 1366. *The same to the Duke of York,* by the King's command, respecting the progress of the King's recovery. The money deposited upon the prize is not to be touched till the goods are delivered at Nantes.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

1367. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* Can add nothing about the recovery of the arms, since it seems no more can be done till money can be gotten for their redemption. The safeguard granted in the late King's time to the Count of Oldenburg differs very much from that which Sir E. Walker desired; one, differing very little in substance although much in form, shall be sent to Wentworth as soon as the King is able to sign it. Remarks on the prospects in Holland, Sweden, and Germany. "I am still so madd as to expecte" some good turn "rather from Englande then from forrainge princes." 1653. Sept. 7.

1368. *Two Memorials from General Middleton to the States-General,* on behalf of the King:— [Sept.]

1. Setting forth the difficulties of the English in carrying on the war with the States from want of means and from the present heavy taxation, and the readiness and ability of the Scots to fight for the King, being driven to arms by the ill-treatment they have received; and promising to the States liberty to build forts on the western coast of Scotland and in the Isles for the protection of their commerce.—French.
2. Representing in detail the assistance needed, viz. arms and ammunition for 24,000 men—there being but 6000 armed out of 30,000 ready for the campaign, since the Highlanders have only bows and arrows and spears—and engaging to assign to the States the revenues of the Orkneys, amounting to 80,000 livres, as well as to put those islands into their hands (in which the English have no garrison except at Kirkwall) until their expenses are defrayed.—French.

1369. *Letter of Dutch News* [*from Van Ruyven*]. The States-General have promised their endeavours to secure Denmark from molestation should peace be concluded with England. Nieuport hath said that, contrary to general report, Cromwell is opposed to peace, and dissolved the Parliament on that account; his informants are Lieut.-Col. Doleman and Major Cromwell; but he varies continually in his discourse. Preparations in the Dutch fleet. A committee of the States-General is appointed to consider Middleton's memorial for a supply of arms and ammunition to the Scots. De Witt is ordered to go to sea to engage with the English. The Hague, Sept. 11.

1370. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* There is a report that Lord Dillon of Gosteloe, having raised some levies in Ireland for the service of the King of Spain, who has now declined them, has joined with others in Munster to oppose the present Paris, Sept. 12.

1653. power. The Prince of Condé has invested Rocroy in order to draw Turenne to fight. The Prince of Conti has submitted, and is to marry the Cardinal's niece. The Chev. de Guyse, who commanded the Duke of Lorraine's army, is dead.
Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Sept. 12. 1371. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 18. Writes every Friday morning. A report that the King of France (who hath declared he will never marry except for affection) will, probably marry the Cardinal's niece, who is irresistibly handsome, and then the Prince of Conti will marry another niece. [*Continued as in the preceding letter to Rochester.*] The rebels confess that 2000 of their horse and foot have been totally routed by the Highlanders, who are a body of 10,000.
Copy by Hyde.

Sept. $\frac{2}{12}$. 1372. *Lord Newburgh to the King* (signed "Dc."); written as from a lover to his mistress, congratulating her on her recovery from sickness (which should make her endeavour to lead a new and more holy life), and making professions of zeal and affection.
Endorsed, "Mr. Whyte to his Maty. Rec. Dec. 16, 1653."

Sept. 12. 1373. *The King to the Earl of Seaforth.* Acknowledges the receipt within the last few days of the despatch brought by Bampfield in April; thanks him for his services; urges him to promote unity and prevent all faction and animosities.
Copy by Hyde.

Paris, Sept. 12. 1374. *Hyde to Bellings.* The Spaniards will no doubt do all the mischief they can, on account of the desertion of the Irish at Bourdeaux and in Catalonia, although the King is entirely innocent of it. Desires a list, in Latin or French, of all the public foreign ministers at the Diet, of the principal ministers of the Emperor, &c. Lady Isabella has left Paris for England. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Sept. 12. 1375. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* On the negotiations in Holland and their probable effect on Denmark.
Copy by Hyde.

Paris, Sept. 12. 1376. *The same to Mr. Harnage,* accompanying the following:—

Same date. *The same to Mr. Jo. Kent.* The German Princes have so great a fear of the rebels that they will never do any act to interrupt the trade which passes through their quarters. *Copies by Hyde.*

London, Sept. 2. [O. S.] 1377. *Letter of English News.* 300 Dutch prisoners were lately marched through London as having been taken in

the late fight; but 200 of them had been sent four months ago from Chelsea College to work in the fens, and the rest were brought out of prison for the occasion, to delude the people. Colonels Slingsbie and Pinchebanke have been brought up to the Tower from the West; the Exeter coach in which they came was robbed by highwaymen, who offered them their liberty, but they refused it, some friends being security for their being true prisoners. Cooke, who drew up the charge against the late King and has hanged 300 of the Irish gentry, has come over to be President of the High Court of Justice. The late President, Bradshaw, has been removed from his lodgings at Whitehall; all the land that was given him by the old Parliament has been taken away by the new. Differences in the Council about tithes and doubling the monthly tax; the third part of Papists' lands to be sold. Lilburne has been removed from Newgate to the Tower, and is kept close prisoner; "the hard usage of that inconsiderable fellow hath drawne away the affections of an infinite number both of souldiers and others." 1653.

"*From another hand of the same date.*" Sir Ph. Musgrave is in prison on suspicion of conspiracy. Cromwell complains of the Parliament that he is more troubled now with the fool than before with the knave. *Copy.*

1378. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 40. Hears that the province of Zealand has lately received an application from Scotland for arms and ammunition; hence it was that one of their deputies made that motion in the States-General. Yet Sir Patr. Drummond still writes as if that province had no affection for the King. Does not believe the report of an underhand treaty between the Dutch and English; if there be, it must be only with the province of Holland. Is sure the King will keep the sweet Duke with himself; if the King were likely to stay in France, Hyde would then press the sending the Duke to the Princess of Orange. Rare stories are made against Hyde to the Catholics on this point, and the Queen has great displeasure with him. Lady Killimeken is gone to England to settle her jointure; Lady Isabella Thynne has also gone; and Mrs. Elliott is brought to bed of a daughter. The Earl of Bristol is gone to his command in Guienne. Paris, Sept. 12.

A short extract in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 189.

1379. *The same to Sir Benj. Wright,* at Madrid. Glad that the condition of the prisoners is less desperate. The conduct of the Irish in Catalonia is not surprising, as the whole nation is exceedingly dissatisfied with their treatment in Spain; but the King had no more to do with it than the Pope; he would not let the Duke of York be employed against Bourdeaux Sept. 13.

1653. nor go to Catalonia, lest it should draw off the Irish. Preston came to the King on pretence of offers of great service for Ireland, but no countenance was given him when it was found that he only made that a pretence for coming into France and offering his service to the French Crown. The King's residence in France (which no doubt has been of ill consequence to Spain) is the fault of the Spaniards themselves, who have withheld the supply they assigned him, and hindered the Emperor from assisting him.

Sept. 15. 1380. *Statement* respecting the seizure, by the Duc de Vendosme's order, of a frigate of 20 guns, built by Capt. Beach at Brest for the service of the King; extracted from a letter of Mr. Holder, and submitted to the King in order to procure a letter from him to the Duke.

Rome, Sept. 15. 1381. *L'abbé Tinte to the King*, informing him of his arrival at Rome, and offering his services there.—French.
Endorsed by Hyde.

[Sept. 18.] 1382. "*Advice of the Province of Holland touching the treaty with the English*," declaring the proposed union of the two Commonwealths impossible, but recommending as strict and close an alliance as is compatible with the constitution of sovereign states. See Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 457.

Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$. 1383. *News from London.* To raise money two parts of all Papists' estates are to be sold (the owners of which are to have the favour of pre-emption), and the taxes will be doubled. "I am informed by an honnest Scot that both Argyle and Bamfield are false to the King. Ro. Phillips is close prisoner." Account of Major Fry's plot to surprise Poole. "Lilburne is still close prisoner * * * he hath written a most virulent booke against the General now lately." *Copy.*

Stockholm, Sept. $\frac{10}{20}$. 1384. *General George à Schwengolln to the King*, enclosing a list, in German, of the artillery, ammunition, and *matériel* he has been collecting during the last three years, and asking permission to sell them to the King of Denmark. Both the brothers De Staden have broken their engagement, and taken service under the Czar of Russia.—Latin.
Small seal of arms, in red wax.

[Probably written at the end of April.] Endorsed, "Rec. Sep. 19, 1653." 1385. *Narrative by the Earl of Loudoun*, Lord Chancellor of Scotland (in his own hand), of his proceedings from the time the King went into England until after the defeat at Worcester. His vain attempts to promote union and to procure meetings of the Committee of Estates and of Parliament;

finding all men disheartened, and none meeting him at the place appointed for the Parliament (Finlarge, at the west end of Loch Tay) but the Earl of Home, the Earl of Callender, and the Lord Cardross, he at length retired to the mountains with his wife and children, where they sometimes were forced to travel in the greatest storms of winter through the snow in the night, suffering with much patience the spoiling of their goods, &c., choosing affliction rather than sin. 1653.

Six closely-written pages, entitled, "A brief relation of the proceedings of the Committee of Estates and affairs of Scotland, since the King's Ma^tie^ went from thence to England."

1386. "*Reasons* why the Lord Chancellor did noe sooner give ane accompt to the King's Ma^tie^ of the state of affairs in Scotland;" being an abstract of the preceding paper, in Loudoun's own hand. "It was a tyme to be silent rather than to speak and be the relater of soe bad newes;" but now that the people are earnestly resolved to break the yoke of the enemy, and there is a door of hope that the King may get assistance from abroad, he thinks it his duty to give a true account. Two pages. Not dated. Endorsed, "Rec. Sep. 19, 1653."

1387. "*A trew Narrative* of the procedour and artificiall wayes taken by the pretended Parl^at^ of the Commonwealth of England and ther commissioners for obtaining the consent of Scottland to be incorporated and unyted to ther usurped Commonwealth." Commissioners were sent to offer toleration in religion "in any Gospel way," and union in government, and to declare the confiscation of all crown estates and estates of royalists towards the expenses of the war; and commissioners from each shire were appointed to treat with them, some of whom have gone to London to prosecute and conclude the treaty. But all these proceedings are invalid, as being done under compulsion, without the advice or consent of the Church and nobility, and contrary to allegiance, duty and Covenant. Four and a quarter pages. Not dated. Endorsed, "Rec. Sep. 19, 1653."

1388. "*Some grounds of a declaration to be emitted by the King*" whensoever he may enter into any of his kingdoms; enlarging on the oppressions of the people, offering an Act of Oblivion, and promising to impose upon such as now return to their duty no greater contributions towards the expenses of the war than they can tolerably bear. Not dated. Endorsed, "Rec. Sep. 19, 1653."

Endorsed with the title in Lord Loudoun's hand.

1389. *Papers from Col. Bampfield:*— Not dated.

1. *Advice to the King respecting Scottish affairs.* Lieut.- [1653, Sept.]

1653. Col. McCloyde (Macleod) to be dispatched at once to Scotland; letters to be written to various persons, some (*scil.* those to the Chancellor, Lord Lorne, and the Earl of Seaforth) by the King's own hand, some only subscribed by him; Macleod to be instructed to give reports of intended supplies, &c.; commission to be sent for the Council of War; Shawe to be detained for a while till affairs abroad be a little bettered, a great part of his business, doubtless, being to advertise the Chancellor (Loudoun) of the true state of things in foreign parts, who may yet have a back door to return at if there be but weak hopes of assistance.

Not signed; endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Bampfield's advises."

2. *A second paper from Bampfield.* Further list of twelve persons to whom letters should be written; names of the committee of government until a commander be sent; commissions for regiments of horse to be given to the Tutor of Macleod and to Lieut.-Col. Norman Macleod.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Coll. Bampfield's paper, delivered the Kinge, Sept."

London, Sept. 16. [O. S.] 1390. *Letter of English News.* Additional taxation. Capt. Joyce, Governor of Portland (who seized the King at Holmby), is made prisoner for saying that he wished the pistol presented at Cromwell at Triplow-Heath had been discharged; and Col. Pride has received a check for offering to bail him. Whitelock is going to Sweden. The House had yesterday a private thanksgiving for the return of the fleet after the late storms. Cromwell and the Parliament will never agree; about twenty of their members came lately to him to ask his presence with them and his counsel, but he gave them a very cool put-off. *Copy.*

The Hague, Sept. 18. 1391. *Letter of Dutch News.* Opdam wishes to be made Admiral-in-Chief; but the Princes of Orange have always held that office. De Witt has put to sea. Negotiations for the treaty with France. Seizure of the town of Enchuysen by troops of the State of Holland, on account of the late tumults there. The Commissioners in England report that the letters coming to foreign ministers have lately been opened there. The several States have unanimously rejected the proposed coalition with England.

Paris, Sept. 19. 1392. *The King to Mons. de la Fourcille,* Governor of Angers, requesting him to deliver to Sir Oliver Hoskins the trunk of books and papers belonging to the Marquis of Ormonde, of which he had taken charge upon the death

there of Dr. Birch, who was coming to Paris by Ormonde's order.—French. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* 1653.

1393. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 41. Colonel Bampfield has arrived, and has delivered his letters; but affairs in Scotland are so much altered since they were writ that they are not likely to cause any alteration in the counsels already taken. He hopes well of Middleton's treaty, although begun only upon Langdale's instigation; the King hath forbidden Langdale's meddling any more. Is much troubled at the little fruit of Nicholas' discourse about [Sommerdyke's] business; is sure the King will write again when well enough; but deprecates a law-suit. The charges of betrayal of secrets [by persons in the King's court] are nothing more than suspicions; has not heard of any one thing discovered. The Lord-Keeper has just been to him about Sommerd[yke], and is exceedingly pleased with what Nicholas has written and Hyde proposes to do. Would rather have accounts of Middleton's business from Nicholas than from Middleton himself; the latter is a very gallant person, of good understanding and great truth, and one from whom he never heard the least brag, but he is too short in his relations. Desires enquiry to be made for the book Salmasius had prepared to print against Milton; also wishes to have a catalogue of all the books he wrote. Is Vossius' *Historia Pelagiana* now printed? Paris, Sept. 19.

Extracts in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 189–90.

1394. *Marquis of Ormonde to Sir Richard Grenville,* at the King's command, desiring him immediately to send particulars of the persons who charge Hyde with having had an interview with Cromwell, and with having a pension from England. *Copy by Ormonde.* Paris, Sept. 19.

Endorsed, "Read in Councell 22 Dec. 1654."

Printed in Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 70. See under date 5 Oct. [O. S.].

1395. *Sir William Bellenden to Nicholas.* Has no hopes of any public assistance from the Queen of Sweden, but is confident something will be procured in a private way. General Douglas has been dangerously sick, which is the reason why Major Durham has been so long kept up; he and his officers intend to do something. Has not delivered the Order of the Garter to his Royal Highness; will punctually herein follow his instructions. *Endorsed by Nicholas.* Stockholm, Sept. 10. [O. S.]

1396. *Translation of a Resolution of the States of Guelderland at Zutphen* in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war with England, and of assisting the King, particularly by sending immediate supplies to the Scots and Irish who are still in arms. Sept. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$.

Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 469.

1653. Madrid, Sept. 20. 1397. *Don Manuel Arias to Edgeman,* respecting the English prisoners at Madrid.—Spanish.

Paris, Sept. 20. 1398. *Letter*, endorsed by Hyde, "Myne to Mr. Jeffryes," but written apparently as from a friend of the English government; urging the necessity of supporting the Huguenots, declaring that the Dutch will never agree with the English, and advising the driving away those two spies the Dutch ambassadors, which it were to be wished some zealous young men might find some means of doing, remembering the usage their ambassadors had at the Hague.

Copy by Edgeman.

A craftily-written letter, designed to provoke hostility with the French Court, and hinder peace with the States. Allusion is made to a previous letter "on Wedensday last."

Stockholm, Sept. 24. 1399. *General Robert Douglas to the King,* in answer to one received through Major "Durahm" (Durham), dated April 18. Having been from infancy in the service of the Crown of Sweden, he is so deep in their interests that he can neither act personally nor furnish any material advice for the advancement of the King's affairs. As a sign of hearty affection a few others with himself send 5200 rix-dollars through Will. Davidson, merchant at Amsterdam; and he has written to some at a remote distance who will doubtless follow their example.

Compiegne, Sept. 24. 1400. *Card. Mazarini (sic) to the same.* The interest of the French Crown prevents his acceding to the King's request with reference to Prince Rupert; refers for more particulars to the bearer.—French. Signed.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Concerninge the pryze."

The Hague, Sept. 25. 1401. *Letter of Dutch News.* Negotiations with England, Portugal, and the Duke of Holstein. Opdam has accepted the post of Vice-Admiral of Holland. Preparations of the Dutch fleet. Rumoured design on the part of Germany to recover various towns upon the Rhine from the State of Guelderland.

Sept. 26. 1402. *Hyde to Henvliet,* desiring him, in the King's name (who is not sufficiently recovered to use his own pen), to urge as strongly as possible upon the Princess Royal the bestowal of some office at Breda upon a kinsman of Mr. Sommerdyke, to whom it was promised by the late Prince of Orange. The King looks upon Sommerdyke as a person of the most entire and signal devotion, of very eminent service and sufferings; few things will be commended to Henvliet upon which his heart is so much set. Hyde uses, in writing thus, his Majesty's own express words.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Perused by his Majesty."

1403. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* State of the King's health. Longs to hear the effect of Rochester's discourse with the Spanish ambassador, with whom he regrets a good correspondence had not been maintained from the first. Affairs in Scotland proceed better than Bampfield designed. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1653. Paris, Sept. 26.

1404. *The same to Bellings.* Lord Wentworth complains of hearing so seldom from him; it is necessary for men in the condition of Wentworth to hear all the news, bad as well as good. *Copy by Hyde.* Sept. 26.

1405. *The same to Clement;* No. 20. There will not want some Spaniards who will believe the Queen of Spain's miscarriage with a young Prince to be a judgment for their contradiction of the Apostolic Chair. A fellow hath been apprehended in the Prince of Condé's army who hath confessed that he was suborned to kill the Prince. Turenne is said to have taken Mousson on the 22nd. The Highlanders have divided themselves into four bodies, and have done the rebels much hurt. *Copy by Hyde.* Sept. 26.

1406. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King never received one penny of the 24,000 rix-dollars said to have been paid to him in Holland by Denmark since he was King; Montrose may possibly have received something at the Hague from the Danish ambassador Wolfeilte [Wlfeldt], but that is more than the King knows, and there must be some great mistake. Bampfield wished to engage those in arms in Scotland in a bond for the maintenance of the Covenant, but they gallantly decline it. The King will use all means to send Wentworth a supply. *Copy by Hyde.* Sept. 26.

1407. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 42. Bampfield is very melancholy, and finds few that are fond of his company; the two who came with him will shortly return. If Col. Phillips was really trusted from the King, no one could discover his business; Hyde himself does not know what it was. Mr. Howard, who used to write cheerfully, writes now as if he were full of despair; "which is no greate matter to me." Lord Ormonde has had letters from his wife who was waiting at Chester for a passage to Ireland. The King has this day written his first letter since his sickness to his sister about Sommerdyke's business, referring her to a letter written at the same time by Hyde to Henvliet, a copy of which is enclosed. Paris, Sept. 2. (*sic.*) [Sept. 26.]

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 191.

1408. *The King to the Duke of York,* recommending Mr. Bartue [Bertie], a son of the Earl of Lindsey, who Sept. —.

1653. desires to serve under his command. He is compelled to use another's hand, but hopes to be well enough to take the air shortly. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Sept. 30. 1409. *The King to the Earl of Balcarras*, earnestly deprecating divisions and jealousies against Glencairne, justifying his having referred the management of everything to Glencairne by his distrust of Bampfield, Balcarras' agent, and by the reports of Balcarras' health, but expressing great confidence in the latter's own fidelity. *Copy by Hyde.*

Printed, with the date of Oct. 2, from a copy by a Scottish hand, in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 495.

The Hague, Oct. 2. 1410. *Dutch News.* The Elector of Cologne has promised the Rhyngrave to treat for the securing the Dutch territories from the Condé and Lorraine troops. Precedence of the United Provinces in the Court of France. Jealousies among the Dutch Admirals; Evertsen refuses to serve under De Witt. Deliberations about the treaty with England.

Ratisbon, Oct. 2. 1411. *Familiar letter from P. Bellings.* Wishes the honest lads (Wogan, Lane, Halsall, Progers, Edgeman, &c.) had this or that lovely joint of meat which my lord's table hath twice a day, by enchantment, as there is no natural cause of good meat without money. Mentions Dr. Frazer, Warren, Dungan. Without address.

The Hague, Oct. 3. 1412. *Theodore van Ruyven to Hyde*, asking for a letter from the King to the Princess Royal recommending his son Theodore, aged 14, for the reversion of the place of Secretary of Steenbergen.—French.

Paris, Oct. 3. 1413. *The King to Mr. Webster*, asking for the loan of 2000 guilders for Lord Wentworth, to be repaid with due interest within a short time, "though we are not able to assigne a particular day." *Draught by Hyde.*

Paris, Oct. 3. 1414. *Hyde to Lord Rochester*, informing him of the death of his son, "as innocent and virtuous a young man as ever I knew," who died from a malignant fever on Wednesday night. The King had sent Dr. Fraser to him on that morning. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Oct. 3. 1415. *The same to Belins* [*Bellings*], on the same subject with the preceding. Turenne has taken Mousson. The Prince of Condé has seized a man who was hired by great people in Paris to assassinate him. *Copy by Hyde.*

1416. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* The King has written to Mr. Webster, asking him to supply Wentworth with 2000 guilders; the letter is sent to Dan. O'Neale, who is now in Holland. The King, having now recovered, intends to go to Chantilly, a house belonging to the Prince of Condé, for five or six days. The Dutch have never been asked to engage in the work of restoring the King, only to let him join with them so long as they are at war with the rebels. He sends the safe-conduct for the Duke of Oldenburg, with only the necessary alterations. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Oct. 3.

1417. *The same to Clement;* No. 21; on non-delivery of letters; continued as in the letter to Bellings, *supra.* *Copy by Hyde and Edgeman.* Oct. 3.

1418. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 43. The King approves of the person mentioned, and desires Nicholas to write such a letter to Mr. Cresset as he designed. Any report of doubling the Queen's pension is without ground. Is going with the King to Chantilly for eight or ten days. Dan. O'Neale has gone into Holland on his own business; he lives very well with Ormonde and Hyde, and the King has a good opinion of him. Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 191. Oct. 3.

1419. *Sir Richard Grenville to the Marquis of Ormonde,* in reply to his letter of Sept. 19. Col. Edmond Windham, Resident at Boulogne, first mentioned to him Hyde's conference with Cromwell; it was confirmed by Rob. Long at Leyden, whose letter is sent herewith [*see* July 28]: the persons who have said lately that Hyde had a pension from England for intelligence, are (besides several at Paris who had previously asserted it), my Lord of Derry at Vlissingen (Flushing), Col. Windham at Boulogne, Col. Keynes at Paris, also one Camell, a Scotsman, at the Golden Lion, Faubourg St. Germain. It is a known truth that Hyde's estate cannot defray the tenth part of the moneys which of late years have maintained his wife and children at a higher rate of expense than any can live at which are out of England in his Majesty's service. Breda, Oct. 5.

See Grenville's [or Granville's] own account, reprinted in Lord Lansdowne's *Works*, 4to. Lond. 1732, vol. i. p. 544.

1420. "*Innocentii Papæ decimi Declaratio nullitatis litterarum senatus Mediolani, et Edicti gubernatoris Status Mediolanen. super observatione festivitatis S. Dominici in dicto Statu.*" The Senate and Governor of Milan having ordered that the fourth of August should be annually observed Rome, Oct. 6.

1653. throughout that State as the feast of St. Dominic, the Pope declares their decree altogether null and void, since lay Princes have no power to appoint festivals in honour of Saints.—Latin. Printed on a single leaf.

Wesel, Oct. 7. 1421. *R. F.* [i. e. *Mr. Watson*] *to Edgeman,* on the subject of Mr. Lawley's courtship of Sir E. Hyde's daughter. Edgeman's first letter was stolen in Mr. Shaw's house, and the duplicate came with marks of its having been opened.

Oct. 8. 1422. *Letter of Intelligence to Hyde from the Dutch ambassador at Paris, Boreel.* Cromwell has imprisoned some soldiers on a charge of conspiracy against his person; in truth, because they are partisans of Lilburne. Movements of the Dutch fleet. The States of Zealand demand that the Prince of Orange be made Generalissimo; those of Gueldres and Zutphen, that the war be carried on vigorously with England and the cause of the King be espoused; those of Holland also, that the negotiations cease and the war be vigorously prosecuted.—Latin. Not signed; but endorsed by Hyde, "D. Am."

The Hague, Oct. 9. 1423. *Dutch News.* One Colonel Snetter, coming with a troop of horse (which he had levied for the Duke of Lorraine) into Dutch territory, plundering and wasting, and refusing to dislodge from a "dorp" in Overmaze, was attacked by troops sent by the Rhyngrave, and killed. Notes of the Dutch fleet. Diplomatic movements of Spain and Russia.

[Endorsed, "9 Oct."] 1424. *H. P.* (endorsed, "Mr. Price") *to Edgeman,* about their mutual correspondence. Mr. Hallsall went into England without giving him notice.

Chantilly, Oct. 9. 1425. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Is much revived by the new professions and by the ladies' assistance. Cromwell has imprisoned many officers for conspiracy; among them, Joyce, who took the King from Holmby; and was now Governor of Portland, for whom Pride offered to be bail. The King would very willingly go to Cologne if Rochester could assure him that he would be welcome there. The King desires Rochester to buy him, if able, a good set of seven coach-horses, as he is told that in those parts they are the best in the world, "and I am sure he hath now the worst." *Copy by Edgeman.*

Oct. 10. 1426. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Had never heard Lord Rochester's religion questioned before, who is, without doubt, a good Protestant. If there are any private persons who would contribute arms and ammunition, Hyde will arrange for their reception and transportation.

1427. *Hyde to Bellings.* The report of the Duke of York having been hurt is quite untrue. Better to ask for a loan from the Emperor for a period than to press for an entire donation at once. One Mr. O'Sulivan desires unreasonable commissions for Ireland and to solicit all Catholic Princes for their relief; it is no easy matter to satisfy such suitors, "for they call themselves the nation, and whatsoever is denyed to them they call a rejection of the nation and a detestation of Catholique religion, though most of the Catholiques of the nation in no degree favour ther demands." *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Chantilly, Oct. 10.

1428. *The same to Taylor,* on the general prospect of affairs. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 10.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1429. *The same to Wentworth,* on the general state of affairs. The King has not money to keep him twenty days, "and wher he will gett more, God knowes." Last week the Duke of Lorraine, upon some pique with the Prince of Condé, drew off all his forces. Thinks Whitelocke runs some hazard in going as ambassador to Sweden, where there are so many gallant Scots officers. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 10.

1430. *The same to Clement;* No. 22. Clement's book was very acceptable to the King, who, because he cannot tie himself to read it all, has commanded Hyde to mark the passages relating to England. The current of Catholic writers of that time being against that Pope, Clement had no easy task, but he has vindicated him fairly, if no French writer answers him, "which methinks De Marca should doe if he had the courage to publish those two other tomes which he hath promised." The Prince of Condé hath a quartan ague, which hardly keeps him from any fatigue. *Copy by Hyde.* Oct. 10.

1431. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 44. He will not believe that the transactions in Council are discovered until he can hear one important particular; not one word of that report is true which has been advertised to Nicholas out of England. Before these times there were great vices in the Court and in the Council, but the license used to reproach both was one cause of their misery; and indeed, Hyde thinks they are not as faulty as others believe them to be. Concludes that Cromwell's intelligence with Rome is no formal negotiation, but only discourse with some private Catholic. Thinks Sir W. Bellenden very honest and very able. Has not had an answer from Henvliet to his letter about Sommerdyke. Lord Rochester may have been present privately at Mass at some great festival, but Hyde is confident he was never there Chantilly Oct. 10.

1653. publicly; he is not inclined to the Catholics, and has only two of that religion with him, whereof one is very honest and able, the other honest enough and a fool. Although Hyde is not fond of Rochester, yet one in such employment ought to be supported. That particular information of his discourse at the Duke of Wurtemburgh's table against the King of Spain, was (although at first Hyde believed it) as formed a lie as was ever told; he was never at that Duke's table, nor was there ever in any place such discourse.'

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 192.

Sept. 30. Oct. 10. 1432. *News from England.* Whitelocke will be attended in his journey to Sweden by fifty gentlemen, each with three servants. It is believed that if Cromwell can find a more saintly person fit for the command of the fleet, Monk will be turned out, having fallen into disgrace by his marriage. The sailors' arrears will be paid by the voluntary composition of the Papists, which amounts to 300,000*l.* *Copies in duplicate.*

Ratisbon, Oct. 13. 1433. *H. Price to Edgeman.* Thanks him for a letter forwarded from his poor wife. Message to Sir Gilbert Talbot. The Archbishop of Salzburg introduced their business at the Diet disadvantageously, but the good King of Spain spoke heartily for them, as also the representative of the Archduke of Austria. A dispute has arisen between the Electors and Princes about some rights and privileges, and nothing will be graciously heard till that be ended; but the writer is confident they are past all danger.

Oct. 16. 1434. *Dutch News.* Propositions in the States of Guëlderland and Holland. Movements of the Dutch fleet. Proposed in the States-General to make all the English and Scots in their service take a new oath abjuring the present English government, as also to give them new colours, and enjoin them to beat the Hollanders' March. Discussions respecting the negotiations with England.

Paris, Oct. 17. [So dated, but written at Chantilly.] 1435. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 45. He never divulges what he writes to Nicholas, and no one but Ormonde has ever seen any letter from Nicholas to Hyde. Sir H. Wood is thought an honest person. The King hath a good opinion of Dan. O'Neill; he may be trusted in all but what concerns Henvliet and his lady. Encloses a letter from Henvliet on Sommerdyke's business, "at least as much as can be reade of it, the hand beinge worse than myne." O'Neill has reported a discourse he had on the matter with the Princess, who is fuller of passion against Sommerdyke than Hyde expected. Hyde has the same opinion as Nicholas of Henvliet and his

lady, but they must take care to live well with those with whom they have much to do. The Princess puts an untoward task upon the King, in leaving it to him to determine between Boreel and Lord Percy, as to which of them shall have a place which she has promised to both. "We are yett heare in the country * * * but I conceave his Majesty will be at Paris the next weeke." Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 194. 1653.

1436. *Ormonde to [Bramhall] Bishop of Derry.* The King requires to be informed what ground he has for saying (as Sir R. Grenville asserts) that Hyde has a pension out of England for furnishing intelligence to the rebels. *Copy by Ormonde.* Chantilly, Oct. 17.

Endorsed, "There was a letter to this purpose sent to Coll. Ed. Wyndham at the same tyme, with the alteration of the style only."

1437. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius.* Supposes Padre Saria has redeemed his prisoner, which ought to be a secret, such transactions not being usual. Is it true that the new Duchess of Newburgh has already become a "Catholique Roman? A fryar assured me so within these few dayes." *Copy by Hyde.* Oct. 17.

1438. *The same to Bellings.* Believes that the Spanish ambassador at Ratisbon is no enemy to them, but he must do his master's business. *Copy by Hyde.* [Chantilly], Oct. 17.]

1439. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* "There is no mony left, not twenty pistoles, and how or wher to gett more, I cannot tell * * * We are full of expectance from London * * * this weeke all the letters are stopped, so that I hope they are in some disorder." *Copy by Hyde.* [Chantilly], Oct. 17.

1440. *The same to Clement;* No. 23. Two persons were this week tortured and executed at Paris, for an attempt to embroil that city again on behalf of the Prince of Condé. *Copy by Hyde.* [Chantilly], Oct. 17.

1441. *The same to Rochester.* Uncertainty of the King's prospects and condition. *Copy by Edgeman.* Chantilly, Oct. 17.

1442. *The same to some nobleman in Paris,* in reference to the charges made against himself, thanking him for his friendly letter of the 15th, "when ther appeares so full evidence of my beinge a foole and knave. * * * I thinke the Kinge ought, and I hope will, gratify the Queene with layinge asyde a person so much in her disfavour. * * * Every one of the particulars I am charged with is, ether without any coulour of truth, as many of them are, or inlarged or perverted with additions or [Chantilly.] Not dated.

1653. diminutions, which make them appeare quite of another nature then in truth they were." *Copy by Hyde.*
Mutilated at the bottom through damp.

Oct. $\frac{7}{17}$. 1443. *News from London.* It is hoped the city will lend money to pay the seamen, notwithstanding the Lord Mayor's seditious speech on Michaelmas Day. The King must have an eye to all his domestics, even those he thinks most honest, as all his actions are made known; there are strong suspicions of a valet de chambre, called Chiff, and Hugh Peters says he doubts not to understand the depth of the Scottish design through Bampfield. *Copy.*

Oct. $\frac{7}{17}$. 1444. *Another Letter of News from London.* Preparations and movements at sea; the Swiftsure, of 70 guns, was lately launched, in which Monk intends to go to sea. Commissioners, of the gifted sort, are sent into all parts of the nation to purge the ministry. Sir Charles Coote is beginning to enlist the cashiered malcontents in Ireland. A speedy peace with Holland expected. *Copy.*

Paris, Oct. 18. 1445. *Lord Henry Jermyn to the King.* At an interview he has had with the Surintendant, the latter requested him to see the Dutch ambassador and assure him that the Surintendant has orders to do all he can to renew the alliances in the terms proposed by the ambassador.

Oct. 18. 1446. *News from Poland* of the capitulation, on Oct. 18, of the town of Zochaua, in Wallachia, besieged by the new Woiwode of Wallachia with the assistance of the Poles, Transylvanians, and Moldavians. The King of Poland has marched against Kemilinsky, the General of the Cossacks, whose son married the old Woiwode's daughter, and was slain in the town.

Boulogne, Oct. 22. 1447. *Edmonde Wyndham* [*to Ormonde*], in answer to his enquiry about the charge of correspondence with Cromwell, brought against Hyde by Sir R. Grenville. He had only mentioned in casual conversation with the latter, a report which had reached him at second-hand of Long's assertion of Hyde's journey into England; he refers to Mr. Louinge, who was present at the time, and who then from his own knowledge contradicted the story of the journey.

Oct. 23. 1448. *News from the Hague.* Opdam is to command the fleet and De Witt is to go to sea with him. Advice from Van de Perre and Beverningk of Cromwell's anxiety to renew

the treaty, without mention of a coalition; resolved by the States-General that Nieuport and Jongestall return to England for the purpose of reopening negotiations. 1653.

See Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 535.

Followed by—

Extracts from the several advices on the subject of the proposed treaty sent to the States by the provinces of Guelder, Friesland, Zealand, and Groningen, and considered on Oct. 21.

1449. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 24. Remarks on the differences between the Courts of Rome and Madrid. There is a report of great trouble at Rome on account of a book written by a Jansenist, scandalous to the present Pope, to which Card. Mazarine and Card. Anthony are said to have contributed. The King may possibly once more visit Scotland. The Comte Harcourt, Governor of Brisac and Alsace, is said to have declared for the Prince of Condé. *Copy by Hyde.* Oct. 24.

1450. *The same to Rochester.* The general license of detracting makes Hyde weary of being upon the stage. The King is resolved to give Bampfield no kind of countenance. Affairs in Scotland are going on well under the Earl of Glencairne. Yesterday Lord Percy was sworn of the Council and declared Chamberlain of the Household. Paris, Oct. 24.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

1451. *The same to Wentworth.* Hopes the advice from the King of Denmark has come very seasonably into Holland; for which the King is to be thanked. Is sure that Middleton has some confident person in Sweden to treat secretly with all the Scots there. Webster absolutely denies the King's request to furnish a supply for Wentworth; the King therefore gives the latter leave to return whenever he finds it necessary. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Oct. 24.

1452. *The same to Mr. Harnage,* at Genoa, acknowledging the receipt of letters, and enclosing the following:— Paris, Oct. 24.

The same to Mr. Kent. Little hope of any success for Kent's German design by any negotiation at Ratisbon, but Hyde has secretly made such preparation as is possible for compassing the end some other way, and desires to know how ripe the design is.

Copies by Hyde.

1453. *The same to Mr. O'Neale,* vindicating himself from any charge of disrespect to the Princess Royal, either as to the Oct. 24.

1653. business of Count William's election to be Lieut.-General (with regard to which he could never so far satisfy his own judgment as to attempt to persuade the King to interpose in it), or with regard to Mr. Sommerdyke, whom he knew not at all, but of whose affection and duty to the Princess Royal and the King he never heard the least question. Enlarges on the merits of Sommerdyke, on the reflections thrown by the world upon the Princess and Henvliet for the part they have taken, and on the importance of Sommerdyke's future services should the treaty with France proceed, since there is not a man in the seven Provinces for whom the French ministers have an equal esteem.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Oct. 24. 1454. *Hyde to Middleton,* chiefly respecting the desire of the latter for a Commission to treat privately with separate individuals in the United Provinces. Hyde disapproves of the proposal, but the Commission shall be sent if those who recommend it will draw up the form. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Oct. 24. 1455. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 46. Nicholas is to prepare a Commission for Middleton, authorizing him to confer with particular persons. Mention of Sommerdyke's business, and of Hyde's letter to O'Neale. Extract in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 194.

London, Oct. $\frac{14}{24}$. 1456. *English News.* Monk's marriage lessens his reputation in Cromwell's judgment; he has many private enemies in the army, as having been formerly a royalist. Tithes are likely to be paid into the public treasury, and the clergy to be salaried by the State. None in Ireland are admitted into any office but those that are re-baptized. A servant of the Swedish agent having been imprisoned by De La Bar at Dover, has been released by the Council of State, and De La Bar is in danger of severe punishment. Some of those who were most violent against the King now profess they never shall be happy but under the government of such a King as would put a period to their troubles. *Copy.*

Oct. 27. 1457. *Seventh Article of a Report to the States-General from N. Keyser* (or *Keysar*), *their commissioner to the King of Denmark,* being a proposal on the part of the latter for their furnishing a supply of arms to create a diversion in Scotland; but without involving themselves in the affairs of King Charles. Printed in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 547.

Oct. 27. 1458. *Warrant from the King to Prince Rupert* for the sale of the ship called the Swallow, as being decayed by long voyages and many fights, together with a letter from the

same to the same, respecting his want of sufficient money to enable him to leave Paris, and his dependence for the same upon the proceeds of the sale of the ship. *Copies by Edgeman.* 1653.

1459. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Good hopes from the Diet; the King desires to leave Paris, and if nothing else occurs, will go to the Highlands, from which no one will dissuade him. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 30.

1460. *The same to Sir W. Curtius,* on the renewed treaty between the Dutch and the rebels. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 30.

1461. *The same to Bellings,* acknowledging the receipt of his hopeful news. Dr. Caloghan (O'Callaghan) is dead of an ague. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 30.

1462. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* on the general state of affairs. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 30.

1463. *The same to Clement;* No. 25. The prospect of peace between the Dutch and the rebels. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 30.

1464. *News from the Hague* respecting the Dutch negotiations with England and with Denmark. An English fleet reported to be cruising between Norway and Jutland. Oct. 30.

1465. *Hyde to D. O'Neale,* addressing him as "*Infallible Subtle.*" In vindication of Count William and Sommerdyke, and of Hyde's own conduct in relation to them. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Chantilly, Oct. 31.

1466. *The same to Mr. Robert S!hill* [*Sainthill*], requesting his opinion on the means of secretly raising money for the King's necessities, asking for a cipher, and promising that no person but the King shall know of their correspondence. *Copy by Hyde.* Endorsed, "Directed to Mr. Art. Hollis." Oct. 31.

1467. *News from London.* A disturbance last Sunday between soldiers and 'prentices, on account of an Anabaptist preaching at Paul's. *Copy.* Oct. $\frac{21}{31}$.

1468. *Hyde to Middleton,* sent with a letter from the Council. They are desirous of Middleton's speedy departure for Scotland as the King is anxious to go thither, but wishes first to receive advice from Middleton when the latter is there. Probability of assistance from Denmark. Col. Drummond will be with him in a few days, with despatches. *Copy by Hyde.* Oct. 31.

1653. Chantilly, Oct. 31. 1469. *Hyde to Mr. Jo. Nicholas,* addressing him as "My good tutor." Elzevir formerly had a shop in the great hall at the Hague, and Hyde never meant that a journey should be made to Leyden for his errand. He would not take treble the money for the books purchased for him, for which payment shall be punctually made. Desires complete catalogues of all the writings of Salmasius and Vossius.

Chantilly, Oct. 31. 1470. *The same to Secretary Nicholas;* No. 47. Has Sir Rob. Stone so good a reputation as that Lord Craven trusts him, and is he not looked upon as employed by the rebels? Notwithstanding the idle reports abroad, not one resolution of Council, nor one thing held secret, has ever been known or talked of in London. Boreel is unreasonable with respect to Lord Percy's business; "I believe we have lost" him by it; but Percy, in such a case, had better have given up the King's promise to him, in Boreel's favour. The Princess Royal has written to the King about Sommerdyke's affair; so there is no more to be done in the case. The King is weary of Paris and of the humours of the Queen. Hyde hears that his wife is about to change to Breda, which no doubt is a much cheaper place.

With short omissions, in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 195.

Pampeluna, Oct.— 1471. *Juan de la Vega to Edgeman.* Short familiar letter. —Spanish.

Not dated. [Oct.] 1472. *H. Jermyn to Hyde,* respecting alterations desired by O'Sulivan in a commission which is to be addressed to persons named by him, but the latter desires that these alterations may not delay his own despatch; O'Sulivan also desires that Father Hartigan may be entreated to solicit the despatch of a little supply promised by the Cardinal. The States have appointed a committee to consider how Middleton may be supplied with arms and ammunition. The States order the ambassadors whom they have sent to negotiate the treaty in England, to return, if the English insist upon the three articles and do not agree to accord the treaty upon the thirty-six.

Nov. 2. 1473. *Extract from a letter from the Elector of Brandenburgh,* mentioning that 200,000 rix-dollars have been granted by the Diet to the King; he hopes that 100,000 more will be added.—French.

Nov. 2. 1474. *Three letters from the King* to three persons whose names are not mentioned, asking for the sum of 200*l.* from each for the use of Colonel Wogan. *Copies by Hyde.*

1475. *The King to the Laird of MacNaughten*, thanking him for his courage and affection. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Nov. 2.

1476. *The same to the Tutor of Macleod*, thanking him for his zeal, and approving his design of building a burgh in one of the islands. *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 2.

The two preceding letters, written on one page, are endorsed as having been sent through Col. Macleod; and the following names of persons, to whom letters were probably written at the same time, are subjoined. "Lord Viscount Kenmore, the Laird of Locheille, the Laird of Keilhead, Laird of Coll, Laird of McKinnon, Laird of Logh-buy, Laird of Ardgour, younger, Col. John Hume."

1477. *The same to the Tutor of Struan* (*Strachan?*), thanking him for past services, desiring his help for those who are in arms, and accrediting the bearer, "Generall majour" William Drummond. *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 2.

1478. *Instructions for Col. William Drummond*, sent "upon our especiall service into our Kingdom of Scotlande." He is to convey the King's approbation of their services to the Earls of Glencairne and Balcarras, and specially to endeavour their reconciliation. He is to explain to Glencairne and others the reasons of the King's long stay in France. *Draught by Hyde.* Nov. 2–3.

1479. *Instructions to Col. Norman Mackcloude* (*Macleod*), employed "to our good subjects now in armes in Scotlande." To call on Middleton on his way to Scotland, for directions. To explain to the chiefs in the Highlands the reasons of the appointment of the Earl of Glencairne as commander until Middleton's arrival; to urge all to submission and union; to make known the attempt made by the King to obtain supplies from the Diet, in Denmark, and in Sweden, as well as reinforcements of men from Ireland, and his overtures to the United Provinces. *Draught by Hyde.* Nov. 2.

1480. *Instructions for Capt. Shaw*, corresponding mainly to the preceding, but adding that he is, (1) to announce that the King proposes to repair in person to Scotland so soon as affairs are in a fit condition; (2) to assure Lord Lorne that, notwithstanding his father's conjunction with the rebels, the King is well pleased with the professions he makes for himself and his brother; and (3) to desire the principal persons in Argyllshire and Lorne to follow Lord Lorne and his brother in the King's service. *Draught by Hyde.*

On the same sheet with the preceding.

1481. *The King to Lord Wentworth.* Has received his letter of the 4th of last month, and has read both the others [Beginning of Nov.?]

1653. to Ormonde and the Chancellor; has commanded the latter to inform him of the truth of his condition. As soon as he gets any money from the prize, he will return some to Wentworth, whose own stock, he cannot doubt, is near spent.
Copy by Hyde.

Vlushing, Nov. 6. 1482. *Bishop Bramhall* ("Jo. Derensis") *to Sir George Radcliffe*, to be delivered to the Marquis of Ormonde, in reply to a letter of enquiry respecting his alleged statement to Sir R. Greenvile of Hyde's pension from Cromwell. He earnestly prays to be spared breaking a promise of secrecy to one who is in the hands of those who thirst after his blood upon other scores, and denies that he ever said the Chancellor had such a pension, but only, when it was commonly talked of and Greenvile mentioned it, replied that he had been told he had a pension, "but by whom, or when, or where, or for what end, I said nothing." He can produce another witness to whom the same relation was made. He disclaims any animosity to Hyde, but reminds Radcliffe that at the time he heard the report he represented much more to Radcliffe by letter than he spoke to Greenvile; only he named no person then, nor would have done so to any one until he had waited upon the King. Sealed with a coat of arms.

Nov. 6. 1483. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 26. Urges Clement, by the King's express order, to use all means to prevent the appointment at Rome of Father [John] Ponce, a Franciscan, to be Provincial of the Recollects in Ireland, he having been a principal instrument in corrupting the affections of the Irish, and having lately published a book* in which he has calumniated the late and present Kings, and treated Ormonde, Clanricarde, and others with great insolence. Father George Dillon, or Father Redmond Carron (Carew?), are recommended for the office in his stead. *Copy by Hyde.*

The Hague, Nov. 6. 1484. *Dutch News.* The reply to the Duke of Lorraine's demand for restitution of the horses taken at the defeat of Col. Snitter, is that restitution shall be made, provided he on his part will make reparation to the garrison of Maestricht for their losses. Movements of the Dutch fleet.

Nov. 7. 1485. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* The King has done nothing to make what Rochester proposes impracticable, and therefore he desires the persons concerned to proceed with their purpose, with all imaginable secrecy. *Copy by Edgeman.*
The names are expressed in cipher.

* Rich. Belingi Vindiciæ Eversæ, 8°. Par. 1653.

1486. *Hyde to Bellings.* There hath been so much talk of the money which would be got for the King at the Diet, that many have applied for warrants from the King upon Rochester, but none have yet passed Hyde's hands. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Nov. 7.

1487. *The same to Wentworth.* The King will send a bill for 1000*l.* by the next post, to enable him to stay longer. Hyde was sent for by the King just when going to bed, to write this letter. *Copy by Hyde.* Chantilly, Nov. 7, 12 at night.

1488. *Blank form of Commission* for the appointment of commissioners to take the command of those who are in arms in Ireland, with power to add to their own numbers. *In Edgeman's hand.* Chantilly, Nov. 7.

Followed by a draught of the same Commission in Hyde's hand.

1489. *Hyde to Wentworth.* Those in arms in Scotland, although adhering to the Covenant, welcome persons of all opinions who will join with them against the common enemy, and therefore they refused to subscribe the Bond which would have obliged them still to proceed upon the old ill grounds. Had hoped Mr. Webster would have advanced a supply, since the King owes him nothing, and he had promised a year ago to do a greater service. The King's opinion is that few men could have acted Wentworth's part in Denmark so well as he has done, and no man better. *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 7.

1490. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 48. The two years of their mutual separation have been to Hyde two of the greatest vexation and trouble; he is so weary of the life he leads that he cannot bear it. Believes Mr. Cullimore, of Dunkirk, to be an honest man. Receives weekly accounts of news from Van Ruyven. "I pray make much of" Dr. Morley, "for he is the best man alive." Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 196. Chantilly, Nov. 7.

1491. *The same to the Dutch ambassador* [*Boreel*], respecting an application to be made by the King to the Princess of Orange, for an office for Boreel's son, viz. that of *Palatii magister* (which Hyde takes to be the same as *Hoffe-master*) to the young Prince, together with the oversight of some of the lands of the Princess's jointure. *Copy by Edgeman.* Nov. 8.

Followed by—

A note from Hyde to the King, requesting him to read the letter; and also to write a few lines himself to the Earl of Glencairne.

1653. Nov. 10. 1492. *Warrant from the King to Mr. Holder* to procure a passage from any captain of a frigate under the King's commission, for the transport of Col. O'Sulivan into Ireland.
Draught by Hyde.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12. 1493. *Frederick III of Denmark to the King*, acknowledging his letters received through Lord Wentworth. His not consenting to the proposals relating to Scotland is owing to the difficulty of the times and the primary regard due to the welfare of his own kingdoms.—Latin. Signed and sealed.
Followed by a duplicate copy.

[Nov. 12.] 1494. *G. Boreel to Hyde*, urging the delay by some one [the King?] of a proposed journey until perfectly recovered from illness; since "ex firma et restituta plane valetudine amici nostri, prorsus omnia dependent." The Duke of Lorraine's troops are said to have entered into the Dutch territories.—Latin.

Chalons, Nov. 12. 1495. *Card. Mazarine to the King*, acknowledging a letter received through the Abbé de Montegu, who will communicate his reply by word of mouth.—French. Signed.

Ratisbon, Oct. 27 / Nov. 7 and Nov. $\frac{3}{13}$. 1496. *Notices* of the indisposition of the German Diet for affording help to the King; the several States for the most part publicly declare themselves bankrupts.—French.

Ratisbon, Nov. 13. 1497. *H. Pr[ice] to [Edgeman]*. Lord Rochester intends to move again on Wednesday next for a further decision by the Diet upon the King's affairs, as it is hoped that orders will by that time have been received from some Princes by their ambassadors there.

Ratisbon, Nov. 13. 1498. *Extract* from a letter from the ambassador of Hesse-Cassel at the Diet. He has done all he can to influence others in favour of the King.—French.

[Chantilly], Nov. 13. 1499. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 27. Repeats his request for a list of the Pope's family and of the Cardinals. There have been no letters from England for three posts, the ports being shut, which is a good sign that they are not in good order.
Copy by Hyde.

The Hague, Nov. 13. 1500. *Dutch news from Sir E. Nicholas.* The ambassadors in London write that the rebels having heard there are many Dutch merchantmen returning home richly laden, have ordered eighty vessels to be sent to sea to intercept them, and have shut the ports to prevent the news getting abroad.

1501. *Dutch News,* repeating that contained in the preceding paper, and reporting the condition of De Witt's fleet and the negotiations with England, Poland, and Denmark. 1653. The Hague, Nov. 13.

1502. *News from London.* A bill to be brought in for abolishing the Chancery, also for contriving a new body of the law; one vote alone has saved the lawyers from being all banished from London. Whitelocke yesterday set out for Sweden, dignified with the title of Constable of Windsor. The tumults of the seamen have been suppressed by hanging one and whipping another. St. John is dangerously sick, if not dead. *Copy.* Nov. $\frac{4}{14}$.

1503. *Hyde to Lord Rochester,* acknowledging a letter of Oct. 30, "which brought me the best newes I have heard these many moneths." The King speaks often of his wish for a good set of coach-horses, as soon as there is money to provide them. *Copy by Edgeman.* Chantilly, Nov. 14.

The latter portion of the letter is partly written in cipher.

1504. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 49. Mention of Hyde's correspondence with O'Neale. Reports throwing doubt upon the Elector of Brandenburgh's friendliness to the King are not to be believed. Reasons for the announcing the King's resolution to send Middleton into Scotland, and to follow him thither himself—viz. that his friends in Scotland may be encouraged, and those who accuse him of idleness and inactivity may be silenced;—but in carrying it out he will proceed with all wariness. The King's difficulty with regard to Boreel's application for a place for his son. Chantilly, Nov. 14.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 196–7.

1505. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* A bill of exchange for 1000 livres is sent, which the King, the same night that Hyde sent his letter of despair, found a way to get, "wher, upon my creditt, I did not imagyne he could have borrowed a pistoll." *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 14.

1506. *The same to Middleton.* It was not intended by the urging him to a speedy departure, to put him in any unreasonable haste. Sir Will. Bellenden writes that Quartermaster-General Swingle will be ready, if encouraged, to go himself into Scotland. The preparation of a Declaration by the King for issue in Scotland, is the hardest piece of work Hyde has yet thought of, with reference to the mode of dealing with the Kirk; so that really the King had best say Nov. 14.

1653. nothing. Sends copies of his own and the King's letter to Col. Gunn. Remembrance to Col. Drummond *.
Copy by Hyde.

Nov. 14. 1507. *Hyde to Col. Gunn*, addressing him as "My Lord," and congratulating him on his appointment by the Emperor to some post of honour; "I am exceedingly gladd to heare that in this generall calamity your virtue hath raysed you to so good a condition." The King also himself is writing to congratulate him. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 14. 1508. *The same to Bellings*, on the news of the grant of a supply of money from the Diet. Has a very great esteem and reverence for Father Donellan, but supposes that the whole Irish clergy (some very few excepted) will procure him to be excommunicated as a heretic. The King did not occupy the Prince of Condé's house until he had first been informed that the Prince desired it. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 14. 1509. *The same to Taylor*, on the good news from the Diet. *Copy by Hyde.*
On the same sheet with the preceding.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15. 1510. *Complimentary letter from Henrique Willemsen Rosenvinge, the Spanish ambassador in Denmark, to Hyde*, acknowledging the receipt of his letter through Wentworth. —Spanish.

Madrid, Nov. 19. 1511. *Don Manuel Arias to W. Edgeman*, respecting the Englishmen imprisoned in Spain.—Spanish.

Paris, Nov. 19. 1512. *Col. Bampfield to the Earl of Dysart*, mentioning his receipt of letters from Sir Rob. Murrey. Complaints from Scotland against Glencairne. Rochester sends great promises of support from the Diet. *Copy by Nicholas' amanuensis.*

Followed by—

Another copy of the same, in the handwriting of Edgeman.

The Hague, Nov. 20. 1513. *Dutch News.* Condition of the fleet. Letters from the ambassadors in England. Some troops of Lorraine have entered the Dutch territory.

Nov. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$. 1514. *Extract from a letter from London.* Lord Culpeper has no credit at all there, and the writer has let his friend,

* A short holograph letter from the King to Mr. Webster, dated from Chantilly, Nov. 15, requesting him to further Middleton in his journey to Scotland, is preserved in Smith MS. xix. fol. 5, Bodl. Libr.

Mr. Tho. Howard, know as much. There is a report that Hyde is in disgrace with his master; it is believed to be false, and raised by some of Culpeper's friends. *Copy.* 1653.

1515. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 50. Assures Nicholas that he always communicates all news of importance; the reports that reach him from other quarters are not to be believed. But should he omit anything, account must be taken of the multitude of despatches he has to write every week, so that really he has not Sundays to himself. Instructions for ambassadors need not be sealed with the King's signet, because being intended only for the use of the persons employed, the King's hand is as much a warrant as his signet; but nevertheless Hyde submits to Nicholas. Grateful for the kindness of the Princess Royal in affording lodging to his wife. Cromwell is too wise a man to proceed as he does were he not sure of the army; nevertheless Hyde's hopes as to England depend more upon the results of commotions among the rebels themselves than upon any foreign assistance. General Carteret, in command of some French ships, has captured the Vice-Admiral of Spain, and is well rewarded for his labour; he is a gallant, honest man, though Prince Rupert and the Lord Keeper cannot endure him. Chantilly, Nov. 21.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 198.

1516. *The same to Mr. Kent,* respecting a scheme apparently for intercepting some goods in transit between Cologne and Antwerp, for the King's use, probably arms and ammunition; a person of good account and much trusted by the King, believes the matter so very practicable and hath laid the scheme so skilfully, that he makes little doubt of compassing it. *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 21.

1517. *The same to Mr. St. Aubin,* thanking him for the news of the escape of the prisoners in Spain to a place of sanctuary, and requesting his good offices in particular for Mr. Sparkes. *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 21.

1518. *The same to Mr. Westcombe,* asking him to convey the preceding letter to Mr. St. Alban's (*sic*). *Copy by Hyde.* Nov. 21.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1519. *The same to the Earl of Rochester.* The French have promised to assist the King with money to enable him to leave France. The Spanish Vice-Admiral's ship and another, laden with soldiers, provisions and money, have been captured by the French fleet near Bourdeaux; this action was performed principally by Sir George Carteret. *Copy by Edgeman.* Chantilly, Nov. 21.

1653. Nov. 21. 1520. *Hyde to Bellings.* Irregularity in receipt of letters Lord Stafford long since obtained his liberty by the interposition of one Padre Saria, and is now on his way to his mother at Amsterdam. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 21. 1521. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* The Scots bestir themselves like men, and gain ground every day; &c. [Continued as in the letter to Lord Rochester, *supra*.] *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 21. 1522. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Irregularity in receipt of letters; &c. [Continued as in the letter to Lord Rochester.] *Copy by Hyde.*

London, Nov. $\frac{12}{22}$. 1523. *English News.* Heads of the treaty proposed by the Dutch. Caveat against one Garnet, who is a spy; a cousin of his (a Scot) is lately gone into France to gain intelligence. *Copy.*

Nov. 23. 1524. *Hyde to Mr. Harnage.* Success of the King's forces in Scotland. *Copy by Hyde.*

London, Nov. $\frac{13}{23}$. 1525. *Report* of the dissatisfaction of the Dutch ambassadors at the delays and hindrances in their negotiations.—French.

Nov. 24. 1526. *French translation* by the Greffier Ans van Dalen of the Warrant from the States-General empowering General Middleton to transport arms and ammunition into Scotland. *Copy.*

Palais Royale, Nov. 24. 1527. *Hyde to Sir Rich. Foster,* enquiring (with reference to the following document) what 100*l.* will now produce in French money? with Foster's reply that the rate of exchange is 59 per cent., i. e. 1590 livres for 100*l.* sterling.

Nov. 25. 1528. *Acknowledgment by the King* that he is indebted to Henry Lord Percy, the Chamberlain of the Household, for 10,000 livres advanced to him, which sum he promises to repay from such moneys as shall be received from the prize at Nantes, or from the sale of the Swallow and its ordnance, or from the six months' advance of the pension which is promised by the King of France. *Draught by Hyde.*

The Hague, Nov. 27. 1529. *Dutch News.* Preparations against the troops of the Duke of Lorraine. Thirty ships are to be built. The Swedish envoy in England, Lagervelt, assures the Dutch commissioners that the Queen will never make alliance with the English to their prejudice, saying, *Quod Danum semper quam Anglum vicinum mallet.*

1530. *Letter from Alderman James Bunce to the Marquis of Ormonde*, to be shewn to the King and then burnt. Great dissatisfaction at the King's remaining in France. If he do not immediately remove towards Scotland, some eminent officers will lay down their commissions. Many persons, both Dutch and English, will assist him with money if he removes, who will have nothing to do with the bottomless bag in France, to be shared amongst his courtiers. It is undoubtedly Cromwell's counsel and Mazarine's interest that he should sit still. The Dutch, who wish him well, fear his German money will be as ill employed as his Russia and Poland money was. The King's presence in Holland would have checked the treaty with England. The Russian ambassador publicly declares that the King was not a whit the better for the sums of money and furs received in Russia for him. Capt. Mewse, who does business for Secretary Nicholas, is said to be the man that writeth the letter from Leyden weekly to the rebels. It is the general opinion that the King should leave France, disguised either as a private gentleman or as an ambassador. Sir William Macdowell is much discontented that the King doth neglect him; if the King would write him a letter of his commands it would much encourage him. Lord Conway has come over to solicit the rebels' business. The answer to this letter is to be directed to Mr. William Davison, merchant, in Amsterdam. Four folio pages. 1653. Amsterdam, Nov. 27.

1531. *Alderman Bunce to the King*, with offers of assistance from friends, both Dutch and English, if he removes from France and is not defective to himself. To assist him in France they believe will be altogether fruitless; where they conclude that he is undoubtedly betrayed by some about him. Seal of arms. Amsterdam, Nov. 27.

1532. *Marquis of Newcastle to Edgeman*, about the purchase of ten pounds' worth of pearls for his wife. Antwerp, Nov. 27.

1533. *H. Pr[ice] to [Edgeman]*. Desires to hear of Mr. Halsall, who promised that upon setting out for England he would leave some money for him with [Edgeman] or Colonel Wogan; also to hear of "honest Rob. Pheelips." Regens-[burg], Nov. 27.

1534. *Hyde to Mr. Shaw*, begging him to lend his wife so much as will be necessary for her removal from Antwerp to Breda, and promising to return it by Lady-day. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Paris, Nov. 28.

1535. *The same to Lord Rochester*. The rebels are gallant fellows, for they have lately seized Spanish ships (with the Paris, Nov. 28.

1653. King of Spain's own money) as well as French. Changes in their Council of State. The Scots have lately taken Argyle's house at Inverary, and defeated a body of the Remonstrators at Kintyre. Sir H. Lee and his brother are come to Paris, and are entered at De Veau's academy. The King wishes to have Hungarian horses, not German. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Nov. 28. 1536. *Hyde to Bellings.* Sir W. Bellenden writes from Stockholm that he thinks Major-General Swingle may be persuaded to go into Scotland with Middleton if the King of Denmark will give him any assistance. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 28. 1537. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* about the bill of exchange lately sent to him. *Copy by Hyde.*

Nov. 28. 1538. *The same to Mr. Kent.* The person to be employed in the German design waits for particular information. The rebels proposed an Act in Parliament to banish all lawyers from London, and it was only carried in the negative by a single voice.

Followed by—

A note to Mr. Harnage, requesting him to transmit the preceding. *Copies by Hyde.*

Nov. 28. 1539. *The same to Clement;* No. 28. Miscarriage of letters; hopes that one relating to Father Ponce reached him, as, in consequence of haste, the cipher was not used. The dissensions between the Pope and Spain. The English rebels seize French and Spanish ships alike; they behave themselves as if they thought to subdue the world, and stood in need of no friends abroad. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Nov. 28. 1540. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 1. Thinks the Dutch will not send any assistance underhand to Scotland, whilst they are in treaty with the rebels, although it would be agreeable to policy to do so. Encloses a letter from the King for Sommerdyke, who is a wise man, as well as an honest and generous. All things in England seem ready for a change; the confusion is so extravagant that it will make the people glad of any order; he should not therefore be surprised if before the end of January (which month will always be dedicated to some monstrous attempt) Cromwell affect the name which hath been hitherto so odious to him. Doubts not but that D. O'N[eale] is sufficiently infected with the impatient itch of business and curiosity; but he is ingenious and reasonable in all things, honest, kind to Ormonde and Hyde, and sufficiently odious to Jermyn. And there is not a more

inconvenient thing than to affect secrecy too much, "wheras in truth that which is in its nature to be secrett, lyes in a little roome, and is ever lost by makinge the bulke to bigg." Is now passing the first patent for Baronet since the new seal was made, for Gerveys Hollis, to whom the King two years since gave a blank warrant; Mr. Heath has lately been made of the King's Council to despatch such business. Borcel so misapprehends the part taken by the King about Lord Percy, that at an interview with Hyde he plainly declined to be any more concerned for the King's service; unless he return to his old temper Hyde will never visit him again. It is most true that Lord Percy brought a letter to the King from his sister, and protested to have the absolute promise of the place before ever the King knew that the ambassador desired it. The greater part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 199. 1653.

1541. *Sir Robert Murrey to the Earl of Dizar (Dysart)*, in Antwerp, informing him of the departure of some one for Paris, whom the Earl is to assist, and whose errand appears from the following words to be the assassination of the King; "our freinds here doe assure mee that hee will find noe herd task in the matter, by reason that sometimes for his pleasure he goes so slightlie garded." "Scotland," Nov. 19. [O. S.]

Endorsed by Sir Richard Page, "This is the letter that Neweman coppied, and that my wife sent mee to the Hage."

Followed by—

Three copies of the same letter, two of which are in Edgeman's hand, and the third in the hand of the copyist of the London News-letters sent from Nicholas.

See Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 216, 221.

1542. *Ormonde to Sir Richard Grenville*, at the King's command, entering into the particulars of his charges against Hyde, recapitulating the answers given by Long, Col. Wyndham, and the Bishop of Derry to the enquiries addressed to them from the King, and telling him in conclusion that the King finds all his allegations weak and deficient to the ends for which he offers them, and would with that neglect have silenced them and passed them by, had he not made his information a defamatory libel by divulging it to several persons, particularly Major-Gen. Massey and Capt. Titus. This was not only an injury to the Chancellor, requiring high reparation, but a great disservice to the King, by rendering a person so highly trusted by him liable to contempt and distrust. Wherefore it is the King's pleasure that he come not into his presence or court until the King shall signify his pleasure to him for his so doing. *Copy.* Paris, Nov. 29.

Partly written by Ormonde's own hand, and endorsed by him.

1653. Nov. 30. 1543. *Hyde to the Marquis of Newcastle.* Thanks him for his very comfortable letter of advice, dated Nov. 21, respecting the accusations brought against him, but is not able enough to despise what men unreasonably, unjustly, and impertinently say; for he who has credit enough to raise prejudice against a man who hath any public trust, doth at the same time disenable him from doing many services which might else be expected from him. Is unable at present to answer a letter received last week from Lieut.-Gen. Corpe; wishes he could send a reply to his satisfaction.

Nov. — 1544. *The King to General Robert Douglas,* at Stockholm, thanking him for the supply he sent to Middleton.

Copy by Hyde.

See the letter from Douglas, Sept. 24, 1653.

Dec. 4. 1545. *News from The Hague.* Movements of the Lorraine troops; the States-General forbid the occupation of the lordships of Ghemert and Meghen by two of the Duke's colonels, Jeger and Bassompiere. Progress of the negotiations in England. The English propose that in future all officers shall be ransomed for a month's pay; soldiers and sailors for 1*l.* 10*s.* sterling; and fishermen be set at liberty without ransom.

Rotterdam, Dec. 4. 1546. *Alderman James Bunce to the Marquis of Ormonde,* relative to his letter to the King of Nov. 27, and pressing the proposals therein contained. Friends will provide means either for the King's removal from France, or for supplying arms and ammunition for Scotland, upon receiving the King's own order.

Nov. 24. [O. S.] 1547. *News from London.* Lord Willoughby bids the writer say that there is no reason to believe that Lord Conway has landed in Flanders with any good intentions to the King. The Common Council have refused to give up all the arms of the City to Cromwell. A petition has been presented to Parliament to constitute Cromwell Lord Protector. *Copy.*

London, Dec. 5. 1548. *Translation of a letter from the Dutch Ambassadors in England to the Greffier of the States-General,* informing him of their rejection of two points in the treaty, concerning the sea and the fisheries, proposed by the Council of State in sharp and peremptory terms, but the unreasonableness, extravagance, and insufferableness of which they deduced in such words as they hope will be found agreeable to the reputation and good intentions of the States-General.

1549. *Hyde to Rochester.* There is reason to believe that Cromwell will speedily possess himself of the sole power, either under the title of Protector of the three Kingdoms, or of King; this alteration Hyde dreads more than anything that can happen. Yet, if it fall out, he will not despair. Success of the French forces. The Duke of York returned hither yesterday, much grown and improved; he is in extraordinary esteem with the army. The least assurance that the King would be welcome, or at least not unacceptable, in any place, will add wings for his departure from France. 1653. Paris, Dec. 5.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

1550. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 2. Nicholas must not wonder that O'Neale is very solicitous for Henvliet and his lady; there cannot be a greater error than to expect all men to be of one mind, or not to live very frankly with those who are not altogether so perfect as we wish them. Lord Conway was only seen by Sir H. de Vic at Antwerp; they say he seems very poor, but Hyde cannot believe he comes out only for his own concern. Has so good an opinion of Lord Culpeper, that he believes they are some unskilful friends of his (such as Boswell and the like) who spread such foolish lies; "if he were my enemy, I could not wish him more indiscretion and worse friends." No attempts are made to the prejudice of Sir Alex. Hume, who is a very honest worthy person. Paris, Dec. 5.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 200.

1551. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* about the supply of 100 pistoles lately forwarded to him. Dec. 5.

Copy by Hyde.

1552. *The same to Bellings.* Waits patiently for the good hour wherein all the fair promises of the German Princes are to be executed. Paris, Dec. 5.

Copy by Hyde.

1553. *The same to Sir William Curtius.* There were not above two or three Princes who dissented from the declaration of the Diet in the King's favour. Success of the French forces; the Duke of York's reputation in the army, &c. [as in the letter to Lord Rochester of the same date, *supra.*] Dec. 5.

Copy by Hyde.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1554. *The same to Clement;* No. 29. Had thought that Mo^r^. Montruell (?) had been dead, having heard so while he was in Spain; though his master has made his peace with the Court, and has had his estate restored to him, he can hardly have been recommended by it for a Cardinal's cap. Some sudden change is expected in England; Peters preaches up monarchy, and that Cromwell should be chosen Protector. Dec. 5.

1653. Dec. 7. 1555. *Copies by Hyde,* on one leaf, of four disguised letters from the King, under the name of Crosse, to Royalists in Scotland:—

1. *To Mr. Jeffryes* (noted at the foot, "Ld. M.") thanking him for the five pounds of tobacco he recently sent, and asking him to use his credit with his friends to get another quantity, as the writer intends shortly to take a journey, and will go very meanly provided if he do not help him.
2. *To Mr. Wilson* (noted "L. B."). The writer is resolved to make another venture in trade; therefore desires him, if he has any commodities that will vent, to have them in a readiness. "Westbury" will tell him the good opinion the writer has of his skill in the choice of merchandise.
3. *To Mr. Appleby* (noted "S. R. W."). Will make all the haste home after him that he can; and if he has got the better of him in Italian and physic, hopes to put him to it in horsemanship.
4. *To Mr. Slow* (noted "J. R."). Hopes to end his travels ere long, and then will return and take his advice how to improve his own grounds, "since I heare your inclosures succeed so well. * * * You will informe me who are the most skilfull workemen."

The Hague, Dec. $\frac{1}{11}$. 1556. *Dutch News.* Proceedings in the States-General; negotiations with France, Portugal, and Sweden; breaking off of the negotiations in England.

Paris, Dec. 12. 1557. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Prospects of the Dutch negotiations in England. Sir H. Lee is indisposed.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

The names of persons are almost entirely expressed in cipher.

Paris, Dec. 12. 1558. *The same to Taylor.* The brother of the Portuguese ambassador has been committed to Newgate, in London, for murder in a disturbance in the New Exchange.

Paris, Dec. 12. 1559. *The same to Bellings.* Indisposition of the Emperor. Reported overtures of marriage between the King of Hungary and the Infanta. An Irish Dominican, Father Nolan, has been put into the Inquisition at Rome for writing somewhat in favour of Jansenius. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Dec. 12. 1560. *The same to Clement;* No. 30. Differing reports of the progress of the Dutch negotiations in England. In Scotland the King's forces have entire possession of half the kingdom. *Copy by Hyde.*

1561. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* Regrets that the small supply lately sent was not in time to prevent his removing from the Danish Court. The King hopes that he will have received it before he leaves Hamburgh, and in that case desires him to remain there until they see the end of the treaty. *Copy by Hyde.* 1653. Dec. 12,

1562. *The same to Mr. Kent.* Uncertainty of reports about the Dutch treaty with the rebels. *Copy by Hyde.* Dec. 12.

1563. *The same to Mr. Harnage.* Progress of the treaty between the French and the Dutch. *Copy by Hyde.* Dec. 12.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1564. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 3. Prospect of affairs in England. Mention of Dan O'Neale as one who cannot be corrupted or overwitted. Whitelocke is the first public minister who has had the confidence to appear for the rebels in the Court of any monarch. Printed in full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 201. Dec. 12.

1565. *News from London.* The negotiations with the Dutch Commissioners are resumed. The General, having been refused by the Common Council in his demand for all the arms of the city, is drawing all his army thither. Dec. $\frac{3}{13}$.

1566. *Translation of two letters from Queen Christina of Sweden:—*

1. *To Count Magnus de la Garde,* High Treasurer of Sweden, then in disgrace. [Dec. 5.]

Printed, in French, in Arckenholz's "Memoires concernant Christine," vol. i. p. 359.

2. *To the Prince Palatine of Sweden,* in reply to his intercession in behalf of De la Garde. Upsal, Dec. 16.

Printed, in French, in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 636.

1567. *Translation of a letter from Beuningen, the Dutch ambassador in Sweden, to the States-General.* Slow journey of Whitelocke, the English ambassador. Discourse with the Queen, in which she spoke freely of the conjunction of her interests with those of France and the United Provinces, and said that should the French invite her to join in a league against the English, she would further declare herself. Upsal, Dec. 16.

1568. *Sir W. Bellenden* [*to Hyde*]. He had obtained an order from Queen Christina for 20,000 dollars, when the disgrace of the Treasurer stopped all business. Whitelocke has Stockholm, Dec. 17.

1653. arrived. Lagerfeld, who was employed in England, has returned, and is said to have charactered the rebels to the Queen with all imaginable disadvantages.

The Hague, Dec. 18. 1569. *Dutch News.* Capture of English merchant-men. Friendly communications from the ambassador of France at a conference, at which he urged the necessity of an alliance against one another's enemies, meaning the English. Preparations for a continuance of the war are proposed by De Witt to the States-General. Letters from the Commissioners in England that a final meeting with the Council of State was to take place on the 13th. Rupture between the magistrates of Cologne and the Elector.

Paris, Dec. 18. 1570. *The King*, under his sign manual, *to the Earl of Murray* [*Moray*], urging him to join with those who are in arms, and promising supplies of arms and ammunition by degrees, and the speedy arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Middleton.

Dec. 18. 1571. *The same to Viscount Kingstoune*, to the same effect with the foregoing.

Dec. 18. 1572. *Similar letter from the same to the Earl of Dalhousie.*

Dec. 18. 1573. *Similar letter from the same to Lord Ramsay.*

[Dec. 18.] 1574. *The same to the Marquis of Huntley.* Is so far from giving credit to the reports concerning him, that he cannot believe he will ever be wanting to his service. Middleton depends on no man's assistance more than Huntley's, and is very confident of his particular friendship. Conjures him, since all have heretofore suffered greatly by emulation and jealousy amongst friends, to use his utmost power to prevent all mischiefs of that kind. *Copy by Hyde.*

Antwerp, Dec. 18. 1575. *The Marquis of Newcastle to Edgeman*, about the purchase of some pearls for his wife for 10*l.* She will have the lesser size because they are so much cheaper.

Dec. 19. 1576. *Hyde to Middleton.* Has spoken at large to the King about Middleton's desire that the King should write a Latin letter to Mr. Junius, of Amsterdam; but the King says it is by no means fit for him to do it, for these reasons:—He has been pressed by many to write to some of the clergy there, who wish well, as they pretend, to his service, but has always declined, because the States would regard it as an endeavour to work upon the people without them, and

would have a juster pretence than they have yet had, for dis- 1653.
respect towards him. And, secondly, if it were once known that the King had written to one minister, no other would be his friend without a letter too, and it would be difficult to write such a letter as would not displease as many and as good men as it would satisfy. Therefore this person is to be assured of the King's notice of his good affection, of his intention to reward when his condition improves, and all other things which Middleton thinks seasonable. All the letters he desired for Scotland are sent with this, and one in the King's own hand to the Marquis of Huntley, whom the King hopes Middleton will keep in good humour. "Be sure the Kirke be modest, which will be the greatest argument to the Kinge to venture with them, and that he [may be] sure they will not use him as they did." The King does not understand what the old Order of the Thistle was, nor how it is to be revived; all such things must be performed with most exact form, and any declension from the rule spoils the business; when Middleton has informed himself punctually of it, then what he shall advise shall be done. Desires his service to Col. Drummond. *Copy by Hyde.*

1577. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* It is reported that when Dec. 19.
the Dutch Commissioners in England had broken off negotiations, they were recalled from Gravesend by Cromwell, and the treaty resumed. Confusion of parties in England. The King waits for the arrival of Prince Rupert with some money before he can leave France; the French promise but 6600 pistoles, and he owes for all that he has spent these three months. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

1578. *The same to Mr. Kent.* All Hyde's letters to him are Dec. 19.
directed to Jaques Sotte, at Lyons. Does not imagine the rebels will venture ships forth "into those seas" without a convoy; and therefore, upon notice "how they passe the other way," all shall be done that is possible. The King's affairs are more hopeful. *Copy by Hyde.*

1579. *The same to Mr. Harnage,* to the same effect with the Dec. 19.
preceding. *Copy by Hyde.*

On the same leaf with the preceding.

1580. *The same to Bellings.* Bellings has well explained the Dec. 19.
Roman months, which Hyde did not before understand. Is in expectation of hearing the fate of Lord Muskerry, who was again brought before the Court of Justice in Dublin, on the 8th Dec.: "his sonne getts creditt in this service, and I believe will shift well in the world." *Copy by Hyde.*

1653. Dec. 9. [O. S.] 1581. *News from London.* Col. Wogan came over from France, mounted fifty gentlemen in London, and has now with them joined the Highlanders, after marching through all England in twos and threes. Vande Perre, one of the Dutch Commissioners, died on Sunday last; his body will be transported to Zealand for burial. *Copy.*

Camp at Quaniet, Dec. 19. 1582. *The Queen of Sweden to the Emperor,* announcing that she has concluded peace with the Khan of Tartary.—Latin. *Copy.*

Followed by—

Warsaw, Jan. 4, 1654. *Extract* from a letter of the Vice-Chancellor of Sweden, on the conditions of the peace.—Italian. On the same leaf.

Paris, Dec. 19. 1583. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 4. Accidental breaking by Edgeman of the seal of a letter enclosed for the Lord-Keeper in one of Hyde's parcels; in consequence, the Keeper now has his letters forwarded by other means. Nicholas is not a good courtier with the Princess of Orange. The justest temper is a medium between O'Neale and Nicholas; the former thinks Henvliet and his lady angels, the latter thinks them devils. Importunities are continued on behalf of Long. A good secretary must be provided; Massonet has so behaved that Hyde cannot recommend him. In full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 202.

Dec. 19. 1584. *The same to Clement;* No. 31. Prospect of renewed war between the Dutch and English. General continental affairs. *Copy by Hyde.*

Not dated. 1585. [*Nicholas*] *to Hyde.* Forwards copies brought by honest Sir R. Page, of letters from Murrey and Bampfield*, the originals of which were sent by his lady to the King above a week since. They seem to import some mischievous design against his Majesty's person. *Copy by Edgeman.* Not signed.

[Dec. 23.] 1586. *Lord Gerard to the King.* Has been informed by a person that will justify it, that Sir Edward Hyde was accused, about three months since, of having been with Cromwell in England, and of having a pension from the rebels; and does not know that he has as yet so publicly justified himself as is necessary. This has made him reflect upon something which Hyde let fall in discourse with him not long since, which was great injustice and injury to the King's person and honour; viz. that the King was given to pleasure like other young men of twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and that Gerard knew how indisposed and inactive he was; which he thought

* See under Nov. 19 and Nov. $\frac{19}{29}$.

to be words of great malice and iniquity, and made reply that no one could without much wickedness believe it of the King, because he had given such eminent testimony to the contrary in his actions both in Scotland and England. Lord Taaffe, who heard Gerard speak of this accusation against Hyde, heard also some other things of high importance at the same time, of which he desires that he may be called to give an account. 1653.

Not signed, but endorsed by Hyde, "My L^d. Gerard's paper against me."
Printed in Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 73, apparently from another copy, omitting the last clause about Lord Taaffe.

1587. *Sir W. Bellenden to Nicholas.* Whitelocke had an audience of the Queen of Sweden yesterday. When asked about King Charles's death, the knave answered that although he was nominated on the jury, he never sat or voted. Buning (Beuningen), the Dutch envoy, is a great friend to the King's interest and presses it at all his audiences; something of civility from the King should be expressed to him. It is reported that Chanut doth not make any proposition to the States concerning the King's affairs, which makes them the more "chay" (shy) to propound anything. Stockholm, Dec. 24.

1588. *Col. W. Kirkpatrick to the King,* praying for a letter from him to the Prince Elector to enable the writer to obtain execution of justice against Robert Lesley, brother to David Lesley, who has defrauded him of 2700*l.*, lent to him on his coming out of England as a royalist fugitive in 1650, and whom the Elector favours because he pretends to have served the King's father. The Hague, Dec. 25.

1589. *C. d'Acossen de Sommelsdyck* (*al.* Sommerdyke) *to the same,* thanking him for his exertions in behalf of the writer's interest against the artifice and knavery of Heenvliet.—French. La Haye, Dec. 25.

1590. *Alderman James Bunce to the same.* Has been informed by Mr. Caspar Colthof's son, of Dort, that Lady Page took up a letter which fell from the pocket of a person of quality, as he was going into a coach in Brabant, whereby a plot is discovered of some persons about the King for his murder, and that she has sent an express to the King thereon. Prays him not to slight any providence, that God may have the only glory. Craves pardon if he were too bold in his last letter. Rotterdam, Dec. 25.

Seal of arms.

1591. *Account of an interview between the Dutch ambassadors in London and Lord Lisle,* at which the former were prevailed upon to delay their departure for a few days, and to hold a further conference. The Hague, Dec. 25.

1653. Dec. 16. [O. S.] 1592. *Heads of the Paper of Articles* concerning the Government, signed by Cromwell on his installation as Protector.

Dec. 26. 1593. *The King to the Queen of Bohemia.* Will send to her the Garter for the Elector of Brandenburgh by Chombergk [Schomberg?], or some one else, within a few days. Does not send it by post because they examine all packets in which they expect any jewels may be exported. Desires her to retain it in her hands, until Lord Rochester, who intends to return from the Diet by the Elector's Court in order to return the King's thanks for his extraordinary kindness, can take it; the letter is to be given to Sir Edward Walker, whose office it is to present the Order. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Dec. 26. 1594. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 5. All due respect is shown by the King to the Elector of Brandenburgh, to whom the Garter is to be sent; but it must not be delivered before the Diet is concluded, or it would be thought that the King attributed more to Brandenburgh than to the other German Princes, and they would behave themselves accordingly. The King would have recalled Cunningham's authority ere now, had not Sir Patrick Drummond always dissuaded him, and has done the same by this last post. Sir Richard Page and his lady have been thanked by the King for the letters, but the originals have not yet come. Capt. Meues [Mews] will go with Middleton into Scotland; Wogan's march thither from London is as great a romance "as hath beene acted in our tyme." On Monday Hyde was compelled to notice at the Council the old foolish scandal about his being in England with Cromwell, because he heard he was reproached for lying so long under such an imputation without being vindicated; the King is more angry at the combination against him than he wishes. Mr. Long has petitioned to be vindicated from the charge so long brought against him, but the King seems to think him not worthy of it. In full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 204.

Paris, Dec. 26. 1595. *The same to Capt. Peter Meues* [*Mews*]. Although not personally acquainted, he has heard so good a character of him from several worthy persons, that he will always be ready to do him service. The King has a very good esteem of him. Perceives by his letter that the foolish scandal of Hyde's being in England with Cromwell has found such countenance amongst people unknown to him as he did not expect; he has therefore made another complaint to the King about it, who is more angry than Hyde himself. Is glad for Middleton's sake (whom he exceedingly loves) that Meues is likely to accompany him; has written to the General by the King's

command on the subject, and the King will probably mention it in his own letter, which he will write next week. 1653.
Copy by Hyde.

1596. *Hyde to Sir R. Page.* The King thanks him and his lady for the letters, the originals of which have not yet arrived; and desires him, whenever he meets with anything of importance to the King's service, to communicate with Nicholas. What is it that Capt. Oxford has said in the odd discourse which Capt. Meues tells him they have had together, about Hyde himself? *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Dec. 26.

1597. *The same to Bellings.* No inconvenience arose from the misdirecting of Hyde's letters to the Secretary, and those of the Secretary to Hyde. Desires to be remembered to Father Donellan. *Copy by Hyde.* Paris, Dec. 26.

1598. *The same to Lord Rochester.* The Garter will be speedily sent to the Queen of Bohemia for the Elector of Brandenburgh (to whom it has been long promised), and is to be presented by Sir Edw. Walker when Rochester returns from the Diet to the Elector's Court, and at his direction. Notice of Wogan's march to Scotland. Great interest has been made with the King to restore Mr. Long to his former trust. Notice of the charge brought by the latter and Grenville against Hyde. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, Dec. 26.

1599. *Sir W. Bellenden to Hyde.* Had expected the Queen of Sweden's letter to the King would have been writ in a much more pleasing style. Reception of Whitelocke; respect shown him at his entrance into Upsal. The difficulties and delays with respect to the supply of money promised to the King are such that the place may justly be called the School of Patience. Goodwill of Buning [Beuningen], the Dutch ambassador, towards the King. Stockholm, Dec. 31.

1600. *Proclamation of Cromwell, as Lord Protector,* for continuing all persons who were in office at the time of his assuming the Protectorship. Whitehall, Dec. 21. Dec. 21. [O. S.]
Broadside; printed by H. Hills.

1601. *Account of the breaking out of the war between England and Holland,* and of the measures immediately adopted to promote the efficiency of the English navy; with notes of some of the subsequent engagements in 1652–3, and of Cromwell's dissolution of the Parliament. [1653].
Endorsed, "Coll. Tompson's Notes upon the Dutch Warr; an°. 1652."
Thirteen folio pages.

1653. [Dec.?] 1602. *The King to his Sister, the Princess of Orange*, begging that if there cannot be an entire reconciliation and confidence between her and the Princess Dowager and Count William, she will, at least, observe all civilities towards them, as they express great respect and affection for him; and that she will listen to what the Earl of Norwich proposes to her herein. Also begs that she will, if possible, relieve Middleton (if he be come to the Hague), who is forced to lie still and delay his departure by extreme want; upon him the whole business of Scotland depends. *Copy by Hyde.*

[Dec.?] 1603. *The same to Prince Rupert.* Defers fixing the time of his departure until he speaks with the Prince. As he has been compelled to borrow all that he has spent near these three months, the 3600 pistoles promised by the French Court for his journey will soon be gone, and he must depend upon what the Prince will bring for the ship, the guns, and the King's share of the prize. *Two draughts by Hyde.*

[June].* 1604. *The same to Boreel*, expressing his great regret that the place for which he recommended Boreel's son to his sister has been conferred upon another, his confidence that she will yet show her sense of the ambassador's services, and his own purpose to let the world see, as soon as it may be in his power, how high an esteem he has for him.

Draught by Hyde.

Not dated. 1605. *Instructions from the Earl of Glencairne for "M. R. S."* [i. e. *Major R. Strachan*]. First, and above all, he is to desire a warrant under the King's hand declaring Argyle a traitor, for being in open hostility against the King's forces at the taking of the castle of Dowart, for causing the country-people to swear to the Common-wealth, &c.; he alone "has hindered all this summer's service." Blank letters of encouragement for heads of clans to be obtained. To desire a commission for Glencairne as Lieut.-General of the Horse, next to Middleton, seeing he has engaged in the King's service his fortune and all that he has. Lord Newburgh (on whose kindness Glencairne most relies, and who alone is to see this paper) is to be instructed to prevent the giving any credit to a paper to which Balcarras has obtained the hands of several Highlanders, or to any other at which Glengarry's name shall not be found. Commission for Glengarry as Major-General. Warrants under the King's hand for discharging all persons from the paying any rents to Argyle, and for the lifting these for the King's use. If a declaration be put forth, it may be prejudicial abroad if the Covenant be much men-

* See the letters from the King and Hyde, at pp. 219, 220.

tioned. If John Malcolm have already got Glengarry's patent, Newburgh is to be desired to command him to give it to Strachan; if he be gone, let a duplicate be procured under the King's hand, for delivery by Glencairne. 1653.

1606. *The King to* ——, desiring an order that Captain Beach (who is acting under his commission) may be permitted freely to fit out at Brest a certain frigate, which the Sieur le Roy, Commissary of Marine, proposes to seize for the service of the French King.—French. *Copy by Edgeman.* Not dated.

1607. *Instructions from the King to the Judge of the Admiralty,* with respect to a ship of Hamburgh, captured and brought to Brest by Capt. Beach, and said to contain goods belonging to subjects of the United Provinces, directing that restitution of such goods be made; directing further that if it be found true, as reported, that many subjects of the Provinces have received great wrong and damage by one Captain Smith, acting under the King's commission, proceedings be taken against him and his commission be determined. *Draught by Hyde.* Not dated.

1608. *Abstract* of the evidence given in favour of the condemnation of a ship called the St. Peter, of Hamburgh, captured by Captain Smith when sailing to the Isle of Wight from the Canaries, laden with wine from English merchants at Teneriffe, and having also three cages of canary-birds. Not dated.

1609. *Table* of the daily expense at dinner and supper for the kitchen and backstairs, in bread, wine, ale, candles, &c. *Endorsed by Hyde.* Not dated.

1610. *The Duke of Lorraine to the King,* informing him that some months since having despatched some officers with supplies for Ireland, they were arrested and plundered at Flushing and Middleburgh. He is determined to press for satisfaction, but nevertheless, if the King has hopes of assistance from the States, he will leave the matter in his hands; and if the States continue the war against the rebels, will most willingly give large aid. Has charged Lord Taaffe with the fuller communication of particulars.—French. *Copy.* Not dated, addressed, or signed.

1611. *Passport from the King for Abbot William Barclay* (son of John Barclay, who was highly esteemed in the Courts of the King's father and grandfather), strongly recommending him to favour and protection.—Latin. *Copy.* Not dated.

1612. *Lord Christopher Hatton to Hyde.* Has received news this day of the death of one of his sons. But the unexpected Not dated.

1653. foolery of Abbot Barkeley makes him restrain his passion to write about that business. The Abbot having long professed his desire to resign the small Abbey of St. Leon's in Toul, in favour of some one of the King's party, he had at length recommended Mr. Starkey to him, and procured letters from the King in his favour; now the Abbot, a pitiful low juggler, professes that a company of busy knaves threaten to ruin him if he executes his proposal. Desires that the King may be made acquainted with his conduct.

Not dated. 1613. *Short abstract* of the dowry and expenditure of the Princess Royal of Orange for the years 1651–3, since the death of the Prince.—French.

Not dated. 1614. *"Additio ad decretum;"* memorandum of a clause respecting some action of Ordinaries, *"ordinarii locorum,"* after or before the King [of Spain's?] order to the contrary, *"post* [vel] *ante—ordinem nostrum."*—Latin.

Not dated. 1615. *Petition from Theodore van Ruyven to the Princess of Orange,* praying for the office of the Receivership of the barony of Grave, the reversion of which had been granted to him by the late Prince Henry in Aug. 1646, but which notwithstanding had been hitherto enjoyed by others.—French.
Copy.

Not dated. 1616. *G. Boreel, the Dutch ambassador, to Hyde,* on behalf of Dr. Peter Borel, a French physician and author, known to Lord Christopher Hatton and to Boreel through the similarity of name, and who desires to be appointed honorary physician to the King with a nominal stipend.—Latin.

Not dated. 1617. *Ten Lines,* affixed "by a gentleman of quality" to a picture of Cromwell, which was hung upon one of the pillars of the Exchange, urging him to assume the sovereignty:—

Begin. "Ascend three thrones, great captain and divine,
By the will of God (O Lyon) for they are thine."

Followed by an answer, in sixteen lines:—

Begin. "Ascend three gibbetts, other right thou hast none,
Two in effigie, and in person one."

Not dated. 1618. *Short account* of the rise of the Order of the Knights of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, an Order instituted in A.D. 819 by Hungres, King of the Picts, to encourage his subjects against Athelstan. *In Middleton's hand.*

See Hyde's letter of Jan. 9, *infra.*

1619. *Statement from Prince Rupert,* in his own hand, *to the King,* of the sums received and expended on account of the fleet, shewing a balance due from the King of 224,957 *livres Tournois.* *Endorsed by Hyde.* 1653. Not dated.

Followed by a copy by Edgeman.

1620. *Letter to the King* (signed "242"), thanking him for his most gracious letter, and begging that a kinsman, who has been an officer in the King's service from the beginning of the troubles, may be appointed to attend the Duke of York in the place of Mr. Murrey, who is this day buried in London. Not dated.

Endorsed by Long, "242 to the King, from Mr. Beaumont. M. Hartwel [Hartford?] for Jack."

1621. *Letter,* addressed "A Mons. Mons. Beauple a Paris." Apparently from an English correspondent; he desires to have speedily what he wrote for in his last letters, as the necessity is daily greater and the encouragement no less. Not dated.

Chiefly in cipher; not signed or dated. Sealed with the initials "P. M."

1622. *A list* of six Dutch merchant-vessels for which protections are desired. Not dated.

1623. *Hyde to the King,* asking for a copy of the latter's letter to the Marquis of Brandenburgh, and for the Christian name of Lord Glencairne, for insertion in his commission, with the King's autograph reply. Not dated.

On a small slip of paper.

1624. *List sent to Hyde from Nicholas,* of "the names of those that were by the late Prince comitted to Louestein, who now rule all in Holland," viz. "old De Witt of Dort, Mons. Rule (this man is said to be now amended), and Mons. Wall of Haerlam, Keysar of Horne, Stellingworth of Maydenbleck, an old man Delp, who is superannuated and soe put out of imployment. The first, 4th and 5th are worst of all." Not dated.

In deciphered cipher.

1625. *Juan de la Vega to D. G.* [i. e. *Don Guillelmo Edgeman*]. Joy at finding the English prisoners released from prison at Madrid and restored to the sanctuary; they hope to meet their friends ere long, and Don Manuel will send some butter to Edgeman by them. Considers the merchant at Bayonne, named Westcombe, to be a mean fellow, and no friend to either Edgeman or the Chancellor. Will send the onyx stones on the first opportunity. Mrs. Vicars and her husband have already departed. Mr. Bellings' letter for Mr. Walter Dongan has been sent to him at Barcelona.—Spanish. Not dated.

The first leaf of this letter is said to be intended for "el chan." (the Chancellor); the second for "Don Tomas Quiligor."

1653. Not dated. 1626. *The King to Lord Balcarras*, in reply to a letter interceding for Bampfield; he can never give any credit to the latter, and desires that no one will in the least degree give him countenance. All that Bampfield has said and done in Scotland has been without any authority from the King, who had never (as reported by Bampfield) promised to make Glengarry Earl of Ross, or heard such a thing proposed, which it would not be seasonable now to do, when there are neither officers to draw such patents nor to pass them *, notwithstanding the King's good opinion of his affection and ability. Nor had the King ever intended that Glengarry should not be subject in the Highlands to the command of Middleton.

(Postscript.) Balcarras' uncle, Dumfermline, is to be dissuaded from his proposed journey to the King; the latter was so little beholden to him in Scotland, that should he come to Paris, his entertainment cannot be such as will be acceptable to him. *Draught by Hyde.*

Not dated. 1627. *The King to Glengarry*, warning him against Bampfield as one who only desires to sow jealousies among the King's friends and disturb the service he pretends to advance. Middleton expects to be in Scotland shortly with supplies; all are enjoined to submit readily to his direction. Balcarras' proposal in behalf of Glengarry is not now seasonable, as it would expose the King to many importunities which he could not satisfy. *Draught by Hyde.*

1654. The Hague, Jan. 1. 1628. *Letter of Dutch intelligence.* Disposition of Sweden; audience of Beuning [en] with the Queen. The troops of Lorraine and Condé have entered the country of Liége. Dissolution of the English Parliament; postponement of the conference to be held with the Dutch Commissioners, in consequence of the change of government. *Copy.*

London, Dec. 23, 1653. [O.S.] 1629. *News from England.* The Protector is assuming royal state; the Dutch Commissioners have been informed that he expects them to come to him with their caps in their hands, as being Commissioners and not Ambassadors. *Copy.*

Copenhagen, Jan. 2. 1630. *Frederic III, King of Denmark, to the King*, expressing great good-will, but inability to help, as the welfare of his kingdom forbids his interfering in foreign affairs. He greatly regrets to hear that a small supply of 24,000 thalers which he sent to the King in 1649, by the hands of Cornificius Uhlefeld, and which the latter declared was paid, had never reached him.—Latin. Signed and sealed.

* See draught of Warrant of Feb. 6, 1654.

1631. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 32. Dissolution of the Parliament. The Diet have given the King a supply of 200,000 rix-dollars. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654. Jan. 2.

1632. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Grant of the Diet to the King. The result of the changes in England will be such as to make standers-by repent that they left a distressed Prince to himself. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 2.

1633. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* regretting his departure from Denmark, and desiring him to be prepared for a return if necessary. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 2.

1634. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 6. Allusions to the devices against himself; the torrent of malice, envy and prejudice would overwhelm a better swimmer than he is. Prince Rupert will have cause to curse the day he ever knew the Lord Keeper and Gerard. The letters brought by Sir H. de Vic are by some very much undervalued, and Bampfield magnified. Letter from Alderman Bunce about Lady Page's discovery of a plot against the King. The King has written to his sister to be security for Middleton for 20,000 rix-dollars; he will pay it out of the money to be received from Germany. Middleton desires a letter from the King to Mr. Junius, a minister in Holland, but the King is unwilling to do it; he has often been importuned by Massey and that senseless crew to write to those ministers, but they could never yet obtain it; but Nicholas may say anything he thinks fit to Junius, in the King's name. Ask Middleton whether he will have two or three Irish priests sent with him to carry on correspondence with Ireland. Nearly entire, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 206. Paris, Jan. 2.

1635. *The same to Middleton.* The letter from the King to the Marquis of Huntley is inclosed; the King has also written to his sister about the arms, as Middleton desired. Anxious to hear of Will. Drummond's safe arrival in Scotland. Nicholas is to say to Mr. Junius what Middleton wished. By the next post he shall receive the King's letter for Col. Kilpatrick, written in as effectual terms as it can be composed. The King specially recommends Capt. Mews to him, who has a great desire to go with him into Scotland; the good Secretary will tell him how he hath behaved himself throughout this war, and he will doubtless be of great use in many respects; let him know that the King has recommended him. Longs for Major Straghen's [Strachan's] arrival, that he may know how things go in Scotland. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 2.

1636. *The King to Henvliet,* informing him of his application [Jan. 2?]

1654. to his sister for an advance of money for the arms required by Middleton, which shall be repaid out of the money to be received from Germany. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Jan. 2. 1637. *Hyde to the Earl of Rochester;* account of the dissolution of the Parliament. Wogan's march into Scotland. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Breda, Jan. 4. 1638. *Sir R. Grenville to the Marquis of Ormonde,* on the receipt of the King's prohibition to appear at Court on account of his accusation against Hyde. Protests that it was only his loyalty that prompted his information; he writ not a word of which he named not the author; Col. Windam, Camell (who dwells at the Golden Lion in the Buchery, in Fauxbourg St. Germin), Col. Keyns and the Bishop of Derry, all said what he wrote. Though he has acted only from loyalty, yet some will think it malice, knowing Hyde's aim to ruin him formerly and hinder him from ever serving the King. Seal of arms.

Jan. 4. 1639. *Hyde to Sir W. Mackdowell.* General remarks on the conduct of Holland and Spain towards the rebels, and the interest of foreign powers in opposing the latter. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 4. 1640. *The same to Middleton.* Thinks it unseasonable to send a multitude of letters to persons of all qualities in Scotland, or to persons who are not willing at once to appear for the King; therefore thinks it not seasonable to send to the Marquis of Huntley, who, it seems, strives to gain more credit at Edinburgh than the Duke of Argyle. Desires advice from Middleton on all points of such correspondence. The despatch for the Queen of Sweden and the letters for Lieut.-Gen. Douglas, Lord Forbes, and Sir Will. Mackcleere, have been sent to him. The King's manner of conferring the desired obligation upon Major-Gen. Vandruske was as full of kindness as can be imagined; as soon as he read Middleton's letter, he commanded Hyde to prepare it as fully as he could, and has himself written to Vandruske with the addition of his title, "which is warrant enough for him to assume it, and as much as since these tymes of distraction any man hath for the title he assumes." Lord Newburgh and Hyde were both of opinion that Vandruske would rather choose that of Scotland than of England, because the ribbon (the English having no ensign) may be in consideration amongst strangers; should he, however, prefer that of England, it shall be sent him at once. Is exceedingly glad of Vandruske's good fortune, and hopes he may be able to do the King good service in Germany; the

Latin title of the old Duke of Mecklenburgh must be procured from him, as it is necessary that the King should write to that Prince. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654.

On the same sheet with the preceding.

1641. *B. Bellings to Edgeman.* A familiar letter upon the delays in the payment of the supply promised by the Diet. "Yow will hardly beleeue me, but I assure yow it is true, we haue had this Christmasse, plumm-porrige, mince-pies, bake-meats, brawne, and haue been sometymes merry and laught." Mention of Col. Marsh, Col. Darcy, and Dr. Erls [Earl]. Ratisbon, Jan. 8.

1642. *Dutch News.* Conference with the French ambassador; friendly letter to the States-General from the King of Denmark, upon their resolution to make no conclusion with England without including Denmark; progress of the negotiations in England. *Copy.* The Hague, Jan. 8.

1643. *George Carre to Sir Maurice Eustace,* with an account of Sir James Barry's arguments on the preceding day before Lord Lowther and the Attorney-General, the referees appointed for hearing and stating Lady Ormonde's claim to estates of which Lord Desmond and his lady died seised, before 1630. *Copy.* Dublin, Dec. 29, 1653. [O. S.]

1644. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 7. Mr. Seamour has gone to London, where it is likely he may be imprisoned in consequence of a report that he was the person who lately came over from England and had three secret interviews with the King in Ormonde's chamber, Ormonde not knowing the person and Hyde not knowing his business. Boreel is returned to his old kindness, and has visited Hyde. Lord Wentworth is waiting at Hamburgh until the question of his return to Denmark be settled. The King's last packet of letters to his sister was opened on its way, and all were examined. The Order [of the Garter for the Elector of Brandenburgh] shall be sent to the Queen of Bohemia. It is reported that Lord Muskerry, a person of much worth, has been murdered by the rebels at Dublin. Paris, Jan. 9.

Nearly entire, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 209.

1645. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King is glad that his journey has been stayed at Hamburgh; should the treaty between England and Holland fail, Hyde will hasten new credentials for a return to Denmark. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 9.

1646. *The same to Clement;* No. 33. Account of the dissolution of Parliament in England, and of Cromwell's installation as Protector. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 9.

1654. Jan. 9. 1647. *Hyde to Bellings.* The King is much pleased with the story of his counterfeit, and that the good lady hath been so kind to him. Report that Lord Muskerry, after being once acquitted, was again brought to trial, condemned, and hung, drawn and quartered; the poor Lord-Lieutenant is not a little affected at it. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 9. 1648. *The same to Lady Stanhope*, thanking her and the Princess of Orange for assisting his wife. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Jan. 9. 1649. *The same to Rochester.* The unhappy spirit of uncharitableness still prevails, although the King does all in his power to suppress and allay it. In Scotland things succeed even beyond expectation; the plots to bring Middleton into disrepute with the Highlanders have hitherto all been disappointed. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Jan. 9. 1650. *The same to Mr. Kent*, with the news of the dissolution of the Parliament and the acceptance of the Protectorate by Cromwell. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 9. 1651. *The same to Mr. Harnage.* Better hopes are entertained of help from the Queen of Sweden. *Copy by Hyde.*

On the same leaf with the preceding.

Jan. 9. 1652. *Two letters from the King to official personages in Denmark*, thanking them for their good offices in promoting Lord Wentworth's negotiations.—French. *Draughts.*

Endorsed by Hyde, "Draught of letters not sent."

Paris, Jan. 9. 1653. *The King to Lieut.-Gen. Middleton*, assuring him how much he relies on his affection and conduct. It may be that the sight of the letters from Sir Rob. Murray and Bampfield to the Earl of Disert [Dysart] will hasten his departure, when he sees how great a combination is entered into against the King's business. He must be very solicitous to get a perfect conjunction between Glengarry and Balcarras; and there is nothing he must labour in more than to prevent and reconcile all differences and animosities amongst those who wish well to the King. No sober man can doubt but that when it shall please God to restore the King, he will govern the people, as a good King ought to do, by the laws, and will remedy by that way anything that is amiss. Should his own presence be required in Scotland, he will make haste to Middleton, and accompany him in any danger and distress he may be forced to undergo. The idle news concerning the

Chancellor are malicious scandals, and there is no kind of truth in them. 1654. *Holograph.*

Small seal of royal arms, in red wax.

Followed by a draught, or copy, by Hyde, excepting the last clause.

1654. *Hyde to Lieut.-Gen. Middleton.* Thanks him for the great expressions of kindness in his letter of Jan. 1, which helps Hyde to bear the many unreasonable calumnies and *flagella linguæ* which assault him. Middleton's account of the Order of the Thistle is very good, but before it be revived the King must be instructed how long it continued, when it was given over and the cause, whether there were any national Act against it, and especially what were the ceremonies of creation, since the renewing it must be with all solemnity. A letter from the King to Middleton is enclosed, and also one to the Prince Elector on behalf of Col. Kilpatrick, in the King's own hand; if the Elector's favour to Mr. Lashly [*i. e.* Lesley] proceeds from his own policy, that his country may be a security to those who are compelled to fly from other places, the letter will do little good, and should not be delivered by the Colonel. Middleton's advice is particularly needful about the additional instructions which Major Straghen (Strachan) desires. Jan. 9. *Copy by Hyde.*

1655. *The King to the Prince Elector* (being the letter referred to in the preceding letter to Middleton), recommending Col. Kilpatrick, who has deserved very well of him and always showed good affection to the service of his father and himself, that he may obtain justice against Mr. Lasley [Lesley]. [Jan.] *Copy by Hyde.*

1656. *Mr. Rob. Long to the King,* supporting the accusation brought by Sir R. Grenville against Hyde of having had an interview with Cromwell, by a report which had been told to him that Eliz. Haughton, a servant to Cromwell, who said she knew Hyde and Edgeman well, declared she had brought them in to such an interview; and charging Hyde with the greatest injustice towards himself in having procured his dismissal from office unheard and unconvicted. If, however, such course was right in Long's case, it will now be equally right in Hyde's own case. Jan. 13.

Endorsed, "Read in Councell, 13 Jan., 1654."

Four closely-written folio pages. Printed in Lister's Life of Clarendon, vol. iii. pp. 74–83.

1657. *Declaration,* under the sign manual of the King, that he has examined the charges brought against Hyde of the interview with Cromwell, and his receipt of a pension from Jan. 14.

1654. England for intelligence*, as well as other allegations; that a letter written to him by Sir R. Grenville in August last has been read, as well as one from Long forwarded by Grenville; that Mr. Peter Massonett, who was mentioned as one of the authors of the report, has this day been examined, and also a paper written by Long on Jan. 13, in support of his previous statements, has been read, which the King looks upon as a libel derogatory from his own honour and justice as also full of malice against Hyde; and that, upon the whole matter, he consequently pronounces that the accusation is a groundless and malicious calumny, that he is very well satisfied of Hyde's constant integrity and fidelity in the service of his father and himself, that he will hereafter further inquire into the conspiracy when he shall be better able to punish those who may be found guilty of it, and that in the meantime he renews his former judgment that Sir R. Grenville shall not presume to come into his presence.

Jan. 5. [O. S.] 1658. *Address of Congratulation from the Ministers of the French and Walloon Church in London to Cromwell* on his assuming the Protectorate; with the substance of his answer, promising the continuance of his favour.

Jan. 15. 1659. *News from the Hague.* The Queen of Sweden has declared that Whitelocke shall obtain nothing of her to the prejudice of her old friends and confederates, and specially of Denmark. Fifty great ships of war lie ready at Amsterdam, and more are being built.

Vlessinghen (Flushing), Jan. 15. 1660. *J. D.* [i. e. *J. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry*] to "My noble friend Daniell O'Neale, esquire, at the Palais Roialle, at Paris." Has received O'Neale's letter of Jan. 2. The Dutch speak higher at an evening than next morning, and part more easily with words than money; but nevertheless he is confident that if the King will authorise him to undertake the matter (for to meddle without warrant would incur risk of both danger and disgrace), a very large sum of money may be raised. The Assembly of the province will meet in a week's time, and the proposition shall be powerfully moved and powerfully seconded. Advises that a letter of thanks for his good services be sent to M. de Bruine, pensionary of Zealand. Col. Killigrew's business is done as he desired.

Paris, Jan. 15. 1661. *Certificate*, signed and sealed by the King, recommending Matthew Quiné and John Madin, Irish merchants, to favourable and just consideration in a cause to be heard

* See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. p. 19.

before the Privy Council of the French King, as being true and loyal subjects; and also Capt. Nicholas le Breton, Sieur du Pré, in the same cause, for his services under Prince Rupert in England and in other ways.—French. 1654.

1662. *The same to Bellings.* Will reply to Mr. Darcy's very kind letter rather by doing him service when he comes in his way than by writing. The report about Lord Muskerry is not true; he is yet unhurt, but put off to a new trial on Feb. 2. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 15.

1663. *Hyde to Middleton*, in reply to one without date. Hyde does not want kindness towards the "noble person" mentioned by Middleton, or extraordinary zeal to promote his interest; but at present what Middleton proposes is not fit to be moved, as he himself thinks, who conceives that the mention of it was caused by some expressions which proceeded from no just reason, but only melancholy apprehensions; the King also assures him of his kindness, and that he shall have the commission proposed by Middleton. With regard to the letters sent by Lady Page, the King doubts that there has been foul play; that from Col. Bampfield is confessed, but the Earl of Dysart has written a letter declaring that he never saw the letter alleged to have been written to him by Sir Rob. Murray, and that he concludes it to be a forgery by Lady Page. The latter went to a merchant's factor in Antwerp, and desired him to write a letter for her which she dictated, the original of which she said she had sent to the King; of this he has seen a copy under the same hand, and on comparison the alleged original and this copy are found so alike that most who see them are confident they were written by the same hand, while those who have had correspondence with Sir R. Murray, aver that the letter is not of his writing. Middleton must therefore take care that there be not such a proceeding in Scotland to the prejudice of Murray as if the letter were unquestionably written by him. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 16.

1664. *The same to Sir William Curtius.* Has some dawnings of hope that if the treaty between Holland and the rebels were broken off, the Swedes would be more propitious. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 16.

1665. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King is unable to send a supply by this post, as had been promised, but does not even yet despair, saying it will be done before the hour come for making up the letter. The loss of Mr. Coventry's company must make Wentworth's stay [at Hamburgh] the more melancholy. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 16.

1654. Jan. 16. 1666. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 34. As soon as assurance came of Cromwell's assuming the sole power, Sir Kenelm Digby went privately from Paris into England; it is generally believed that he has long held correspondence with Cromwell, and done him good offices at Paris, but Hyde is not willing to think it possible. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 16. 1667. *The same to Rochester.* When it was found that the rumours of Hyde's being in England with Cromwell were thought and confessed to be so ridiculous that no one person of the contrivers professed the believing it, yet the case was thought so like Mr. Long's, that the latter has been again heard, and though little has been said that was new, yet it has been thought that the proceeding against him has been at least very hard. Hyde is really so weary of his province that, if Rochester's business were over and he had returned, he would get himself discharged of so unequal a weight. Sir H. Lee is recovering, but his governor, Mr. Godfrey, is not likely to live until to-morrow.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

A few words in undeciphered cipher.

Paris, Jan. 16. 1668. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 8. The ribbon and George [for the Elector of Brandenburgh] were sent this week; the letters will be sent this post or the next; it is a thousand pities the King should send such a George, which cost but six pistoles; Hyde wishes that Nicholas could devise a way to get a better. As to the charge against Hyde, no one professes to believe it, and the King is more angry than he is himself. Long's case has been again heard, and the Queen, Lord-Keeper, Jermyn, and Duke of Buckingham were concerned for him with unconceivable importunity, and the Keeper and Jermyn expressed foul malice against Hyde, but the King is unmoved, and they are much disappointed to find Prince Rupert not of their party, who in truth carried himself with great discretion. The letter supposed to be from Sir Rob. Murray is believed by the King to be forged; Sir Rob. Page is to be informed what Lord Dysart complains of; if all the latter says be true, justice ought to be done to him. Captain Mews is to be informed that the King has sent no person to Bremen as he supposed; the Presbyterian gang hath great prejudice to him, but the greatest exception against him is that he is in favour with Nicholas, which is also no small part of Hyde's treason. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 210.

Dublin, Jan. 9. [O. S.] 1669. *Rich. Berford to Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt.*, at Chester, respecting the progress of the Countess of Ormonde's suit, and the documents required to be produced to establish her

claim to lands which descended to her from Eliz. Countess of Desmond. *Copy* (?). 1654.

1670. *R. F.* (*Rich. Fitzwilliam*, i. e. *Watson*) *to Edgeman*; a familiar letter. Mention of Trethewy's correspondence with the Chancellor about Sir Geo. Carteret's debts. Message to Mr. Lewis. Were there any resolute spirit left, a poignard or pistol would have done the business for the "old foxe in England, who of late hath taken on him the protection of all the geese," before the writer could take breath to suggest it. To absolve any such one he would dare adventure his soul. Wesel, Jan. 19.

1671. *Replies from the King*, in five paragraphs, to some propositions relative to Ireland:—1. He cannot give commissions for land-service, until he knows where the Marquis of Clanricarde is, and what commissions or directions he has left. 2. He will sign commissions for Captains and other officers who may wish to repair to the island of Innis-boffin, although it is thought to be not sufficiently fortified to resist the rebels after the spring; but will not consent that the two frigates, the Patrick and the Francis, shall go out of the port of Brest. 3. He desires to have some fit person nominated to treat with Coote's men, and by whom he may have a true account of the state of affairs; until then he may do more harm than good by sending commissions and persons. 4. He can give no commission for doing anything in Scotland independent of the authority already settled there. 5. Some way must be found for obtaining money for carrying on the correspondence with Ireland. *Copy by Hyde.* Endorsed by Hyde, "Kinge to Mr. Holder, by Sir Ri. Foster." Jan. 10. [O. S.]

1672. *B. Bellings to Edgeman.* Mons. Neale begs that Edgeman will assist his wife on her journey, when the King removes. Jan. 22.

1673. *Dutch News.* Reports of the negotiations in England, which were broken off on points respecting the inclusion of Denmark; the Commissioners returned last night. The Hague, Jan. 22.

1674. *Warrant* [*to Sir Edw. Walker*] for the delivery of the Garter to the Marquis of Brandenburgh, according to directions to be received from the Earl of Rochester. *Copy by Edgeman.* Jan. 23.

1675. *A Letter from the King* [most probably to the Elector of Brandenburgh], accompanying the presentation of the Order of the Garter.—French. *Copy by Edgeman.* Not dated or addressed. Paris.

1654. Jan. 23. 1676. *Memorandum, by Hyde,* made in "Sir Jo. Berkeley's chamber," of the sum total received and disbursed for the Duke of York during four months.

Not dated. 1677. *Account of the Duke of York's debts;* including sums due to Mr. Charles May, Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Charles Berkeley, Mr. Baptist May, Mr. Walepoole, Madame Sabran, &c.

Paris, Jan. 23. 1678. *Hyde to Mr. Taylor.* Hope from the breaking off of the treaty between the rebels and the Dutch. Friendly disposition of France and Spain towards Cromwell. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 23. 1679. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 9. Defence of Lady [Stanhope] against some suspicions of Nicholas respecting compounding with the rebels for her estate. If Nicholas thinks it is fit the King should write to Junius, he must send a draught of a letter. Disappointment at the Princess' refusal to become security for the arms for Middleton. Hyde sends a letter for Capt. M[ews] which he hopes may prove effectual; and the letters for the Elector of Brandenburgh and Sir E. Walker.

Jan. 23. 1680. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Expectations respecting the breaking off of the Dutch treaty. Mr. Godfrey, governor to Sir H. Lee, is dead. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Jan. 23. 1681. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* He is to continue his diligence in pressing the King's interest with the Senate [of Hamburgh] and the weightier Princes. Cromwell, they say, used the Dutch Commissioners at parting with great insolence, and told them that they deserved to be used rather like spies than ambassadors. *Copy by Hyde.*

Jan. 23. 1682. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Is out of patience and countenance because the King cannot yet procure the supply for Wentworth which he has expected to this very minute and which is so necessary; next Monday the Council are to consider despatches for Wentworth's return to Denmark. Letters from London just received speak as if there would still be a speedy peace with the Dutch, but the report of Cromwell's satisfactory proposals Hyde takes to be a gullery to deceive the people.

Jan. 13. [O.S.] 1683. *News from London.* All parties rail at Doleman, with reference to the Dutch treaty. Pride's regiment, on being ordered (before starting for Scotland, where the enemies

increase daily) to take an oath of fidelity to the Protector, all refused it. Cardinal Mazarine has an agent here, treating with his mock-highness. *Copy.* 1654.

1684. *Abstract of the Report* made to the States-General by their Commissioners on their return from England, as to the points still in dispute with Cromwell, chiefly with respect to Denmark. The English press for punishment to be inflicted and reparation made in the matter of Amboyna; with respect to the Prince of Orange, Cromwell would be satisfied with the insertion of a private article that whosoever shall be chosen General for the United Provinces shall swear to maintain the treaty. Upon receiving the report the States resolve that, as to Denmark, they will endeavour to secure that King from any prejudice occasioned by the war with England, as well concerning the hemp-ships as otherwise, but that they are not obliged to defend him against former and old pretensions; all the Provinces are to be consulted thereupon. Jan. 23.

1685. *The King to M. de Bruine*, pensionary of Zealand (written in pursuance of the advice of Bishop Bramhall in his letter of Jan. 15, *supra*), thanking him for the proofs he has given of interest in his affairs.—French. Jan. 23.

Copy, endorsed by Hyde.

1686. *Commission from the King*, appointing Thomas Dallyell Lieut.-General of the forces of foot levied for service in Scotland, subject to the chief command of Middleton. Paris, Jan. 23.

Signed and sealed. On parchment.

1687. *Abstract of a Speech made by the French ambassador, Chanut, to the States-General*, urging them to include France in their treaty with England. See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. pp. 30, 36. Jan. 26.

1688. *Queen Christina of Sweden to the King.* The Chev. de Balantine has discharged his mission with all fidelity, and its ill-success is not due to him; but she must declare with great regrêt that she cannot consent to the King's propositions without prejudice to the welfare of Sweden.—French. *Holograph.* Endorsed, "Rec. Jan. 28."

1689. *Petition from Sir Rich. Grenville to the same*, vindicating his conduct with regard to the accusation against Hyde. Mentions his having served in the war in the Palatinate thirty-four years since. Repeats, on Mr. Long's renewed assertion, the story of the woman who said she introduced Hyde to an interview with Cromwell. Recounts the injuries he has suffered from Hyde; viz. firstly, his being hindered and called to account while endeavouring during the Jan. —

1654. Rebellion to raise forces in Devon as being Sheriff of that county; secondly, the seizure of his goods at Perin [Penryn?] and Padstow during his imprisonment; thirdly, the refusal of a license to transport eighteen horses to France, whereby they were all lost to the enemy; and fourthly, the neglect, two years since, of his application to be appointed Vice-Admiral of a squadron of frigates, upon which he had laid out large sums, and the captain and crews of which were willing to serve under his command.

Jan. 28. 1690. "Sir Richard Grenvile's single defence against all aspersions (in the power or ayme) of all malignant persons, and to satisfie the contrarie;" being an autobiographical account of his life, services, and sufferings, from the year 1618 (including his law-suit with the Earl of Suffolk respecting his wife's estate); with a copy of the Order in Council, Jan. 13, forbidding him to appear in the King's presence.

Ten pages, quarto.

Printed in Holland at the time, and reprinted in Lord Lansdowne's *Works*, 1732, vol. i. pp. 544–56.

Jan. 29. 1691. *Declaration by Lady Page*, attested by Anth. van Dale, notary public at the Hague, respecting her abstracting two letters from the Earl of Dysart's lodging, one of which was from Sir Rob. Murray [and the other from Bampfield], which were declared by the Marquis of Newcastle, to whom she communicated them, to be of dangerous consequence, and of which she had copies made by one Newman.

[The Hague], Jan. 29. 1692. *Letter from Sir Rich. Page to the King*, maintaining the genuineness of the above-mentioned letters, as having been found by his wife in Lord Dysart's room, in answer to Dysart's charge of the forgery of the one purporting to be written by Sir R. Murray.

Paris, Jan. 30. 1693. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 10. The news of the Dutch treaty has struck them all dead; but it is as necessary as ever that the King should leave France; if he do not, Hyde must himself, as he has too many and too powerful enemies to be any longer of use there. Lord Muskerry is to come to a new trial on Feb. 2; the Lord-Lieutenant (whose judgment is to be credited in the case of his nearest friend) gives him a great character of honour and honesty, and though it is true that he was by the wicked carriage of the then Lords Justices driven into rebellion, he had in no case a hand in the first contrivance of it, nor was in any degree privy to it. Middleton thinks that the presence of Sir George Hamilton (brother to the head of that family) with him in Scotland

may be of use to dispose that house aright; let him write to the King to persuade Sir George to go thither, who is himself already very willing. The King wishes his sister to thank Lord Rintzaw for his many good offices done to the King. 1654.

With a slight omission respecting Rintzaw's son, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 213.

1694. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* All is ready for the presentation of the Garter to the Elector of Brandenburgh, and Sir E. Walker will meet him at the Elector's Court at such time as he may appoint. It is not possible that Middleton can have made any application to the Diet or to the Elector of Brandenburgh for supplies of men without Rochester's concurrence; the report must have arisen from some fruitless correspondence which he had with some officers in the service of Brandenburgh. Jan. 30.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

1695. *The same to Bellings.* The Elector of Cologne has sent to France as well as to the Diet to complain of the injuries in the territories of Liége; and if the Diet is as solicitous for redress as the French, those lands will soon be freed from their new guests, though possibly they may have as bad in their room, for 6000 horse and foot are now marching from hence thither to relieve them. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 30.

1696. *The same to Mr. Jo. Kent,* Royalist agent at Venice. Mention of the death of Mr. Wolfe, and of Kent's proposal of Jones as Wolfe's successor. *Copy by Hyde.* Jan. 30.

1697. *The same to Clement;* No. 35. Speculations on the reports of the probable conclusion of peace between the Dutch and the Rebels. Jan. 30.

1698. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* His dissatisfaction at the failure of the supplies promised to Wentworth; he would not write if the Lord-Lieutenant and Mr. O'Neale had not promised to say all that had to be said about money. Jan. 30.

1699. *The King to the King of Denmark,* in reply to a letter dated Jan. 2. The 24,000 thalers sent by the latter through the Danish ambassador, Cornifix Uhlefeld, were never received, nor were they ever spoken of by Simon de Petkum, the ambassador at the Hague, often as the King saw him there; the first mention of the gift came from Lord Wentworth. Desires such help as may be given without involving the Kingdom of Denmark in danger.—Latin. *Copy.* [Jan.]

1700. *Mr. Crosse* (endorsed, "The King") *to Mr. Westbury.* Has seen Westbury's letter to Mr. Skinner, and is not a [1654?] Feb. 3.

1654. little troubled that any such idle rumours should be spread as if there were a difference between him and Skinner; "be confident wee will not parte, for I like his dealinge well." If there be any good occasion, Mons. Du Fonde will be most ready to go himself into Flanders. Has Mr. Appleby any hope that Mr. Wheately will deal well with him? *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, Feb. 5. 1701. *Warrant from the King, addressed to Prince Rupert,* authorizing Daniel O'Sullivan to have the charge of the arms seized by the Prince, which are in the hands of John Holle, merchant, at Nantes. *Draught in Edgeman's hand.*

Paris, Feb. 5. 1702. Similar *Warrant* to the preceding, addressed to Dan. O'Sullivan. *Draught.*

The Hague, Feb. 5. 1703. *Nicholas to Hyde.* Differences of opinion in the States respecting the treaty; the article for the exclusion of the Prince of Orange from the Stadtholdership, proposed by Cromwell, will probably be made a private article of agreement with Holland alone, as the other States will certainly never consent to it.

Feb. 6. 1704. *General Instructions for Middleton.* The reasons of the delay in his departure are to be communicated to the Royalists in Scotland; differences to be composed; contributions and levies to be raised with caution and impartiality; moderation to be observed towards rebels; ministers of the Kirk not to disoblige any by unnecessary rigour or severity; all men to be warned against Col. Joseph Bampfylde; a declaration to be issued, with a due consideration of getting as many friends and making as few enemies as the lowness of the King's and Middleton's condition requires.

In Newburgh's handwriting, and signed by the King.

Followed by—

1. *A draught*, in Hyde's hand, of the same Instructions.
2. *A copy* by Edgeman.

Paris, Feb. 6. 1705. *Private Instructions from the King for the same,* under his sign manual, written by Lord Newburgh. The Earl of Glencairn is to be consulted as to what command he may desire. Glengarry is to be assured that the King never heard until within these two days of the patent for the Earldom of Ross, alleged by Bampfield to have been prepared. That title it may not be in his power to grant, but he sends a blank warrant to create him an Earl, leaving it to him to choose the title. He hopes the Moderator will send such discreet ministers to the army as will advance the service of God; but any who may be likely to promote faction (and

whose spirit the King cannot forget) must be suppressed. The King intends to confer the title of Aboyne upon Lord Charles Gordon, if it be not descended upon the heir of the Marquis of Huntley; if it be, let him choose some other. 1654.

Headed by the King, "My priuate instructions for Middleton."

Followed by—

A copy of the same Instructions by Edgeman.

1706. *Additional Article* (numbered 6) *of Instructions* [*to Middleton*] respecting encouraging the resort of ships under the King's commission and Dutch vessels of war to ports in Scotland, and consenting to any reasonable proposals for settling and fortifying any island or port. *Draught by Hyde.*

1707. *Warrant from the King to John Earl of Loudoun,* Chancellor of Scotland, to prepare a patent under the Great Seal, creating Angus Mackdonnald, Laird of Glengarry, in consideration of his many services and signal fidelity, Lord Mackdonnald and Earl of —— (*blank*); and providing that no defect or omission in this warrant, by the absence of proper officers or want of form, shall be to the prejudice of the said Mackdonnald. *Draught in Hyde's hand.* Palais Royale, Feb. 6.

1708. *Blank Commission* for the appointment of General of Horse in Scotland under Middleton. Palais Royale, Feb. 6.

On parchment; signed and sealed by the King (seal lost).

1709. *The Earl of Newburgh to the Rev. Mr. Robert Douglas,* Moderator of the Commission of the Kirk, congratulating him upon his delivery from his enemies, and conveying the following letter, which the King would have written with his own hand had he not been hindered by indisposition:— Paris, Feb. 6.

The King to the Moderator of the Commission of the Kirk, intended to be enclosed with the preceding. Middleton will acquaint him of many things not fit to be trusted to paper. The King desires him to send such able, faithful and discreet ministers into the army as may draw down God's blessing upon them, and doubts not but in so doing he will have all due consideration for uniting the hands of all those who have faithful hearts to the King. Paris, Feb. 6.

Written by Lord Newburgh, and signed by the King.

1710. *Hyde to Middleton.* Has sent such instructions as seem proper, but if he thinks otherwise he can suppress them. Has sent also the Form of Prayer used at Paris by the King's command, signed by himself; but as it may be thought in Scotland that the King's directing forms of prayer is not Feb. 6.

1654. agreeable to the liberty of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, Middleton may use it as he thinks fit. A cipher to be settled between him and Nicholas. When he sends over to the King, his messenger must be a person of quality as well as discretion. Col. Wogan hath writ a very cheerful letter, dated within twenty days, "from a place I thinke they call Dunkell," wherein he says that if Middleton were there, all were well; they are above 1500 horse and 8000 foot, and if they had arms and ammunition, they would not want men. *Copy by Hyde.*

Feb. 6. 1711. *Hyde to Bellings.* Fears aroused by the Dutch treaty. Hyde desires to know of some place whither he may send his wife and children when they are in consequence driven from Breda, where they have been, with great conveniency, accommodated by the favour of the Princess Royal for two months; but now it is provided by the Articles that no such cattle be suffered within the States' dominions. *Copy by Hyde.*

Feb. 6. 1712. *The same to Sir Charles Cotterell;* a letter of condolence on the death, apparently, of a child. Only time and resignation can administer comfort, as he has scarce ever read a sober discourse upon the subject that had any satisfactory relish in it, though Grotius himself undertook it. Hyde once lost a boy, and the news came to him at Nottingham three days after the Standard was set up, which was a most sad time, there being no appearance of an army, and then the death of the child found not his heart vacant enough for any impression; and the death of Lords Falkland and Grandison within three days of each other, had strangely distracted him, had he not even then despaired of a time for enjoying such friendships. So no question but that Cotterell's grief has been assuaged by the pre-occupation of his thoughts with the odious peace and the sad condition of his Master. Desires thanks to the Queen of Bohemia for her favour. He is pursued with such incredible malice that were it not for the justice and goodness of the King, he must have been exposed to infamy; from his heart he desires to give up his envious trust, and retire where his spirits might recover their lost vigour. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Feb. 6. 1713. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Hopes the act of the Diet was published before the news of the peace between the rebels and the Dutch reached them. Wogan sends a good report from the Highlands, whither Middleton is about to proceed immediately, with a small supply of arms and ammunition; if they should desire the King's presence, he will follow with what haste he can. Is the Count of Oldenburg

bound to pay his quota of any sum granted by the Diet? If not, as he is a rich prince, and has always professed great devotion, some way should be taken to move him. 1654.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

Followed by—

Memorandum of the intentions of the King to remove from Paris and probably transport himself to Scotland, and, in preparing for this journey, to pass through the nearest parts of Germany, first repairing to Cologne; this is to be communicated by Rochester to such princes as he thinks fit, that they may not be surprised by the King's motion towards those parts.

In Hyde's hand.

Endorsed, "Reade to the King, Duke of Yorke, Lord Jermin, and Lord Chamberlayne."

1714. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* The King has not been able to get a penny for Wentworth's supply. Hyde expects that they will be absolutely compelled to remove from France before they get wherewithal to do it, as being the price to that country of peace with Cromwell, a price which the latter will no doubt exact from all who desire amity. Hyde can discern no other course left for the King but to convey himself into Scotland. Feb. 6.

1715. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 11. Dark prospects in consequence of the Dutch peace. The relation made by Lady Page is very odd; it is an unhappy thing to have an ill name. Will the Princess be able to receive the Duke of Gloucester if the peace be made according to the proposed Articles? Sends the Form of Prayer which the King has enjoined to be used at Paris, that it may be given to Middleton. Paris, Feb. 6.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 215.

1716. *News from London.* Bevering has arrived to conclude a peace. The Common Council have invited the Protector to a banquet at Grocers' Hall. St. John is appointed Lord Treasurer, and Hales to be Judge in his room. Reported that part of the roof of Paul's has newly fallen, and about thirty children are buried in the ruins. London, Jan. 27. [O.S.]

1717. *The King to Mr. Cooke,* at Lisbon, directing him to apply for the restoration of some packs left with him by Prince Rupert, which were seized after the departure of the latter by some of the ministers. *Draught by Hyde.* Feb. 10.

Followed on the same leaf by—

Letter from Hyde to the same, on the same subject. Anthonio de Cunea, by whose authority the packs were

1654. seized, promises to assist their restitution; should they be recovered, or their value, a gratuity may be given to him. The restoration of some ordnance taken by the Governor of Fayal is also to be demanded.

The Hague, Feb. 12. 1718. *Dutch News.* The Province of Zealand desires that France may be included in the treaty, and refuses to agree to the exclusion of the Prince of Orange from the Stadtholdership.

Paris, Feb. 13. 1719. *Hyde to Bellings.* Anxiety respecting the delayed action of the Diet. Postponement of Lord Muskerry's trial. *Copy by Hyde.*

Feb. 13. 1720. *The same to Middleton.* Hopes honest Major Straghen has come to him. With regard to Lord Charles Gordon, it is not known whether the honour of Aboyne (which was only Viscount and not Earl) descended to the last Marquis or not, and there is no one here who can prepare the draughts, in which the known old form is essential; therefore in all such cases Middleton must send the draughts from Scotland, and leave nothing to be done but the getting the King's hand. Directions have this day been sent by 87.196 (the King), to 88.249 (Rochester), to take present order for sending 2000*l.* worth of arms and ammunition into Scotland, which, it may be, he may sooner and better do from Hamburgh or Dantzic than Middleton from Holland. *Copy by Hyde.*

[See the following letter to Nicholas].

Feb. 13. 1721. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 13. Hyde's confidence in Sir John Berkeley was no more than his old friendship might well justify; if he has been deceived, the latter has more reason to be ashamed than the former. The prisoners in Spain, after having been long since restored to the Church at Madrid, have been taken away, by their own fault in coming away publicly, and will inevitably suffer. The King has sent word to the French Court that he will leave ten days after they have paid the promised money and the money for the guns of the Swallow, which they have purchased. He has ordered Rochester to lay out 2000*l.* for arms and ammunition for Scotland. With slight omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 217.

Feb. 13. 1722. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* sending a bill for 100 pistoles, a small sum, but obtained with great difficulty. The King will remove from Paris as soon as he receives money from the French Court, for which he has applied.

Copy by Hyde.

1723. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Writes a considerable part of the letter in cipher, because there is a report as if letters were opened in Flanders. Middleton denies having made directly or indirectly any application in Germany without Rochester's knowledge, of which he never entertained the least idea. The King's plan in preparing for a journey to Scotland: [see letter of Feb. 6, *supra*, p. 311.] *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* 1654. Feb. 13.

1724. *The same to Clement;* No. 36. Anticipations of the peace. On Sunday or Monday next the Prince of Conti is to be married to Cardinal [Mazarine's] niece. It is reported that the sole daughter and heir of the Duke of Retz is to be married to Cardinal [Mazarine's] nephew, and thereupon the Cardinal de Retz is to have his liberty, and, in lieu of the coadjutorship, to have the Archbishopric of Rheims and the Abbey of St. Denis. *Copy by Hyde.* Feb. 13.

1725. *The Marquis of Newcastle to Edgeman,* giving him great thanks for his care and pains about the purchase of some pearls. [See letter of Nov. 27, 1653.] Antwerp, Feb. 5. [O. S.]

1726. *Information by Love Hodges* of a conversation held with Major Carter in the house of one Mr. Cox, in Whitehart Yard, near Covent-Garden, about Christmas, 1652, wherein Carter said that he had just returned from Paris, where he had been put in prison, and the King had sought to take his life, Mr. Allan Penny being an instrument of his trouble; that the King "had lost the affection of the French by his debauched course of life, as drinking, following of whores, and having many bastards;" that he hoped to see the King starve, for that, provided he would, upon ever coming to England, have given free liberty to the Roman religion, the Romanists would have furnished him with men and money sufficient; also, that there were some about him who, to Carter's knowledge, received a constant stipend from Cromwell. Feb. 6. [O. S.]

1727. *Colonel John Marsh to Edgeman.* A familiar letter of friendship. Joy at the vindication of the Chancellor (to whom the writer presents his "most endeared and most faythfull service") from the combination against him. If the King's friends did but wait on Providence with the peace, charity and kindness to one another, and the faith and devotion, that became them, they could not miss of the desired issue to his affairs. Ratisbon, Feb. 19.

1728. *Dutch News.* Reports from the various Provinces on the terms of the treaty. Letter from Beverning that the The Hague, Feb. 19.

1654. Protector and Council of State are greatly offended at his coming over without a commission to congratulate his Highness on his new dignity, &c.

London, Feb. 10. [O. S.] 1729. *English News.* The Protector's pageant on Ash-Wednesday was made up of dirt and multitude; not one "God save" from Whitehall to the Grocers', nor so much as a Mordecai to put off his hat. The Mayor, for his bare-headed service and feast of 800 dishes, was dubbed Sir Thomas Viner; the Recorder was also called for, but was too cunning to be found. Some say that a young grandchild of the Protector was knighted the same morning, Sir Oliver Cleypoll. A report that Lewis Island is re-taken by Lord Seaford [Seaforth]. One of the Common Council remarked, on hearing what day was chosen for the feast, "I pray God that day prove not *Dies Cinerum* to this city." Others redoubled their prayers with curses, nor were there wanting tiles and filthy clouts to accompany the pomp. Mr. Hales is made Judge; Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Peapes [Pepys], Mr. Twisden, and others, Serjeants. *Copy.*

Tower of London, Feb. 10. [O. S.] 1730. *Colonel John Barkstead to Mr. Browne*, Clerk of the Presentations, notifying the death of Mr. Crandon, incumbent of Fawley, Hants, and claiming the next presentation as being Lord of the Manor.

Feb. 20. 1731. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 37. Chiefly on foreign affairs, Rome and Spain, the Prince of Conti, &c.
Partly in Edgeman's hand.

Feb. 20. 1732. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Is confined to bed with the gout. General remarks on the state of affairs. The mischief and infamy attending the factions and divisions in the Court cannot be sufficiently lamented. Lady Rochester is now in Paris. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Feb. 20. 1733. *The same to Nicholas;* not numbered. Employs another hand, being ill with gout. Middleton has written on the subject of Sir George Hamilton, and the King will do his part. Nicholas is to assist Middleton's brother, Durham, on all occasions. The Princess Royal needs great secrecy in the point of helping the King, considering the penalty that attends discovery; but Hyde really believes that she has supplied Middleton as he desired, notwithstanding what she said to Middleton and Nicholas. Sir Edw. Walker (who is too much given to grumbling) is to proceed at once with the Garter to the Marquis of Brandenburgh.
In Edgeman's hand, postscript by Hyde.
With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 219.

1734. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth*, about the supply lately sent to him of 100 pistoles. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1654. Feb. 20.

1735. *"Crosse" to Mr. Radfeild;* i. e. *a proposed letter from the King to Lord Loughborough.* Glad to hear that he continues his exercises since he returned from travel, whereby they who stay longer abroad will get the less advantage of him. Hopes they shall come together before the middle of summer, and then they will try who is the better horseman. Remembrances to the "knot," of good fellows. *Draught by Hyde.* Feb. 21.

The following note is subjoined by Hyde:—

"If your Majesty please to write this to my Lord Loughborough, I would gladly send it this morninge, because it is exspected. Somewhat of moment is in designe, which you will know the next weeke by an exspresse. A letter to me in which was on for your Majesty miscarryed this weeke. If you do not know who sent you your two horses, I can informe you."

See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. pp. 70, 96.

1736. *R. W.* [i. e. *Watson*] *to Edgeman.* Satisfaction at receiving the King's order in vindication of Hyde who, in the writer's observation, has always professed himself entirely engaged in the King's cause. The fact of Grenville's combination with Long (of whom the writer has no good opinion for his atheistical speech before the Council at Breda) is in Hyde's favour. Grenville has also falsely abused Hyde in a printed pamphlet respecting somewhat at Torrington. Whatsoever courage and loyalty are left in him are mixed with so much passion and self-interest, that his service would do the King more harm than good. What is Lord Gerard's accusation against Hyde? The writer has in several places found people too partially prepared to credit any charge against the latter, and, to deal plainly, he fears that some little height of spirit, some passionate expressions dropped from it, and some unsatisfactory answers given to the importunities of necessitous persons, have laid the foundation for all this malice. Nothing is left (besides innocency) for Hyde to do himself right but the publication of his History; if he thinks it too great an adventure, he should bestow his copy upon those who would lay all they have at stake to do him service. John Trethewy is engaged in endeavours about Sir George Carteret's business. The French have despatched relief to Liége, but the Spanish army is threatening battle. The following chronogram is said to have been dropt in St. Lambert's church: Wesel, Feb. 23.

LIgea perIt, prInCeps DorMIt.

1654. The Prince of Liége having required that serviceable horse should be prepared for the public defence by the holders of land according to a certain proportion, the Duke of Lorraine, who has some land in that principality, sent in *three* men and horses well appointed. Capt. Henry Coventry, who left Lord Wentworth at Hamburgh, is at Wesel.

Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 14. [O. S.] 1737. *Arthur Annesley to Major-General Venables*, in Ulster, begging that he will permit Mr. William Richardson, of Killaleagh, to return to his charge as minister there, and promising on his behalf that he will quietly follow his calling without faction, or intermeddling with matters of State.

Followed by—

An engagement, written and signed by A. Clancboye, that Mr. Richardson shall so behave himself as that no prejudice shall accrue to Mr. Annesley by his promise.

Feb. 14. [O. S.] 1738. *Copy* (attested by T. Bayly on March 15) of an Order of the House of Commons, that all advowsons and rights of patronage be excepted from delinquents' compositions and reserved for the disposal of Parliament.

Feb. 24. 1739. *Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to Hyde*, requesting letters from the King to the Princess Royal and the Princess Dowager of Orange, recommending his elder son as Steward of the Palace to the Prince of Orange, and the son of Heer van Rhynswoude as Master of the Horse, in the place of a Frenchman named Des Champs, a Roman Catholic, who is to retire upon compensation. The Princess Royal favours Boreel's application, but the Princess Dowager delays the appointment.—Latin.

Followed by—

A short note from Boreel to Hyde, accompanying the preceding application.

The Hague, Feb. 26. 1740. *Dutch News.* Letter of Feb. 13, received by the States from Beverning, respecting affairs in England; Cromwell purposes the assembling a friendly conference of the Prelatical party, Anabaptists, Presbyterians and Independents, in the hope of promoting unity without uniformity; preparations against the Highlanders. Orders of the States-General, (1) that Beverning be authorized to congratulate the Protector on his new dignity; (2) that four Commissioners be despatched to conclude the treaty, several modifications of which are to be strongly urged, while the exclusion of the Prince of Orange from the Stadtholdership is to be wholly

refused. An envoy has come from the Swiss Protestant Cantons to the States-General, offering to mediate with Cromwell. The King of Denmark has been requested, in answer to his enquiry, to continue his preparations for assisting the Dutch fleet. An envoy has arrived from the Order of Malta, demanding in sharp terms the restitution of the lands of the Order in the United Provinces. The French ambassador has addressed the States-General on the importance of including France in their treaty. 1654.

1741. *Col. John Marsh [to Edgeman]*. Familiar letter on the prospects of help from the Diet, and of affairs in general; desires his service to Mr. Lane and his lady, Major Halsey, honest Progers, dear Delasalle, Mr. Church, the Chancellor, and Dr. Freizar [Fraser]. Ratisbon, Feb. 26.

1742. *English News.* Some plotters arrested at the Ship Tavern, in the Old-Bailey. Reported that the Protector will call in all patents of honour to be confirmed by him. A sermon, which was preached before him last Sunday, on Rom. xiii. 1, earnestly pressed subjection to the higher powers, albeit those should be tyrannical, and that the only weapons of the Church of Christ are prayers and tears. Sir Charles Cavendish died on Monday. This evening, Dr. Smith, the physician, was interred at Mercers' Chapel with the complete service of the Church of England. There will be a qualification of the Act for removing the Irish from their ancient dwellings. *Copy.* London, Feb. 17. [O. S.]

1743. *Warrant from the King to Edw. Wyndham, Esq.*, to retain in his hands the King's fifteenths of the value of two prizes brought into Calais by Capt. Murray. *Copy or draught.* Palais Royale, Feb. 27.

1744. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Is still very sick. Uncertainty of the King's plans for removal. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, Feb. 27.

1745. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Quarter-Master Swingle's propositions are in no degree to be neglected; the business was originally moved by Lord Rochester, and included in his particular instructions, so that Hyde wonders that the latter has not been more inquisitive about it. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, Feb. 27.

1746. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 14. Discourse with Boreel about his application to the Princess of Orange for a place for his son. It concerns Lady Page to make a full discovery how the original letter in Lord Dysart's business was lost, that which was sent to the King being plainly a forgery. Paris. Feb. 27.

1654. Dr. Browne may honestly decline using the Prayer if he finds its use may give advantage to those who do not wish well to his Mistress. One of Cromwell's confidants said that if the treaty with the States be concluded, no one will in a year's time be in power there who is not a friend to Cromwell. Approves of Nicholas' suggestion of Cleves for a residence; he would as soon go to Turkey as to Heidelberg or any of the dominions of the Prince [of Saxony]. Apology for Middleton's secrecy with regard to the supply given him by the Princess. Prince Rupert is so totally governed by the Keeper that the King knows him not; the man is a strange creature.

The first half of the letter is in Edgeman's hand. With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 220.

[Feb.?] 1747. *Lord Lorne to a Lady,* vindicating the loyalty of his father, the Duke of Argyll, whose declaration with the public against the present proceedings in England and change of government, and, again, his particular oath given lately in Parliament against the calumny laid upon him that he approved of the way taken there, may sufficiently justify him on that point. But if he thought his father meant otherwise than he professes, and were an enemy to monarchical government or to the King, he himself would not only differ in opinion, but quit all the interest he has in him rather than prove disloyal to his lawful Prince. He is such a stranger to home, that these two years he has but seldom heard of the state of his parents' health. Desires the honour of kissing the Queen's hand.

The Editor of the State Papers suggests in an endorsement, that this letter "was undoubtedly to the King, under a feigned title," but there does not appear to be any necessity for the supposition.

"Ilahd Donnan in Kintaile," Feb. 21. [O. S.] 1748. *Sir Rob. Moray to the King.* Professions of most devoted loyalty. Sorrow for some censure from the King, conveyed in his letter of Nov. 1, received on Feb. 4; one of the King's faithfullest servants will soon be with his Majesty who can fully clear the writer's deportments.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. April, 1654."

Feb. 22. [O. S.] 1749. *Sir Miles Hobart to Hyde,* on the progress of Royalist movements in England. The delays are very discouraging; for want of due correspondence they cannot move in the several counties at one time. Numerous arrests in London strike a general terror, and have made some principal men needlessly decline that which they thought before could not in reason miscarry.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. March 30."

Upsal, Feb. 22. [O. S.] 1750. *Sir Will. Bellenden to Lord Wentworth.* The positive resolution of the Queen of Sweden to abdicate totally ruins

his expectation for the King's interest. And the charges brought by Lord Wentworth and the King against Vulfeld [Wlfeldt] make a strange noise to the King's prejudice; for the Danish ambassador complained of them to the Queen and Council, whereupon Vulfeld being sent for by the Queen (under whose protection he is living in Sweden), and being told it would go hard with him if he did not clear himself, immediately brought from Stockholm several letters from the late King, full of kindness and acknowledgment of thankfulness, the like from the present King and the Queen, a note from the Marquis of Newcastle of the receipt of arms, ammunition and ordnance, and many letters from the Marquis of Montrose about the receipt of jewels, money, arms, &c., to the sum of 24,000 rix-dollars; so that he makes it appear that he has disbursed about 10,000 dollars of his own, more than was ordered by the King of Denmark. "This is much spoken of to the King's prejudice, as a thing that ought to be a warning to others not to assist his interests." *Copy.* 1654.

Endorsed by Hyde as having been sent by Lord Wentworth with a letter from him of April 16.

1751. *Hyde to Lady Morton*, acknowledging the receipt of her letters of the 2nd and 9th (*sic*) instant, and vindicating the character and steady attachment of her daughter's suitor (Lord Newburgh?) against some violent accusations; his long fit of sickness has no more proceeded from any unlawful cause than her fat friend's gout has done. Since, however, he cannot, for want of sufficient means of subsistence, marry until some indefinite period of restoration and happy settlement arrive (his own friends being so much averse to the marriage that they have stopped all his usual supplies, and have even, this month, withdrawn all kind of correspondence with him), Hyde consents, if Lady Morton desires it and inclines her daughter to it, to advise him to relinquish his suit. Hyde defends himself against the charge of having done any ill offices with the King to a friend of Lady Morton's *, after twenty years' conversation and friendship; but "if to excuse every act of levity and vanity and arrogance, and to put the best interpretation upon it, be to doe him ill offices, I have done it abundantly." Quotes Ecclesiasticus xxii. 22, as being "what a wise man once said, and which in the opinion of the greatest part of the Church is Scripture." March 4 (*sic*).

1752. *Commission from the King to the Earl of Glencairn*, appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland until the arrival of Middleton. *Draught by Hyde.* March 4.

* "Probably Sir John Berkeley." *Modern note in margin.*

1654. The Hague, March 5. 1753. *Dutch News.* Account from Beverning of his interview of congratulation with Cromwell. He reports that his secret instructions have been opened and read in England, so that there will now be no place for dissembling with the English; some think that this is but a trick of Beverning's to give a colour of necessity to what he means to do. *Copy.*

Ratisbon, March 5. 1754. *Col. John Marsh [to Edgeman].* Is wearied with the delays of the Diet. Last Monday they were about to enter on the King's business, when many of the ambassadors finding the agent of the Duke of Lorraine present (who had been for some weeks at the Court of Bavaria, as Mr. Roper, a countryman and neighbour to Marsh, born in Kent, now attached to that Court, and holding weekly correspondence with Marsh, informs him), protested against his session as being an enemy of the Empire, and dissolved the meeting. According to Mr. Roper's information, Lorraine, Savoy and Bavaria are all instant in the King's favour.

March 6. 1755. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Notices of the King's plans for removing from France *incognito.* *Copy by Edgeman.*

In cipher.

Paris, March 6. 1756. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 15. The King proposes to leave France *incognito*, with a small train, which may remove the unwillingness of some Princes to receive him, as they will not be required to notice him further than their own affairs may make expedient. Designs are ripe for making the Duke of Gloucester a Catholic, which, by the grace of God, they never will; but unless his sister can receive him, it will be hard to get him away; the King is exceedingly troubled about it. Sudden deaths of the Earl of Shrewsbury and of Sir Charles Cavendish; the latter cannot be enough lamented as one of the most excellent persons the world had; his brother will find it an irreparable loss.

With a trifling omission, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 222.

March 6. 1757. *The same to Clement;* No. 38. Non-delivery of letters. Insecurity of Cromwell. *Copy by Hyde.*

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 223.

March 6. 1758. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Simon de Petkum ("a man of parts and of much good will to us") had an audience of the King yesterday to deliver a letter from the King of Denmark, of Jan. 11, about the 24,000 rix-dollars entrusted to Wolfelle but never delivered by him. Petkum must have a letter from the King to show that the King of Denmark was cozened, and Hyde has written to Sir Will. Bellenden to speak to Wolfelle about it. *Copy by Hyde.*

The rest as in the letter to Lord Rochester, *supra.*

1759. *Hyde to Mr. Kent.* The King sent a letter to Mr. Jones, through Mr. Killigrew, such as he had formerly writ to Mr. Wolfe in the quality of his consul. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654. March 6.

1760. *The same to Mr. Harnage.* Prospects of the Dutch treaty. *Copy by Hyde.* March 6.

1761. *Notes out of a letter from Beverning to the States-General, and out of a private letter from him to Greffier Ruysch.* The supposed late conspiracy was only an idle ranting of drunken fellows; it is reported that the Scots have been dispersed; the Protector's youngest son has gone to Ireland, and all officers that have charge there are commanded to repair thither. Cromwell refused Beverning's request for the appointment of commissioners to discuss the wording of the treaty, on the ground that that had been already settled by the resolution of the States-General. Beverning had accordingly written out the articles as they stood, and sent them to the Protector. Another letter from Beverning, of March 10, notifies the arrival of the other ambassadors. March 6.

1762. *Hyde to Lady Morton,* respecting her daughter's marriage-engagement, warmly complaining of her unreasonable dissatisfaction with him, and proposing that she should write to the suitor to put an end to the matter on account of his delay. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* Paris, March 7.

1763. *Sir Henry Coventry to Hyde.* If the printed articles of the treaty be right, Cromwell will have an influence in Holland almost equal to that in England. He is apt to believe that God hath destined a happy restoration to be accomplished (since foreign Princes fail) by the loyalty of the King's yet faithful subjects. Wesel, March 7.

1764. *Short Journal,* apparently written by a foreigner, of a voyage from Fly ("diewrnal of owr woag from Flie," [Vlieland?] &c.) to "Ferrne Huns barre" [apparently Findhorn's Bar] in Scotland (where Sir George Monro went ashore), and of a return, between Feb. 27 and March 7, with notices of the movements of Lords Glencairn, Seaforth, Reay, &c. March 7.

Two folio pages.

1765. *William Barton to Edgeman,* mentioning his necessitous condition, and enclosing a letter for the King. Bruxelles, March 7.

1766. *Francesco D'Este, Duke of Modena, to the King;* a letter of compliment upon the occasion of the writer's marriage with the Princess Lucretia Barberini.—Italian. Modena, March 8.

Signed and sealed.

1654. Madrid, March 9. 1767. *Don Juan de la Vega to Edgeman.* Has received only two letters from Edgeman since his arrival in Spain (the last that of Jan. 31); although he himself has written more than twelve, giving an account, amongst other things, of the death of their friend William Spark, who was beheaded at the end of January. Spark had been deceitfully induced to quit the Sanctuary of the Church by an Irish Dominican, named Juan Conogl [Connell ?]. Mentions Mr. Halse and Mr. Vicars. Vega is in poor circumstances, a sole surviving relative, a married sister, having carried his property, together with her own, to Naples; but he has at present a good friend in Don Manuel [Arias]. Is sorry to hear that Lord Taaffe is unwell; his brother, Don Francis, is now at Madrid. Don Vicente has arrived at St. Sebastian, in company with the Baron de Brante Villa. Lord Dillon is in Madrid, preparing to depart to England.—Spanish.

Upsal, March 2. [O. S.] 1768. *Sir Will. Bellenden to* [*Nicholas*, being endorsed by the latter]. The King is not to expect the least assistance from the Queen of Sweden; her resolution to quit the Regency makes all her poor servants most miserable, among whom none is reduced to greater difficulties than Bellenden himself. Believes several of his letters have been intercepted at the Post-house at Stockholm. Desires that letters sent to him may be enclosed in a cover directed to M. Jacob Macklier, Marchant Escossois à Stockholme.

Ratisbon, March 12. 1769. *H. P.* (i. e. *H. Price*) *to Edgeman.* The question of the time and place for the gift to the King has been proposed in the Diet. The King should steal into Scotland with two or three chosen followers; the army may do much if he be with them, but nothing without him but work their own destruction.

The Hague, March 12. 1770. *Sir Richard Paĝe to Hyde*, in self-justification about the letters relating to an alleged plot against the King's person, taken by Page's wife out of Lord Dyser's [Dysart's] chamber. If supplied with money to travel, will be ready to face any enquiry. Complains of neglect; is ready to serve the King even as a corporal or sergeant. The King's not going to Scotland (which is looked upon as a thing most prejudicial) is generally laid to the charge of Hyde and another.

Paris, March 13. 1771. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 16. Ridiculous demands of Prince Rupert for alleged debts from the King, after receiving 14,000*l.*, the whole of the proceeds of the prizes. There is no need for Nicholas to leave Holland, until not merely the

peace has been concluded, but he has been, according to its terms, declared by Cromwell to be an enemy. Mr. Welch is as much frighted at the approach of peace as Nicholas, and speaks already of leaving Amsterdam and taking a house at Antwerp. Sir M. Langdale has many projects upon England to which Prince Rupert is privy, and in which Armorer is trusted. 1654.

With trifling omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 224.

1772. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 39. Banishment of Cardinal Pamphilio. Cromwell sends many to prison, in order that he may be thought to have discovered more than he can discover; at the same time he is endeavouring to win all parties by specious baits; he has lately sent a pass to Mr. Hollis, the chief pillar of Presbytery, who is living privately in Base Normandy, with notable circumstances of kindness; and he no less courts both the Royalists and Catholics. The Duke of Lorraine was last week arrested at Brussels by order of the Archduke, and is prisoner in the castle of Antwerp. March 13.

Copy by Hyde.

With omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 223.

1773. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* The delays of the Diet in coming to a conclusion on the King's business have no limit. March 13.

Copy by Hyde.

1774. *The same to Bellings.* Delays of the Diet. Preparations for the King's removal from France. March 13.

Copy by Hyde.

1775. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King is impatient to leave France. March 13.

Copy by Hyde.

1776. *Edmond Wyndham to the King.* The sale of the two prizes brought into Calais has been hindered by a letter from the French ambassador in England to the Governor, to the effect that the permitting their sale there will be very prejudicial to the treaty between France and England. Even should they be disposed of privately, the fifteenths have been already anticipated by previous warrants, for which the writer has advanced money which has not been repaid. Boulogne, March 14.

1777. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Cromwell proceeds with strange dexterity towards the reconciling all kinds of persons, and chooses out those of all parties whose abilities are most eminent. He has sent a pass to Mr. Hollis, has given Lord Rothes his liberty and estate, and restored Sir John Stowell to his fortune. Lord Lisle is expected in France shortly, as his ambasssdor. Paris, March 14.

Copy by Edgeman.

1778. *Relation of Colonel Ogleby,* who came from Leith, [March 14.]

1654. March 4, N. S., and is at present sick near Schiedam, concerning Scottish affairs. That the Earl of Athol has continued at Dunkeld for three months, and done good service. That the Earl of Callander has been at Edinburgh with the Marquis of Argyle, to persuade him to join with the King's party, but the Marquis replied that he never was for the King and never would be. That Lord Lorne has deserted to the rebels, having first vainly endeavoured to persuade a Lieut.-Colonel to kill Glencairn, that so he might have the chief command of the King's forces; his troops, chiefly Badenoch men, have chosen the Marquis of Montrose as their commander in his place. *Copy.*

On the same page—

March 14. 1779. *News from Middelburgh*, from a ship come from Dundee, of a defeat sustained by the garrison of that town at the beginning of the month. Landing of Middleton at Tarbetness, near Firry-hun. Monk will go for Scotland when the peace is concluded, with a resolution to burn and slay man, woman and child. *Copy.*

Rome, March 16. 1780. *Cardinal Barberini to the King*, communicating the news of the marriage of his niece with the Duke of Modena. —French.

Ratisbon, March 17. 1781. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Delays of the Diet. Accident to the Bishop of Mentz by the overturning of his coach. A Lutheran, who was endeavouring to promote a petition to the Emperor in the Diet in behalf of the Austrian Lutherans, has been arrested and sent prisoner to Vienna.

Ratisbon, March 19. 1782. *D. D.* (endorsed, "*Col. Darcy*") *to the same.* Sorrow at hearing of Hyde's illness. Seal of arms, broken.

Ratisbon, March 19. 1783. *Colonel John Marsh to the same.* Expectations (pedantically expressed) of a speedy settlement; but all the Princes are at liberty in money-votes of this kind to choose their own time for payment, as well as amount of contribution. Seal of arms.

Ratisbon, March 19. 1784. *H. P[rice] to the same.* Anxious to hear of Rob. Pheelip's arrival at Paris. Any letters (out of England) addressed to Oliver Delbeck, or Estienne De Vaga, are intended for Price. Seal of arms.

March 20. 1785. *The King to Middleton*, congratulating him on his safe arrival in Scotland; the bearer, Quartermaster-General William Hurry, who makes hard shift to get to Middleton, need not be recommended to one who knows him so well. *Draught by Hyde.*

On the same paper— 1654.

1786. *The King to* [*name not given*], thanking him for the good will expressed to Col. Durham when the latter was in Sweden. *Draught by Hyde.* March 20.

1787. *Hyde to Bellings.* News from Middleton of the discovery of a conspiracy between Lord Lorne and his father. Out of twenty-five officers composing the Council in Ireland, twelve obstinately opposed the proclamation of Cromwell as Protector. Though Harrison be banished by the Council of State, he refuses to go unless Cromwell himself sign the Act, which hitherto he forbears to do. *Copy by Hyde.* March 20.

1788. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King has written to the King of Denmark, informing him that he never received any money from Wolfeild, and never heard of it, nor was it paid to any servant of his by his appointment. The French are not sanguine about their treaty with Cromwell; he only returned the Cardinal's subscription of "Votre tres humble serviteur" by "Your affectionate friend to serve you;" and the Privy Council have declared to Bourdeaux that he cannot be received as ambassador, nor shall any letter be opened from the French King, unless, instead of styling the Protector "Monsieur mon Cousin," as he has already done, he gives him the appellation of "Monsieur mon Frère." The Court seems full of indignation at this usage. *Copy by Edgeman.* March 20.

1789. *The same to Clement;* No. 40. Repetition of the news contained in the two preceding letters. The prejudice against the Cardinal [Mazarine] is so universal and irreconcileable that really he hath scarce a friend in the Court or army. *Copy by Edgeman.* March 20.

1790. *The same to the Earl of Rochester*, repeating the news contained in the preceding letter, with some mention, in cipher, of the King's plans for removal. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, March 0.

1791. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 17. Would prefer Gueldres to Bruges as a place of retirement; the latter is unwholesome, and so near the sea and England that they would be liable to affronts; the former is the sweetest and cheapest place in the seventeen provinces of the Spanish dominions, and where nobody would take notice of them. When he can get into such a blessed retreat, he will not desire to hear any news, but only to study and learn to die, which he would gladly do if he had finished those papers which he has a great mind to leave to the world for the honour of his poor Master, of whose memory he finds few tender. What chiefly March 20.

1654. angers the French against Cromwell is that they have discovered that he has contracted with Condé to land a number of men by a day appointed near Bourdeaux.

With unimportant omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 225–7.

Ratisbon, March 24. 1792. *H.* [*Price*] *to Edgeman.* Never any man came to such an employment with so little instruction and help as Lord Rochester at Ratisbon, and yet his own industry and extraordinary parts have overcome all difficulties. It had been feared that some of the Catholic Princes would have insisted upon some terms from the King respecting religion before they granted any help; but upon such discourse being moved, they have always replied that this was a cause not of religion but of justice, and that when the King was restored to his throne, it would then not be unreasonable for them to ask, nor for him to grant, what would be satisfactory to his Catholic subjects. The Abbot of Stabulo tells Rochester there is an agent from the rebels in Ratisbon who is busy with the Swedish ambassador; all believe it is Harris, who still lurks there after having promised to leave. Is confident that Sweden will join the rebels out of jealousy of Denmark. The Bishop of Mentz is not yet recovered; he is the best friend they have at the Diet.

Breda, March 25. 1793. *C. le Couteur, of Jersey, to the same.* Explains a mistake about procuring a seal for his letters; does not care about the French book of "Remarques," a volume in small octavo, about which he had enquired.—French.

March 16. [O. S.] "R[ec]. Apr. 1654." 1794. *Letter* (endorsed by Hyde, "*London Ministers to the K.*") commencing, "Highly honoured Sir," and subscribed, "Your faythfull seruants and fellow-sufferers." His afflictions have sat as a heavy burden upon their souls, and it has been a great addition to their grief that they can have no opportunity for affording help. All that they can do is to pour out prayers and tears in his behalf; and bless God who has preserved his person from imminent danger, and his blessed soul from the power of temptation. They urge him to a close union with Christ, and to choose the greatest sufferings rather than willingly run into the least sin. They hope that God by suffering is fitting him for service, and remind him that man's despairing times are usually God's helping times. Could their hands reach him as well as their hearts, he should know how dearly they love him, how highly they honour him, and how earnestly their bowels yearn towards him. Four or five of his poor friends humbly present a testimony of their affections in a widow's mite, which they desire may find acceptance.

1795. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Seven more days have elapsed and nothing is yet done. Has not heard from Mr. Cooley or Dr. Flood for a long time. Seal of arms. 1654. Regensburg, March 26.

1796. *Dutch News.* Private letters from England state that the English fleet, about 100 sail, are lying near the Isle of Wight, waiting for a wind to sail. It is supposed that they are going to act in the Sound against Denmark. Immediate orders are given by the States-General to man and victual their fleet, and the news is communicated to the Danish ambassador. The Hague, March 26.

1797. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 18. Rallies him on his first attack of gout. Advice respecting some supposed misunderstanding on the part of the Princess Royal against Nicholas about the Duke of Gloucester. "I sweare to you heartily I have almost contracted soe much præjudice to the whole sex, that I would have as little to doe with them as may be; I meane in busines, for some other thinges they may serve well enough." The Queen cares no more for Henvliet and his lady than she does for Nicholas; the latter should remember that few good men are as good as they are conceived to be, and they who are ill spoken of are not half so bad as they are reported to be, and few are so bad as to be good for nothing. Dr. Frayzer is in Paris, and would be well content to give Hyde physic, but he is not well enough acquainted with him to receive the obligation, and a little Irish doctor serves his turn well enough; he has been bled four times and purged without number, so that he is as lean as Dick Harding. This week, when the King expected his money for his guns, the Cardinal sent him word that they were arrested by a Dutchman for debt; but it is hoped the matter is now clear, and will be quickly despatched. Printed in full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 227. Paris, March 27.

1798. *The same to Bellings*, on the delays in the Diet. What is become of Mr. Taylor? Hyde supposes that he bears these delays like a man bred in the Court of Spain. *Copy by Hyde.* March 27.

1799. *The same to Sir W. Curtius*, on the same subject. *Copy by Hyde.* March 27.

1800. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Desires his thoughts respecting the place to which the King should remove. Wishes to see any of the Apologies which Wolfell has published, and the answers to them; it seems the King of Denmark is not yet able to confiscate him as a traitor, though he March 27.

1654. be with his enemy, and soliciting the destruction of his own country. The reports of the Queen of Sweden's resignation seem hardly credible. *Copy by Hyde.*

Endorsed with the following note by the editor of the State Papers:—"Wolfeldt here and in some other letters seems to lie under an unjust suspicion. For among the MSS. of 1649 are found copies of several receipts of the Marquis of Montrose for 12,500 rix-dollars in money, and a good quantity of arms and ammunition delivered by him to the Marquis for the King's use, at the Hague." See *supra*, under dates of April 10 and June and July, 1649, pp. 6, 15, 16, and p. 319.

March 27. 1801. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 41. The Cardinal [de Retz] was elected Archbishop of Paris by the Chapter immediately upon the death of the late Archbishop, before the secretary was sent to forbid them to meet; and they have since attended the King to ask for his enlargement, while all the clergy of the town have hardly been restrained from going in a body to the Louvre to demand their pastor. The Duke of Lorraine is so close a prisoner in the citadel of Antwerp, that though his friends are allowed to see him, it is only at his window, without permission to have any conference with him. *Copy by Hyde.*

March 27. 1802. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Every three or four days some new difficulties break out which put the King to his own best activity, and may in the end do him more good than a greater calm and less distresses would do; he has removed a hindrance to the sale of his guns to the French, which was interposed by the claim of a Dutchman for debt.
Copy by Edgeman.

Cologne, March 28. 1803. *Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburgh, to the King,* acknowledging his election as a Knight of the Garter. —French. Signed.

March 28. 1804. *Hyde to Lady Morton,* vindicating himself from some unjust suspicions. He will in future not say a word to her which she is not willing to hear, however reasonable, nor do anything, however necessary, which she would wish not to be done, and so by degrees become such a friend as she would wish, of the new fashion. Begs that, if not *too* inconvenient, she will not easily be persuaded that one whom she has known for twenty years as an honest friend, who never loved himself in the first place, endeavoured to fulfil all his promises, spoke ill of few and never avoided doing a good office for anybody of what condition soever, if it were in his power, is suddenly turned hypocrite and a liar, and has cloven feet. But if this creed be inconsistent with other parts of her religion, he begs she will let her mother continue in her old faith. *Copy by Hyde.*

1805. *Lady Morton* (signed, "A. M.") *to the King.* As the King once took notice of Lord Newburgh's application to her daughter, whom she so much indulged as to approve what she could not help, she now ventures to inform him that the decline of the Earl's affection has been for these many months so visible, that, to her great comfort, her Nan has now no more thought of him. She does not desire to lessen the noble Lord to the King, who holds him, as she hears, in much favour, but she begs leave to say he is a very ill lover. Some may possibly tell the King that she is passionate; she is so, but most so in his Majesty's service, then for her Nan, and if her kindness for her has transported her, she is sure it never made her to say anything but great truth. 1654. March 29.

1806. *Extract from a report sent to the States-General from their ambassadors in London,* of a conference with the English Commissioners upon the conditions of including the King of Denmark in the treaty, with the answer of the States thereon. March 31.

1807. *Seven letters from the King to persons apparently in England and Ireland,* endorsed by Hyde as having been despatched by Colonel Stephens:— March.

1. *To L[ord] A.* "superscribed only this (1)." Has no doubt of the continuance of his affection; urges him to speedy action; presumes he keeps a good correspondence with his friends in Scotland.
2. *To. M. T.* (2). Can never forget his past good services; the bearer is to be absolutely guided by him, and to say nothing to any one else but by his directions; the King will not consider any design as probable unless approved by him. If he can seize upon any considerable places, he shall be sure of the King's own person, if he advises it, and whatever promises he makes of honours, lands, &c., shall be punctually performed.
3. *To C. K.* [*in Ireland?*] (3). Though the King does not know him, he is assured that he may trust him. Will not fail to reward whatever service he can perform. Believes that the affections of that kingdom are not so devoted to the usurper as they appear.
4. *To C. P.* (4). Is assured by the bearer of his good inclinations; desires some few honest and discreet persons would communicate their counsels and purposes to each other.
5. *To L[ord] B.* [*Broghill?*] (5). Believes the assurances of his friends; would be glad to find him a principal instrument towards his recovery.
6. *To S. C. C.* [*Sir Charles Coote?*] (6). Believes he had

1654. no intention to raise the usurper to his present height; it is still in his power to redeem what has been done amiss; will be glad to receive a service from him.

7. *To S. T. J.* [*Sir Theophilus Jones?*] (7). Is informed that although he suffered himself to be carried by a torrent he could not resist, yet that he wishes him very well, and will contribute to his service; if so, a free communication with a few honest men of the same mind, will make attempts easy, and he may have a signal part in restoring that kingdom, which, with God's blessing, would quickly reduce the rest.

Copies; the first two by Hyde, the rest by Edgeman.

March. 1808. *The King to Mr. Davison,* thanking him for the services rendered to Middleton. Lord Newburgh is appointed to correspond with him. *Copy.*

Endorsed by the editor of the State Papers as being in Lord Newburgh's hand.

The Hague, April 2. 1809. *Dutch News.* An English ship, the "Constant Warwick," has taken Capt. Beach, in the chief of the ships that set out from Brest with the King's commission, having 38 guns and 200 men, after seven hours' fighting. A definite sum is to be fixed to be paid by the Dutch to England as compensation for the vessels seized in the Sound, at their instance, by the King of Denmark.

[London], March 23. [O. S.] 1810. *Le Blanc* (i. e. *Thomas White*) *to Dr. Holden.* To get a copy of the Brief, let some honest person be sent to the Nuncio to demand it, upon the enclosed letter; if the Nuncio asks who is the writer, let him be told he is one of the ancientest of the clergy, without farther particulars, which might make him reflect upon the writer's books. Dr. Dan. [i. e. Edw. Daniel] has agreed to suffer what the writer has done, and so they remain friends. When Holden's antagonist's book comes out, let it be sent, for [Franc. de St. Aug.] Macedon's book will be out against the term, and White would willingly make a common answer to them both. Has given Holden's answer to Sir Kenelm [Digby], who seemed troubled, but said then he would pay all. Complaints made to the Nuncio of some ill carriages of "his" [*qu.* Bishop Smith's?] in the College in Flanders; three things desired, that there should be a good ghostly father, sufficient readers of divinity, and that "he" should not send priests away before they had finished their studies; "he" has since made an apology, which the Nuncio sent to Rome, and then wrote him the complimental letter he braggeth of. Holden's book will be for the press as soon as Easter will give it leave. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Enclosing the following:—

Thomas White to the Nuncio. As it is said that he, by

command of the Pope, two years since interdicted the Bishop of Chalcedon [i. e. Rich. Smith] from exercising any authority over the English, so long as he should live in Paris, and nevertheless the Bishop has during all this time exercised his authority more strictly than before, at the instigation of a certain ambitious clerk [Dr. George Leyburn] who now presides over the college at Douay, and also has endeavoured to elude the order by representing it to refer only to the Irish, it is requested that the Nuncio will transmit an authenticated copy of the papal Brief.—Latin. 1654.

Copy by Edgeman.

1811. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 19. The uncertainty of the King's movements. Unable to send Nicholas any money, for he and Ormonde are themselves in want of shoes and shirts. April 3.

Printed in full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 228.

1812. *The same to Lord Rochester.* Uncertainty of the King's movements. An unspeakable loss in England by the death of Lord Beauchamp, who was a most excellent young man. Swingle [Schwengolln] still sends letters of great profession; were he in Scotland, such a supply would do miracles. Cardinal de Retz is released from the Bois de Vincennes, but obliged to remain at Nantes until his renunciation of the archbishopric of Paris be confirmed at Rome. April 3.

Copy by Edgeman.

1813. *The same to Bellings.* Would rather be troubled with the gout, and the stone to boot, than be exposed to the heats and colds and different humours met with at Ratisbon. Full of expectation of somewhat from Ireland. April 3. *Copy by Hyde.*

1814. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King himself, in person, every day solicits his despatch from the French Court. Wentworth's opinion is desired respecting the King's removal, and the place at which he should stop. April 3. *Copy by Hyde.*

1815. *The same to Clement;* No. 42. Hopes that the treaty between the English and Dutch may yet be broken off, on account of Denmark. One part of the recompense which the Cardinal de Retz is to receive for giving up the archbishopric of Paris, is the Abbey of St. Martin's, worth 1200 pistoles *per annum,* of which for some years Mr. Mountagu had the promise. April 3. *Copy by Hyde.*

1816. *The same to Kent.* Hopes of the breaking off of the Dutch and English treaty. April 3. *Copy by Hyde.*

Followed by, on the same page—

The same to Harnage. The commencement of a repetition of the preceding letter.

1654. April 4. 1817. *Hyde to Lady* [*Morton*]. Hesitation in replying to her letter, because he is so misunderstood. Would still choose as a witness to the burning of the letters the lord who was previously named. Injustice of her suspicions and accusations. Did they enough consider the difficulty of repairing the wrong done by every sharp word to the reputation, they would not think that the peace is only broken by the hands. *Copy by Edgeman.*

April 4. 1818. *The same to "Sor. Hy."* [?], earnestly dissuading "John" [apparently an alderman] from compounding with the rebels, quoting the language of Eleazar in 2 Maccabees vi. 24, 25. Hyde would rather starve than be supplied by such kind of trading. Nothing but the most passionate value for "John" could make Hyde say this. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Wesel, April 6. 1819. *R. F.* (i. e. *Watson*) to [*Edgeman*]. Remarks on the enmity of some to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lewis is discouraged at not having yet gained the appointment for which he has stayed so long. Notice of challenges which passed between Sir George Carteret and Mr. Nicols, about, as is supposed, the coining some false gold at Jersey, and between Lord Wentworth and Captain Henry Coventry. Is satisfied with what he reads in Edgeman's letter about the History the Chancellor has been so long penning, and presses the publishing it no further; he knows best the season. Encloses a letter for James Boten.

April 7. 1820. *Warrant to Mr. Wyndham* to pay to Sir Will. Fleming 350 livres, being the fifteenths of the prizes brought by Capt. Murray into Calais. *Draught.*

Endorsed, "Sent April 11."

April 8. 1821. *The King to Marshal Melleray*, desiring him not to allow any person to dispose of the cannon which are in his custody [at Nantes] without express order from himself.—French. *Draught, endorsed by Hyde.*

Not dated. 1822. *The same to the same,* respecting certain goods seized by the Marshal for debts due to him, out of which the King only applies for such as, in the name of fifteenths and tenths, belong to himself and the Duke of York.—French and English. *Draughts; in English by Hyde.*

Endorsed by Hyde, "Prepared, but not sent."

Regensburg, April 9. 1823. *H. P*[*rice*] *to* [*Edgeman*]. The Emperor has given the King 100,000 dollars. The Dukes of Brunswick and Count of Luneburg have cut off some forces which were being levied by the Duke of Mecklenburgh's eldest son for the service of Spain.

1824. *Hyde to Lord Rochester*, respecting the King's impending departure from Paris. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654. Paris, April 10.
Part in undeciphered cipher.

1825. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Supposes that the Baron of Tankerville, who has been with the Elector of Triers and obtained 10 ducats from him, must be some cheat who has assumed a name for begging under. What effect will the resignation of her crown by the Queen of Sweden have? *Copy by Hyde.* April 10.

1826. *The same to Clement;* No. 43. State of the relations between the Pope and Spain. Uncertainty of peace between the Dutch and the rebels. Bordeaux is reported to have spoken of leaving England upon the return thither of the Prince of Condé's agent, Barriere. *Copy by Hyde.* April 10.

1827. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The King does not wish Wentworth to come to Paris, as he purposes so soon to remove from thence; nor does Hyde wish him to put himself into a fire the scorching whereof he has hitherto escaped, although by his access Hyde's own burden would be lighter, he being confident that every unbiassed person of honour and discretion will support him. Fears that one letter containing a particular account of the King's reasons for removing must have miscarried. *Copy by Hyde.* April 10.

1828. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 20. Should a rupture occur between Cromwell and France, the King might not remove. Middleton is reported to have had some brisk encounters; Lord Balcarras has landed in France, but the King is prepared for him, and it will not be in any man's power to prejudice Middleton. Prince Rupert has claimed half the money for the guns, not being contented with the whole that was received for the prize, and when the King kindly expostulated, used him with insolence enough, and told him justice would have justice; upon which the King was round with him, and hath since so industriously behaved himself with the Cardinal that the business is as good as done. It is not possible to believe how much in so gross a thing the Queen and Jermyn side with the Prince. Dr. Frayzar has broken his shoulder by a fall from his horse. Hyde has sent his letters for Dr. Morley and Sir Ch. Cott[erell] to Breda, as the most likely place to find them in. Paris, April 10.
Printed almost entire, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 229.

1829. *Form of appointment* of a Judge for a High Court of Admiralty for Scotland. *In Edgeman's hand.* April 12.

1830. *Hyde to Middleton.* Desires to receive intelligence. Kindness to the gallant young men who accompanied Wogan April 13.

1654. will be the means of drawing more of their comrades out of England, which is the purpose of many very worthy persons; he particularly recommends to Middleton Mr. Dungan, who is related to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Mr. Morley, nephew to the honest doctor. Col. Rogers, with one eye, will shortly come to him, as gallant a person and as good an officer of horse as any of the three nations, and one who, as Commissary-General, had a noble part in the war.

Copy by Edgeman.

Endorsed as having been sent "by Capt. Murrey."

April 14. 1831. *Instructions for Mr. Carteret*, sent from the King to Marshal Melleray and to Nantes to secure the ordnance belonging to the King, and to stop any attempted sale by declaring, if necessary, that they have been sold to the Cardinal. *Draught in Hyde's hand.*

The Hague, April 16. 1832. *Dutch News.* Debate between the Dutch ambassadors and English commissioners respecting the sum of 146,500*l.* demanded by the English for the ships arrested in the Sound.

The Hague, April 16. 1833. *Nicholas to Hyde.* Sends an extract from a letter received from Armorer last week. If Nicholas is not told what Mr. Davison's business is, which that letter mentions, he may peradventure in his correspondence prejudice the King's service by mentioning some things which are kept concealed from Armorer; desires therefore the King's directions herein. What is the business in which Lord Goring and his brother have been so busy, and which has miscarried by their ill managing? If Lord Percy be trusted in any business in England, it is impossible that he should ever do any good in it, for all the King's best friends here remember well the infamous letter written by him from Calais to the Earl of Northumberland in the beginning of the troubles, which was afterwards by that noble lord communicated to the rebels and printed, and is really such a brand upon Lord Percy as that no prudent man who knows it will ever trust him. The mere report of his being trusted by the King will bring great discouragement to the King's affairs in England, for no man of honour or honesty that knows Lord Percy or has heard of him, will meddle in anything he has to do. Besides, he will discover all things that are communicated to him to his dear and virtuous sister Carlisle, who has been, through the whole story of his late Majesty's misfortunes, a very pernicious instrument, and she will assuredly discover all things to her gang of Presbyterians, who have ever betrayed all they know to the ruling rebels. Conceives it no

less than a tempting God for the King to confide in persons so marked. To be a second or third time betrayed by those that none else will trust is a misery that brings contempt instead of pity; and Hyde knows whose saying it was that man's life is too short to be deceived twice. Nothing but his duty to the King could force this from him, for he has never had any ill office done him by either of those noble personages; and only the King and Ormonde are to be made acquainted with it. Armorer has the repute of a very honest and loyal person among all that know him, and Middleton, who does not by any means like Sir M. Langdale's principles, has a good opinion of his integrity; but perhaps his present business is somewhat above his reach. This letter is to be carefully burned. 1654.

Enclosure (on the same sheet):—

"Extract from Nic. Armorer's letter to me, dated from London on Good Fryday last," April 3. Has been at Wilton, where Nicholas has many old friends; some have promised to send some money for the King as soon as they can. Has had an offer made him by the town of Ludlow, and if Shrewsbury play its part, it may prove of great advantage, for many are willing to trade if either of them engage their stock. Has left a factor in Shrewsbury to solicit the King's business; Ludlow will do its own. Tynemouth is in a good condition. Thinks Worcester, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury will join, and they expect to take in Montgomery. If Middleton thrives it will be of great encouragement. Mr. Davison, of Yorkshire, is gone to Paris; he resolved to speak with none but the King and Ormonde; Lord Bellasis, Sir Philip Musgrave, and the rest "of us" expect great returns by him, for he had a great part of the best stock in his hands. Has sent the King, by Mr. Davison, a just account of the business in the North; the King must take care that those he deals with understand the way of trading, for Lord Gerard and his brother did not take the right way; if the King take not care, such small factors will leave him in the lurch. Mr. Davison has not the same opinion of Sir M. Langdale that he had, and resolves to deal with Lord Bellasis; he loves Langdale, but holds him uncertain to deal with. A private agent from Lord Percy has been over, who returned yesterday; his errand was to settle Percy's credit, and to make him sole disposer of the King and his business, and that none are cared for by the King but himself. This Armorer hears from Percy's small friends, who would fain have it believed it comes from his sister,

1654. who is as busy as ever to follow the old gang. Acquaint Sir E. Hyde with this; the King will do well to have a care what small factors he employs. Has written to Mr. Thomas Howard this week, but resolves to correspond with him no more; though his two friends, Lord Maynard and Walker, be honest, yet they like not his dealing with Lord Culpeper. Lord Gerard's last business has hindered the receipt of 400*l.* which would have been paid within two days. Has received but 100*l.*, which, with 60*l.* more that he borrowed, has been all disbursed upon Ludlow; in eight days he must have 150*l.* more for Tynemouth, which will put that place in a good and thriving condition. Five pages, quarto.

Both letters are chiefly written in cipher, and have been deciphered by Hyde.

London, April 7. [O. S.] 1834. *News* [*from Armorer*]. Col. Striven [*sic;* qu. Stephens?] and Sir Vincent Corbet send word that they hope not only to bring Shrewsbury in, but also Ludlow. Let Sir E. Hyde know that if anything of man be certain, "we" shall go near to make Tynemouth do what the King desires; and if, as Col. Grey desires, Shrewsbury and Ludlow be brought to correspond with that place, he doubts not but to make good the undertaking. Mr. Davison, of Yorkshire, will settle the business of Hull; he only understands it, and he is a just and discreet person. Entreat the King to write to acknowledge the 100*l.* lent to the writer by Sir Henry Slingsby, which is more kindness than he has, as yet, found from any others, though many have said a great deal more; "he is our sure friend, pray therefore forget him not." Has declined to hold correspondence with Lord Gerard, which the brother of the latter sent to desire. Lord Willoughby will be a good person to deal with, but the writer will not meddle with Mr. Thomas Howard; "I wish I had not, but at that time there was no remedy." Is promised the receipt of some money next week. *Copy.*

April 17. 1835. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 21. The King has gone into the country for three or four days, to Mr. Croft's house. With reference to Mr. Stamp, Hyde does not know of any letter written by the King, who is always very careful in all he does of that kind with his own hand, and never gives any superscription, for fear of miscarriage. Stamp is really very honest and of very good parts, but has vain and peevish humours, and may to a good end pretend somewhat that is not. Glad to hear of the civility of Henvliet and his lady to Nicholas, which he will do well to cherish; persons who have had the greatest prejudice against each other, often, upon

being acquainted, confess that they had been deceived. It is reported that the noble Queen of Sweden will change her religion, and after a pilgrimage to Rome retire into a monastery. One Capt. Murray has gone to Calais, to go thence in a small ship lying ready for him for Scotland; according to the laudable custom of his country he makes great offers, and promises to carry over 1000 men without money if they are brought to him; Lord Newburgh will write to Colonel Durham. 1654.

Printed entire, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 231.

1836. *Hyde to Rochester.* The King (who is now at Villars to take the air) is anxious to remove from France, but is delayed with daily promises of his money. Lady Rochester will go or stay, with the rest; return into England she will not. April 17.

Copy by Edgeman.

1837. *The same to Bellings.* Begs him to repeat what was material in a packet which has miscarried. Glad that Col. Marsh is despatched; hopes that his business will be effectually despatched in that town, for which he need be very dexterous, as it is more than enough disaffected to them. The Major-General [Schwengolln?] thought he should gain much by any service he might undertake, although venturing little; it is strange that he should write so many letters and not know their condition better and that they are not able to satisfy his demands. April 17.

Copy by Hyde.

1838. *The same to Wentworth.* Wolfeild is said to have published his apology with great advantage to himself. The King has gone to Mr. Croft's house with the Lord-Lieutenant, O'Neale, and Mr. Bennett. Uncertainty of departure from France. The last week was spent in masques and dancings, which are like to take up the next too. April 17.

Copy by Hyde.

1839. *The same to Clement;* No. 44. They are now under a most melancholic apprehension of the peace between Cromwell and the Dutch, the latter having sent orders to their ambassadors to submit to a very extravagant demand for the payment of 150,000*l.* for the damages sustained from Denmark, in order that that King may be comprehended in the treaty. There appear lately some differences between Cromwell and Lambert, but little credit ought to be given to those appearances, since they are both so great masters of dissimulation. The Scots have lately defeated a very considerable party of horse, and therefore Monk is being sent there with a supply of 5000 men. April 17.

Copy by Hyde.

1654. April 17. 1840. *Hyde to Sir W. Curtius.* A packet from Lord Rochester, of the 25th or 26th of last month, has miscarried, for the first time during their whole correspondence. There must be some artifice in publishing the ridiculous report of the King's being required to leave France, which is so far from the truth that he is solicitous to be gone, but they are not ready to despatch by furnishing their promised assistance. The King proposes to remove, in a quiet way and not attended by above twelve or fourteen servants, to some place from whence he can with the least noise transport himself to his friends in Scotland. *Copy by Hyde.*

April 17. 1841. *The same to Sir W. Bellenden.* The King very much longs to hear Wolfeilde's answer to the charge of his non-payment of the money entrusted to him by the King of Denmark, but of which the King never heard or received one penny. Bellenden's presence is very much desired, because the Scots are not so much of one mind as were to be wished, and equal and dispassioned friends (amongst whom Bellenden has a chief place in the opinion of all men) would easily find a way to bind up these wounds. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Boulogne, April 17. 1842. *Edmonde Wyndham to Sir William Fleming.* He cannot obey the King's order to pay Sir William 350 livres out of the fifteenths of Capt. Murray's prizes, as he has already former warrants from the King for payments amounting to above 40,000 livres. He has received 300 livres from the prizes, which is almost all that he has received in two years, as there has not been a prize within his jurisdiction for a year and a half; and he has taken this sum himself in part payment of 1000 livres which he had advanced upon former warrants, having also a previous order from the King to pay himself 2500 livres, an amount which he is never likely to receive.

The Hague, April 20. 1843. *Richard, Secretary to the Spanish embassy in Holland, to the States-General,* acquainting them that he is temporarily commissioned by the Archduke Leopold to conduct all the business of the embassy until the King of Spain appoint a successor to the deceased ambassador, Brun. The King assures the States of his entire amity, and desires not only that they will not consent to the insertion of any article in the treaty between themselves and England prejudicial to his interest, but that they will also procure his inclusion. Some of the subjects of the Netherlands have, contrary to treaty, lately commenced trading with places in the West Indies which belong to the King of Spain.—French. *Copy.*

1844. *D.D.* (endorsed "*Mr. Darcy*") *to Edgeman;* a familiar letter. They are all as busy as bees, preparing to quit the place; the ship is ready to set sail, and when ladies are once embarked, they never wait for wind. The Empress hath sent some of her Laplanders in carts to Vienna, for fear of foul weather. They are very fearful of a storm on the rapid Danube, which is so terrible that Cæsar was thought bold to approach; witness Pliny, "Magnum est, Imperator Auguste, magnum est stare super Danubis ripas*." "Poore wee are like those whoe have been long sea sick, whoe uppon the noyse of land are peeping out of our cabins to know the truth." Neal now summons him to ride abroad with his Lord. 1654. April 23.

Seal of arms; a cross between four crosslets.

1845. *Mr. J. Nicholas to the same.* Will be very thankful to Mr. Chiffinch for one of the seals; would not have asked for three if he had not thought that Mr. Chiffinch, being on the spot, could furnish himself again. Mr. Jos. Jane desires to know whether his book against Milton has been translated into French, as a Jersey man undertook that task; he thinks that were it printed in French and dispersed it might do some good, especially since Milton's book is now printed in French in England, although not as yet dispersed in Holland. Sir Edw. Walker returned last night from investing the Marquis of Brandenburgh with the Garter, by whom he was nobly entertained. Yesterday the States-General signed the articles of peace with England, and sent them to-day by express to their ambassadors there. Monk refuses to go against the Scots until he hath 15,000*l.* to carry with him, to fright some and corrupt others. Lord Wentworth goes for Flanders next week, and Lord Culpeper intends not to stay above ten days longer. Sir Will. Boswell's lady has come over from England, with Major Boswell's brother, about some monies due to her by Mr. Webster at Amsterdam. Sir Charles Cotterell, his lady, Dr. Morley, and the writer's brother, came from Breda last Friday, where they had been gallantly entertained; they hope the Peace may not disturb them there. The gentlemen and maids of honour to the Princess Royal are preparing to act a play in French and English before Whitsuntide, the very name of which seems to please many in her Court more than the play itself, it being so judicious and discreetly chosen, viz. *A King and no King;* but all loyal persons are astonished when they hear it named. It is said that the Princess Royal goes this summer to the Spa, not merely for the benefit of the waters, but also to see him who is shortly to receive the crown of Sweden. It is reported that Prince Rupert is going The Hague, April 23.

* "Magnificum est **** [*Rheni vel Danubii*] imminere minacibus ripis." *Panegyr.* c. 56.

1654. in all haste for Germany, leaving the King upon some discontent, and that the Lord Keeper will bear him company. Hears that Mr. Ed. Hatton is at Paris, and that his father, Sir Robert, is dead in England. What does the writer's namesake do? Not signed, but endorsed with the writer's name.

April 14. [O. S.] 1846. *News from London.* Mr. Davison has returned with satisfaction to all he had to deal with here; the King told him he would write to the Princess Royal for leave for Nich. Armorer to stay here three months longer. Monk went for Scotland two days since. *Copy.*

Paris, April 24. 1847. *Hyde to Nicholas*; No. 22. It is thought that Cologne or the Spa will be the place to which the King will go first. The Lord Keeper is seldom seen; the Duke of York said yesterday that he had not been with him this month; Hyde thinks the Duke does not believe him to be as wise a man as he used to do. The public debt of England is said to have increased 600,000*l.* since Cromwell assumed the government. Has had very little conference with Lord Balcarras, but he appears a civil and sober person; the King thinks he will be wholly governed by himself. He seems to have a prejudice against Glencairne, but professes great esteem for Middleton. He declares so ill an opinion of Bampfield that he disclaims the giving him any trust or even knowing of his coming over, whereas the Colonel pretended large commissions from him. Prince Rupert has lost all credit with the King, and would scarcely carry himself as he does if he thought of continuing with him. Thinks that Nicholas judges Henvliet and his lady severely and wrongly; they cannot have the same affection or obligations to the King as he has, and it is not unreasonable that, as there is to be peace with Cromwell, they should be willing to keep him their friend who is to be ambassador in England where they have so good a fortune. It will appear by a letter which Hyde has written to Sir William Bellenden, that Wolfeld is inexcusable, and that the King has nothing to retract. Hyde read the other paper [p. 335] to the King and Ormonde; the former is well pleased with Armorer's account. Armorer is mistaken as to Mr. Davison's opinion of Sir M. Langdale, for it is plain that he was wholly governed by Langdale. When Davison came, he would speak to no one but the King, the Duke of York, and Prince Rupert; after some time, the King brought him to Hyde, but he desired to be excused, as, though he knew Hyde was trusted by some, yet there were others who would not have him privy to what should be resolved, and named Armorer, as to whom the King told him he knew he was mistaken. He said he desired to correspond with Holder, the secretary to Prince Rupert, whereat the King laughed, and asked whether Davi-

son thought he would trust him with his counsels. The King was not well satisfied with him, but believes him to be well-affected, as indeed Hyde does, only that he is bound up by Langdale and Prince Rupert. The King wrote to those from whom he professed to be sent, that they should correspond with Hyde. Hyde knows nothing of Lord Gerard, who will never be without projects, nor of Lord Percy's negotiations; the King says the only ground for that discourse is that Mr. Sands, who is taken to be a creature of Lord Percy's, went privately into England purely upon his own business. Percy is not in conjunction with Jermyn or Prince Rupert, and carries himself well to the King. Armorer is to be told that the King very well likes all that he has done. 1654.

Printed in full in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 233.

1848. *Hyde to Rochester.* The good news from the Emperor has revived them all; the King will now be able to remove. The King gives Rochester hearty thanks for sending the Colonel upon so good an errand; he shall have a pardon under the Great Seal of England for exceeding his commission herein. *Copy by Edgeman.* Paris, April 24.

1849. *The same to Clement.* Forbears to send a letter from the King to Barberini, this week, fearing that Clement might be gone from Rome before it arrives, and reserves it for the next, by which time he will understand whether the purpose holds, or whether accidents have caused Clement to change it. Cannot yet understand the treaty between the rebels and the Dutch, since there is not any mention in it of reversing that Act of the rebels concerning trade which was the cause of the war. The Emperor of Germany has, by his own particular donative, added 100,000 rix-dollars to what was before assigned by the Diet to the King*. *Copy by Hyde.* April 24.

1850. *The same to Bellings.* If there be no Act of the Diet which will oblige the Count of Oldenburg to submit to the payment charged upon him, little is to be expected from his good nature. If Bellings' next letter tell that the Electors and Princes have followed the Emperor's noble example, they shall then bear the ill nature of the towns the better. Hyde has much reverence for Father Donnellan, and wishes that he were the superior of all the friars in Ireland, and then that all the clergy were friars; for while they are under the Bishop of Ferns, they will be mad in spite of all reason. Has seen what Bellings has written to his father concerning himself, approves exceedingly of it, and will contribute his part to the design. *Copy by Hyde.* April 24.

* "But the Emperor himself *paid nothing*." Hist. Reb. book xiv. 1654.

1654. April 24. 1851. *Hyde to Taylor.* Expects that, if there be no alteration in feeling in consequence of the peace between Cromwell and the Dutch, the noble disposition in the Emperor will draw out some good wishes from Spain; desires particularly to be informed of the temper and purposes of the Spaniard. News of the death of the Pope is daily expected.

Copy by Hyde.

On the same leaf with the preceding.

April 24. 1852. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The noble gift of the Emperor will enable them to leave France speedily, and the Cardinal has promised the King to give the money for the cannon within three days. In the matter of Wolfeld, the King wrote himself as much to the King of Denmark as he commanded Wentworth to say, and Hyde wrote twice to Sir W. Bellenden; encloses a third letter for the latter, to be delivered if Wentworth think fit. *Copy by Hyde.*

April 24. 1853. *The same to Sir W. Bellenden* (enclosed with the preceding letter), upon the case of Wolfeld and the money entrusted to him by the King of Denmark for the King's use. During several months spent by the King at the Hague when Wolfeld was there and in constant communication with him, the latter never once mentioned the sum which was in his hands, nor had the King any idea that the help afforded to the Marquis of Montrose, for which the King wrote letters of thanks to Wolfeld, proceeded from any such gift of the King of Denmark. Consequently no thanks were ever returned to Denmark for it. *Copy by Hyde.*

April 25. 1854. *Letter from the King,* endorsed by Hyde, "*The K. to L^d La. and Cr.*" Has received his letter by the good "dayry mayde" and her friend, towards whom his kindness has never been lessened, for he knows he is as honest and just as any man. Labours nothing more than to suppress all unnecessary prejudice upon old accounts, and to unite all who are willing to bear a part, except those who are of such branded villany that a man must be ashamed to be again deceived by them; with reference to such, personal observation and experience are rather to be trusted than the judgments of other men. If he differ from "your cozen" in anything, it will not be with the least want of kindness or of confidence; his rule is to use all endeavours by hearing others to inform his own understanding, and then to do that which is most agreeable to his own judgment, for departing from which, to satisfy others, he has paid too dear. Conjures him upon all occasions to use all freedom; should he not agree, will always tell the reason why. Presumes he has not ceased writing to his old corre-

spondent out of any distrust or jealousy, as the latter is very honest and very kind. *Draught by Hyde.* 1654.

1855. *Hyde to Middleton.* Recommends to him some gallant persons whom he will find bold men and good officers; they have been in good service, and know what good-will the rebels bear them if they should fall into their hands. The King longs to receive intelligence from him; when he sends an express, let him be not only a man of understanding and discretion, but also of interest, knowing the affections and wishes of the honest party. Those who have lately come look upon Hyde as an incompetent person to know their business. Mr. Harry is much altered since Middleton first made Hyde acquainted with him, and takes those only to be good counsellors with whom he would then by no means have to do. Did not think that the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Newburgh, and himself, could have gotten so ill names by so carefully observing the advices of those who were the fittest to direct. *Copy by Hyde.* April 26.

Endorsed, "By Mr. Halsy."

1856. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 23. Recommends some gallant gentlemen to him, for transportation into Scotland by Capt. Murray, or, should he have gone, by some other means; two of them were Hyde's old acquaintances in Spain. Lord Newburgh has also recommended them to Col. Durham. Some of them are so well provided that they will carry arms and other conveniencies with them. Seal of arms. April 26.

1857. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Glad Major Hallsall and his comrades are provided for, and sent where they will be useful. Sorry to hear of Sir Gilbert Talbot's indisposition; he is himself ill from the same cause now. The Emperor has not yet left Ratisbon; he demands sixty Roman months more from the Diet. The Earl of Rochester would not at first visit P. Elect. (?), but upon second and better thoughts, he did; but he in another way is as bad as his brother. Hopes that Dr. Fraiser has recovered from his mischance. Ratisbon, April 30.

1858. *Order of the Commissioners for the approbation of public preachers,* approving of John Wood as minister of Wivelscomb, Somerset, and directing payment to be made to him of whatsoever is due upon any augmentation settled upon him or upon the place where he preaches. *Copy, attested by J. B.* April.

1859. *The King to "Lo. Mo." [Lord Morton].* Has been kept from writing to him by the fear lest, by the intercepting April.

1654. of letters, he should be discovered to correspond with malignants; cannot forget him or be less kind to him than he has ever professed. Likes well his choice for his d[aughter], as he has not a better opinion of any man than of that person [Lord Newburgh]. *Draught by Hyde.*

April. 1860. *The King to Col. Ov[erton].* Has received such information of his affection that he does not doubt it, and believes that he abhors those who, after all their pretences for the public, do now manifest that they have wholly intended to satisfy their own ambition. He has it in his power to redeem what he has heretofore done amiss; and the King is very willing to receive such a service as may make him a principal instrument of his restoration, for which whatsoever he or his family shall wish, they shall receive, and what he shall promise to any of his friends who may concur with him, shall be made good*. *Draught by Hyde.*

In duplicate; endorsed, "By Clarkeson."

[April?] 1861. *Mr. Crosse to Mr. Se. Knott,* i. e. *the King to the Sealed Knot* †. Clarkeson has informed him what stock they have provided to venture, now that trading is like by this good peace to be more secure than it has been; he is resolved to venture his share with them, and refer the managery entirely to their discretion. [Has given Clarkeson a letter for a factor, who, he is told, will trade fairly, and understands the markets in the country; but it is to be delivered only by their advice and direction, and they will not move him to be a partner unless they find him well disposed. Clarkeson proposed to have some merchandise in wool, which is so contrary to the advice he had received, that he declines it; in that, as in tobacco, whosoever is willing to venture will not look for tokens, and if they will not take the security of S. K., they will not accept his bond. *Struck out.*] Whatsoever they undertake for him to the Painter or Mr. Isac [he will perform], knowing that they will not promise more than he is able to pay; but if those would rather send a factor to speak to him, he is content, provided it be a discreet person who understands accounts, and is not given to wrangle or to speak big. Mons. Du Fonde resolves to go speedily into Normandy, except Mr. Crossly renews the suit with their favourites or falls upon Kent, or except such accidents happen as may make them dissuade that journey; he will be glad to receive their frequent advice, transmitted to Mr. Skinner, who will let them know all that passes. *Draught by Hyde.*

Endorsed, "By Clarkeson."

* See Thurloe's S. P. vol. iii. p. 280. † Ibid. vol. ii. pp. 64, 70, 162.

1862. *Mr. Crosse* [i. e. *the King*] *to Mr. Peter Wilson.* Is preparing again to trade. Has given Mr. Clarkeson a letter for one factor whom he does not know, but who is recommended, and is like to know the prices of all commodities by the experience he has had; but the letter is not to be delivered without Wilson's consent and advice, presuming that he either himself knows him, or can inform himself of his dealing. Thanks him for the kerseys; hopes they will wear well, but doubts they were hurt in the carriage. 1654. [April?]

Draught by Hyde.

Endorsed, "By Clarkeson."

1863. *The King to Lord Will.* [*Willoughby of Parham?*] Is sure that, though he has returned to the old place, he has the old heart. Will prescribe nothing that may expose him to unnecessary dangers, but prays that he and his friends will be ready upon any great occasion, which may appear sooner than they expect. In the meantime, if he can persuade those in whom he has interest to supply the writer in his present straits, the obligation will be very seasonable. [April?]

Draught by Hyde.

Endorsed, "By Clarkeson."

1864. *The same to Duke Francis of Lorraine,* on the news of the arrest of his brother, Duke Charles. Is greatly relieved to find that the restraint extends only to the person of his brother, and does not affect the rest of a family which is so dear to the King. Requests him to give credence to that which will be said to him by Sir H. de Vic on the King's behalf.—French. [April.]

Draught.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Not sent."

1865. *Extract* from a letter of the Elector of Brandenburgh, expressing great sorrow at the report of peace between England and Holland, and great sympathy with the King.—French. [April?]

1866. *Hyde to Sir Miles Hubbard.* Has shown his letter of the 23rd to the King, who returns his thanks, assures him he has not more confidence in any man's affection nor more in any man's interest to do him service, and desires to hear from him after he has discoursed with the worthy person whom he is to meet. If something can be attempted in several places at once, the rebels may be distracted, and friends from abroad may give more assistance than can now be positively promised. May 1.

Copy by Edgeman.

1867. *The same to Rochester.* Uncertainty of a treaty between France and Cromwell. There is news to-day from St. Malo, May 1.

1654. that the rebels' frigates have met with a fleet of ships belonging to that town, which are usually richly laden, have sunk two and taken all the rest except one *, which got home with the news, whereupon all the English were turned out of the town, and their goods seized. The French have been even with them at sea, and have brought two rich ships of London into Toulon. *Copy by Edgeman.*

A few lines in undeciphered cipher.

May 1. 1868. *Hyde to Wentworth.* The King has received 3000 pistoles upon the cannon, and the rest is to be paid as soon as the weight is ascertained. He has applied to the Cardinal for payment of the six months' advance of his pension, and has engaged to be gone within ten days after the receipt thereof; he resolves to travel on horseback, and put his coach-horses into a light carriage. Lord Balcarras does not believe that Scotland is ready for him, but that will not stay him one hour. "It is a strange fatall spirit that rages amongst us, and I find this Lord not satisfyed with my Lord Glengarne, but full of jealosyes of I know not what; though he seemes to have a just esteeme of Middleton's person, yet would have I know not what limitation of his power."

Copy by Hyde.

May 1. 1869. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 24. His last letter was sent three days since by some honest gentlemen who purpose going to Scotland; two of them were the brave fellows who spake with the rebels' ambassador at Madrid. The honest Captain [Mews?] does discreetly in removing from a place where he may now be liable to some affronts, but the King would have him in a readiness against the time he is called for. Why should Nicholas wonder that a herald [*i. e.* Sir E. Walker] who is naturally made up of embroidery, should adorn his own services?—he has written letters heretofore which would make a stranger guess he had merited as much as any general could do; this petty present will not be enough to keep him from making a demand to the King for the charge of his journey. The King knows Stampe's name well, and has a very good esteem of the man, but is sure that he has not written any letter to him, and therefore the alleged letter must be in some way a forgery; desires Nicholas to use all means to learn who gave him the letter. Engagement between Cromwell's frigates and the ships of St. Malo; [*ut supra*]. Rochester must choose his own way for sending to Scotland, and Hamburgh is a much more proper place for such a purpose than Amsterdam. Balcarras

* In the letter to Clement, of the same date, *infra*, it is said that the St. Malo ships were seven in number, of which two were sunk, three taken, and the other two escaped.

is dissatisfied with Glencairne, and complains of Middleton's commission; he is much courted by the Queen and Lord Jermyn, but prevails nothing with the King. He and the Earl of Dysart are much concerned for Sir Robert Murray, and are mad to hear that he is in prison. How is it that Lord Norwich is so fond of "that Lord" (Dysart) and Sir M. Langdale, and all such people? The King is well satisfied with Armorer's account, and desires that all the places will be ready as soon as may be. The King's thanks are to be returned to Sir Henry Slingsby. Nicholas is right in his guess of the person at Hamburgh; the other noble colonel is at Brussels where, in his familiar discourses, he calls the King child and fool for not following his counsel. As to Nicholas's melancholic and unreasonable complaint of the lack of supplies, Hyde can only repeat that he has never been able to send his own wife one penny, but has robbed her of 300*l.* sent her out of England by friends. Hyde and Ormonde have not mentioned his other melancholic fancy to the King; he must not leave Hyde in the lurch, who has turned the mill for him all this time, but take his turn and possess his right, and be confident that money will be found for their support. 1654.

In full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 235.

1870. *Hyde to John Nicholas,* "My good Tutor." Thanks him for visiting his poor friends at Breda. Refers absolutely to him a difference which is like to grow between his father and Hyde; protesting that if the former persevere in his error against his son's determination, Hyde will endeavour to get a faction against him in his own family, which, in a less upright case than this, would not be a very sanctified course. Desires to be remembered to his brother. May 1.

1871. *The same to Clement;* No. 36. The King having received a letter from Card. Barberini to inform him of the marriage of his niece to the Duke of Modena, returns herewith an answer, which Clement is to deliver. There is much discourse of overtures for a peace between France and Spain; but there is nothing surer than that the Prince of Condé and the Archduke are more ready for the field than usual, and will appear with so full a strength that they say there is preparation sufficient to bear the loss of one army, which they will sacrifice to the courage and passion of Condé, who will make some brisk adventure. In some former letters it was recommended to Clement from the King that, by Card. Barberini's favour, care might be taken with the Governor of the Franciscans that discreet Superiors might be appointed over the Irish, and particularly that Father Ponce might not be Provincial; the King now desires that the request be renewed May 1.

1654. to the Cardinal, his Majesty's service being much concerned in it. Father George Dillon or Father Caron are discreet men. *Copy by Hyde.*

Strachnaver, April 22. [O. S.] 1872. *Lord Reay to the King.* Upon the Lieutenant-General's [Middleton's] landing in Scotland, he immediately raised such a force in arms as was not only sufficient for a guard, but also served to promote the King's service. It will ever be his chiefest zeal, without private ends, to advance the King's interest; nothing under heaven is so much coveted by him as the King's presence. He has not yet received the King's former commands sent with Norman Macleod.

May 2. 1873. *Edw. Maskelyne* [i. e. *Hyde*] *to Sir John Mordaunt.* The writer's master is so well satisfied of his fair dealing and experience in the trade, that he is willing he should bring in his whole stock, either for a whole or half share, and likes so well the expedient he proposes for the more seasonable buying commodities, that he fully agrees to it. They will shortly remove to another fair, where they hope commodities will go off well. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Endorsed by Hyde, "Myne to Sir Jo. Mord^{t}, by Mr. Chaloner."

[Beginning of May?] 1874. *The King to* [*Jermyn ?*] in reply to complaints on the part of Queen Henrietta Maria. Is now not sorry that he had not answered during the last week [Jermyn's] letter of April 23, as he has since seen his letter of last week to Blagge, which explains the other, so that he can answer both to his own full satisfaction. Cannot accuse himself of having used the Queen ill, as she says he has, for he should then affirm an untruth against himself; he may have run into errors, but is sure they were unwilling ones, and as such shall be most willingly acknowledged when he is convinced of them. But he cannot acknowledge his sometimes concealing some particulars of business to be of this sort, nor can he promise to follow any advice she may give for the disposal of himself and conduct of his affairs; for at times there have been and may be some particulars which he could not acquaint her with without breach of trust, and to promise to follow any advice, whatever it may be, were to ascribe too much infallibility to any mortal person, and to give up his liberty upon sometimes impossible and always unreasonable conditions. He will always defer to her judgment and advice more than to those of anybody living, and no misconstruction of him or his actions shall ever lessen his duty and affection. Beseeches her to let him know who those enemies of her are that he makes so much of and trusts so absolutely; and desires that the truth of all he says to her may be judged of by his turning

away or keeping of any man whatsoever that shall be convinced of having done any action or spoken any word disrespectfully or undutifully of or towards her. 1654.

Draught by Ormonde.

1875. *Warrant* (under the King's sign manual) *to John Heath*, one of his Counsel-at-Law, to prepare a Bill for signature, creating Lord Inchiquin Earl of Inchiquin, to him and his heirs male; directing that he mention in the preamble that the King's father did in his lifetime give unto the said Lord Inchiquin a warrant to be created Earl, which he forbore to use, and also make such mention of his services as may illustrate his merit. Paris, May 4.

In Edgeman's hand.

1876. *Official notification to the Earl of Rochester* (signed "J. Walderode") which accompanied a list of the princes and states of Germany contributing to the relief of the King.—Latin. Ratisbon, May 5.

1877. "*Designatio subsidii Anglicani ad Suedicæ militiæ satisfactionem;*" being, apparently, the list which accompanied the preceding letter, with the several proportions of the entire subsidy which were assigned to each contributory.

Copy.

1878. *Sir William Bellenden to Secretary Nicholas.* All his letters to Hyde at Paris have miscarried. The Danish ambassador publicly accused Wlfeld before the Queen of Sweden and her council, whereupon he produced letters writ to him by the King of Denmark's own hand limiting him not to exceed 24,000 rix-dollars, whereof 10,000 were to be delivered in arms and ammunition; he likewise produced a letter from the King "our Maister" in his own hand, appointing him to settle with the Marquis of Montrose in relation to the assistance he was to give him from the King of Denmark; likewise several letters from Montrose himself, in one acknowledging the receipt of 7,500 rix-dollars, in another, of two rings valued at 5,000 rix-dollars, besides a very considerable proportion of ordnance, arms and ammunition amounting to above 24,000 rix-dollars, for which he has produced Montrose's acquittance*. So he has made it apparent that over and above the order he had from the King of Denmark, he disbursed 12,500 rix-dollars of his own, beside the freight of ships and his twice sending to Norway; he likewise swears that he had resolved to employ 30,000 rix-dollars more of his own, had not Montrose at last expressed some words which tended to a misprision of him. This, therefore, which was intended to work Wlfeld's ruin here, has proved of infinite advantage Upsal, May 6.

* See the copies of many of these papers entered at pp. 6, 15, 16.

1654. to him, and the former business betwixt him and the King of Denmark is spoken of as a thing of malice and injustice. Whitelock has concluded a commercial treaty; he is presented with a jewel worth 12,000 rix-dollars, and his two sons and several of his train receive very handsome presents. The new King of Sweden wants no kindness to King Charles, but the prodigious success of Cromwell's proceedings is of no small terror. Is sorry that the King has not yet written a letter of thanks to Gen. Douglas, requesting him also to thank the other officers who so frankly contributed to Middleton's assistance.

April 28. [O. S.] 1879. *Letter from London.* The King ought now to take his business into his own hands, and be as quick in his first adventure as may be; Hyde is blamed for the King's slowness in moving. Davison is returned. The little money which was procured by Col. Gray was disposed of yesterday for the King's service. The Scots have lost the gallant Lord Napier, who sold his life at a dear rate; this day it is heard that they have taken St. Claire-Castle; men daily desert to them from the English, at one time 300 horse with officers. *Copy.*

Paris, May 8. 1880. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 25. Lord Balcarras continues his professions, but proposes many peevish things to the King; he is much in favour with the Queen and Jermyn, but will be disappointed in all his projects. Hopes Nicholas has advertised Armorer of Davison's carriage at Paris. Armorer never asked Hyde to move the King to write to his sister on his behalf, but on the receipt of Nicholas's letter Hyde has done so. It is feared that the death of Lord Beauchamp has left the business in the West of England without order. Culpeper is expected shortly; he is coming to attempt the alteration of many resolutions, particularly of the whole business of Scotland, but his friends will be deceived. Reports of insolent expressions used by Cromwell to the French ambassador on behalf of the Huguenots. With regard to the "little paper" sent by Nicholas, he must have a heart of stone who receives not a melancholy impression from such observations; all, in their several residences, have too much matter for such lamentations. They must comfort themselves with the reasonable hope they have from other virtues, and that "they" are of an age not easily sensible of afflictions. Surely Henvliet and his lady are not pleased with such extravagant, unseasonable follies; and what does Dr. Browne do? But when they have all lamented and advised as they ought to do, they must then make the best of it to others, and put all the fair glosses of innocent mirth upon it, in order to lessen the scandal. In full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 238.

1881. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 47 (*sic*). Cromwell is said to have expostulated roughly with the French ambassador upon pretence of hard usage some Huguenots have undergone, and to say that whatever injustice is done to any of them or contrary to the Edicts made heretofore in their favour, he will look upon as done to himself; further, that he knows not what security he can have for the performance of any agreement, since, though the King be not legally a minor, all men know that the government is not in him, but depends wholly upon a stranger. Cromwell has moved with his family to Whitehall, but takes no further state upon him than the mere using the rooms, which are more richly furnished than ever they were in the King's time; he eats not alone, but with very mean persons, any officers of the army. Middleton gets ground every day. Cromwell has sent Lilburne to the isle of Jersey, to be close prisoner, and to be kept from pen, ink, and paper. The fleet lies still at the Isle of Wight, and the press continues as great for seamen and soldiers as before the peace with the Dutch. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654. May 8.

The greater part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 239.

1882. *The same to Bellings.* Would be very glad if by Lord Rochester's means the Emperor could be induced to interpose in the business of Mr. Waight *, who has always had a good reputation, and so snatch him out of the hands of the rebels, who will destroy him; no stone should be left unturned to compass it. Hopes that Bellings's computation of the amount of the subsidy is incorrect, for though they must be contented with anything, it would be a melancholy downfall from 200,000 rix-dollars to 120,000. *Copy by Hyde.* May 8.

1883. *The same to Rochester.* He may have found somewhat in Hyde's late letters to persuade him of the truth of what he has heard of the inclinations and resolutions at Heidelberg; and yet the report is of so incredible a nature that many will not yet believe it, though Hyde himself does. Lady Rochester will not go into England till she has seen him; but Hyde and she have in consultation together determined that she had better remain at Paris until the King's removal is fixed; she and the children have been so indisposed (Frank being but newly recovered of a fever) that she could not hitherto undertake a journey. Report of Cromwell's discourse about the Huguenots with the French ambassador (*as above, in the letter to Clement*). *Copy by Edgeman.* May 8.

* George Waight, Waite, or Wayte, a merchant at Hamburgh, had been arrested there in March, by the senate, on the representation of Rich. Bradshaw, Cromwell's agent, but had been set at liberty before Hyde wrote this letter. See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. pp. 180, 240.

1654. May 8. 1884. *Hyde to Wentworth.* The King will return from Mr. Croft's house to-morrow, and is so eager to begin his journey that few think he will be in France twenty days longer; Wentworth can therefore judge whether he had better come to Paris, or remain at Antwerp or Brussels. The King and all his train will be on horseback; if Wentworth should come, he had better therefore provide himself with horses beforehand, as they are incredibly dear at Paris.

Copy by Hyde.

May. 1885. *The Secret Article included in the Treaty between England and the States-General,* providing for the exclusion of William, Prince of Orange, "grandchild of the last King of England," and every one of his descendants, from being at any time Captain-General, Stadtholder, or Commander of the armies of the United Provinces by land, or Governor of any towns, castles, or forts, or forces of war by sea.

See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. p. 239.

[May.] 1886. *Articles* 5—12 *of the Treaty between England and the United Provinces,* being the Articles forbidding the harbouring any rebels or enemies of the respective republics, or the affording them any assistance direct or indirect.

Br[ussels], May 9. 1887. *Letter,* without signature or address, but endorsed by Hyde, "Sir H. De Vic." Anxious for the King's removal. If the King will immediately send 100 pistoles, the writer can be informed of most that passes with Cromwell.

Partly in cipher, which has been deciphered by Hyde.

May 10. 1888. *Abstract* of Stats. 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 20, 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 14, 31 Hen. VIII. cap. 9, and 1 Edw. VI. cap. 2, respecting the appointment and election of bishops, with notes of subsequent Acts of repeal, revival, and alteration, to the time of James I.

Endorsed, "10 May, 1654. For Mr. Chancelour of the Exchequer. I wish it had been written on better paper."

Amsterdam, May 12. 1889. *Memorandum* of the arms and ammunition received by the Marquis of Montrose from Uhlfeld in July or August, 1649, to the amount of about 4000 rix-dollars, besides a little ship with which Lord Kinnoull went to Scotland, wherein was some ammunition, but not worth 1000 dollars.

London, May 4. [O. S.] 1890. *G. E.* (endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Elwes") to "Mons. Mons. Jaques West, gentilhomme Anglois, chez M[r] D'Esmon a la Galere, rue St. Thomas du Louvre, Paris;" a disguised royalist letter. Anxious for a continuance and increase of their traffic, as he hopes thereby to confirm his Spanish friend and the person addressed in the good opinion they once had,

but now have had cause to suspect, of the reality of his inclinations to serve them both. Nothing can be more delightful to his thoughts than the recollection of the pleasures of their Spanish voyage. 1654.

1891. *Mr. Edward Nicholas to Edgeman.* Mr. Jane desires his thanks for the enquiries respecting the translation of his book into French. Proclamation of peace with England; the merchants, who alone are pleased at it, are making great preparations to send their ships to sea; it is thought that the peace was made only from Cromwell's fear of the Scots, who are said to have taken Aberdeen, but this is only a Scotsman's tale. No express has arrived from Middleton. Great dissatisfaction expressed at the Hague at first about the Article for the exclusion of the Prince of Orange, but all has passed off quietly. The Princess Royal is going on Wednesday next to Hounseler-dike, where the play of "King and no King" is to be acted; she bestows costly clothes on some of the actors, and to one of the gentlewomen she has given a gown of cloth of silver laid with forty gold laces before, and so, proportionately, all round. Mr. Francis Coventry, with whom Mr. Watson lives, is extremely ill of a fever, and sent last week for Dr. Whittaker, who went immediately. Thanks to Edgeman and Mr. Chi[ffinch] for the seals, which have been set in gold. It is said there will be great rejoicings on Wednesday next for the peace. Seal of arms; a cross, thereon a crown; crest, a lion crowned. The Hague, May 14.

1892. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 26. Complains of his excessive use of cipher, which now, on account of Edgeman's illness (who has been almost dead of a fever), Hyde has the trouble of deciphering by himself. Wolfeld has always been very civil to the King, and may possibly come again into credit in Denmark; it is not therefore their part to be his accusers further than is absolutely necessary to justify the King in denying that he had received that of which he had never heard before; nor may they press the matter so as to wound the memory of Montrose, he and Wolfeld having probably kept the matter to themselves because the bargain was good for them both. Cromwell has advised the French ambassador to stop the clamour of the Turkey merchants, whereupon there have been some private meetings with them to propose some reparation. Hamburgh will be the best place for embarking Lord Rochester's arms and ammunition. Reported imprisonment by Glengarry of Sir Robert Murray. Lord Napier is said to have been killed in a battle, and Morgan and his whole party defeated. Harry Seymour has come, intending to be private and return speedily, but he has been Paris, May 15.

1654. discovered, and the Lord Keeper and Jermyn make great enquiry for him. The letter of the lady who fears that some ill offices have been done to her at Court by one who passed for her nephew, has been given to the King, who replies that he retains a very gracious memory of her husband's service, and that it is not in any man's power to do her ill with him.

Seal of arms.

May 15. 1893. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* The treaty between the French Court and the Count of Harcourt is broken off, and Brisac is in manifest danger of severance from the French Crown, if, as is reported, the Count has agreed with the Emperor. Advertisement from London of a conspiracy [to assassinate Cromwell], which the King too much despises: (*the particulars are given in cipher.*) *Copy.*

May 15. 1894. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Has received from Bellenden copies of Lord Montrose's acknowledgment of what he received from Wolfeld (*see under* July, 1649); it cannot be enough wondered at that neither party acquainted the King with it. It is not worth while for Wentworth to come to Paris, as they anticipate a very speedy removal.

Copy by Hyde.

May 15. 1895. *The same to Bellings.* The piece of justice which the Elector of Brandenburgh has obtained from the Senate of Hamburgh for poor Wayte is a very seasonable favour. The general opinion of the Queen of Sweden is that she intends to be "a sainte of your church, and God only knowes what progresses are fitt for her to make upon that accounte." The Cardinal's (Mazarine's) nephew was invested with the Count of Harcourt's office of Grand Equerry. Edgeman has not been out of bed for five days, but his fever has now left him. *Copy by Hyde.*

Ratisbon, May 18. 1896. *Communication from the Emperor to the Earl of Rochester* (subscribed by J. Walderode) promising payment of 100,000 thalers for the relief of the King.—Latin. *Copy.*

May 18. 1897. *Petition from Gilbert Hessin*, banker at Paris, *to the King*, in his own name and in the names of les Sieurs Burgues, Cotton and Rodolphe, setting forth that in the year 1651 they victualled and furnished with ammunition the ships that were then at Toulon under the command of Prince Rupert, that they had never been paid for the same, but were now on the point of being satisfied, when the fund applicable to them was seized by the King's officers; wherefore they pray for payment.—French. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Followed by— 1654.

The King's reply. He knows nothing of the alleged debt, nor does he know that any officers of his have seized any fund liable to the payment of such debt. If the victuals and ammunition were furnished, as stated, he concludes they must have been paid for out of the prizes; and, since he himself never received anything from the prizes taken by the said fleet, he cannot think himself obliged to pay any debts contracted for the provision thereof. *Draught by Hyde.*

1898. *The King to his sister, the Princess of Orange.* Has [May.] received her letter of the 8th inst.; afflicted at the carriage of Holland towards her son, which yet there has always been reason to expect from the persons now in power. Advises her to leave nothing undone to produce a perfect union with the Dowager and Count William; for the whole House of Nassau will find themselves concerned. They should join heartily together to incense the States-General against the proceeding of the single Province (without considering how ill Holland may take it) upon the grounds of their own joint interest, the violation of the union by this act, the unwarrantable proceedings of the ambassadors contrary to their instructions, the combination of particular persons, and the presumption of one Province; all which are destructive to their domestic peace, and will make their allies look upon all the other Provinces as the subjects of Holland, if this act be not reversed. But if she endeavour to procure her son's election now as General by the other Provinces, she will oppose a private interest to the public peace with England; whereas, by proceeding in the other way, without pressing anything for her son but what concerns them equally, his capacity will be restored, and he will be sure to receive the fruit of it time enough. Hopes to meet her soon; if she cannot go so far as the Spa, he will come nearer. *Copy by Hyde.*

1899. *Propositions by "Ma[jor] Scott,"* respecting the "Sealed [May.] Cabinet" in England. 1. That the King inform Lord Bellasis and Mr. Villiers of the satisfaction he has received from their endeavours to serve him. 2. That the Sealed Cabinet be pressed to come to a speedy resolution as to the execution of the design, and to debate instantly on the business of London. 3. That the Cabinet, or at least any two of them, have a full discovery of all designs made to them. 4. That every gentleman be sent to his interest in the country to prepare for the day. 5. That the Cabinet be urged to provide money. 6. That if the business of London be unhappily apprehended to be too great, some one person be left

1654. there to do what may be thought fit, and to communicate fortnightly with those in the country. 7. That a safe person be sent with commissions to those "nice persons" that demand them. *Endorsed by Hyde.*

May 22. 1900. *Instructions for the "Cab"[inet] in England,* with a view to a general rising. The King puts entire confidence in them. They may elect into their body whom they think fit. On all occasions one only of their body to be elected to receive information from others, who shall communicate with the rest. Particular persons to be chosen for the particular places, to whom all are to submit; all gaudy titles to be avoided, and only those of Governor and Eldest Colonel to be used; every one to be styled Eldest Colonel according to the dates of their commissions for this new service, on which account all commissions will be sent with blanks for the dates to be filled in as the Cab[inet] may see best. The King will have no General but himself, nor Lieutenant-General but his brother, the Duke of York. All possible care to be used to have money in readiness, both for carrying on the service and for sending messengers to the King. The King looks upon any rational design upon London as that which would cover all other designs, and therefore desires it to be well weighed, that it may be thoroughly executed, but the attempts should be made at the same time in all places of the kingdom; and those who are not ready at the day must join with their nearest neighbours who are. The business of Ely to be particularly recommended. A letter [was given] to Mr. Davison to communicate, and the King directs N. Armorer to do so too. *Copy by Hyde.*

Endorsed, "To the Kn[t] [Knot] by Sco. [Scott]."

Paris, May 22. 1901. *Hyde to Clement;* No. 48. The *sacré*, which was to have taken place at Rheims on Monday, May 25, is put off for some days. The report that the Count of Harcourt had closed with the Spaniards for Brisac, is contradicted, the French Court having received information that the Count has fully consented to the composition with them. So highly incensed against the Province of Holland are the other Provinces on account of the Secret Article of the treaty, that they have sent into England to disown that Article. *Copy by Hyde.*

May 22. 1902. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 27. Nicholas mentioned some months since that a servant of Prince Rupert's, named Wayte, had come into those parts; now Hyde hears that one Wyat, who was heretofore barber to Prince Rupert, but is now trusted principally by Bradshaw in some notable design, whom he believes to be the same man, has come into Holland;

he desires to know what company he keeps. Also desires to know when it was that Marseller paid the 24,000 rix-dollars to Wolfeld; has no doubt that Montrose did receive money. Mons. Petkum, who received the King's answer to the King of Denmark, understands the matter well enough. Hopes Nicholas's Scotch news is true, for Sir Patrick Drummond writes it very particularly, from the relation of a person who came within nine days from Aberdeen. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 242. 1654.

1903. *Jonathan Love* [i. e. *Hyde*] *to Mr. Simson.* There cannot be a greater proof of Mr. Atkinson's [*i. e.* the King's] confidence in him than that he hath directed all his conveyances and books of accounts to be from time to time brought to him, by which he will know what to insist upon; and the last defeazance, which will be shown to him in a few days, Mr. Atkinson conceives will be of high importance if produced seasonably. Mention of Mr. Alford, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Se. Knot (*i. e.* the Sealed Knot), and Mr. Brooke. Paris, May 22.

Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.

A few words in cipher.

1904. *Hyde to Mr. John Nicholas*, addressed as "My good Tutour," explaining his jocular letter of May 1, which had been understood by John Nicholas as relating to some real difference between Hyde and his father; it is almost as impossible for them to fall out, "as for him to be an ill father or you an undutifull sonn." May 22.

1905. *The same to the Earl of Rochester.* Prospects of the King's removal. The rebels have sent so great forces into Scotland that they have not kept in all England 4000 horse and foot. "Your lady is heartily weary of Paris, and poor Harry more; and they are even ready to be engaged in that notorious heresy as to believe that Paris stands in the worst ayre in the world." *Copy by Edgeman.* May 22.

1906. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* It is evident that whereas Wolfeld received the 24,000 rix-dollars in money from the King of Denmark's merchant, Marseller, at Amsterdam, poor Lord Montrose was glad to take jewels and arms and ordnance. The King well understands who Mr. Greene is, but has not yet received any letter; and no person but the Lord-Lieutenant has the least notice of what Wentworth says to Hyde; indeed it is the great sin for which Hyde suffers, that he will not let others know what he is enjoined not to communicate. *Copy by Hyde.* May 22.

1907. *The same to Sir Will. Ballantyne or Bellenden.* Con- May 22.

1654. cerning the business of Wolfeld, he can add nothing to what was contained in his letter of April 24; the only object is to vindicate the King, not to show disrespect to Wolfeld.

Copy.

May 27. 1908. *The King to the E. of Cr.* [*Earl of Craven?*] Understands that his last letter came not to his hands. Likes his opinion very well, and will follow his counsel; therefore desires him to assure Mr. Kinde and all the creditors that he (the writer) will proceed very justly with them in the casting up their accounts. *Draught by Hyde.*

May 29 (?). 1909. *The same to the Queen of Bohemia.* Has received her letter of the 21st, and can never thank her enough for her kindness to him and his sister. He cannot deny that he has taken some things very unkindly from his cousin Rupert; he does not impute it so much to him as to one who, while he has such interest in him, is not willing that the Prince should love the King so much as the latter desires, or care for anybody else. Does not think that the Prince, by pursuing this journey which his own affairs may make necessary, abandons his service; and doubts not but that in this short absence he will so recollect himself that they shall meet again with the more kindness and better understanding; for the King cannot but love him very much, and always be confident of his friendship. *Draught by Hyde.*

May 29. 1910. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 28. Not one of their letters has miscarried since they parted. The reports of discovery of secrets at Paris are an undeserved scandal; the King cannot find that any one thing which had been transacted there as a secret has become known. Doubts that all the discourses of a prosperous fight in Scotland are fictions, and therefore hopes that Lord Napier is still alive. Mr. Seymour came to France only on his own private business, with a pass from Cromwell, and therefore comes not near the King. Glad that Mr. [Francis] Coventry is recovering, for he is a worthy person. What was the quarrel between Lord Wentworth and Henry Coventry? The Queen exceedingly desires to have the Duke of Gloucester with her, but this will not be consented to without all possible assurance that he shall not be solicited in religion. Doubts that poor Strachan, though very honest, is a little mad, or, at least, not very wise; what Nicholas writes so reasonably in cipher, he writes in words at length to Lord Norwich. In full, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 243.

May 29. 1911. *The same to the Earl of Rochester.* If the Colonel finds difficulty [at Hamburgh], he is to repair into Holland with the money and consult with Nicholas, who will give him that

assistance that he will be speedily despatched. The French Court goes away to-morrow, and the King has taken his leave of it to-day. Hears that before the King leaves Paris there will be such a reconciliation of all misunderstandings, that "we shall live without those scandalous reproaches which make our enemyes myrth and our friends ashamed of us; * * * * our remove from hence can only perfect the cure." *Copy by Edgeman.* 1654.

1912. *Hyde to Bellings.* Miscarriage of letters. A dead calm for all manner of intelligence; Cromwell no doubt is very busy in the tyring-house, but very silent upon the stage; they are without doubt in deep consultation for some new title, and this one is whispered, *Oliverus Maximus, Insularum Britannicarum Imperator Augustus.* The people of all sorts rail at Cromwell, and he governs and contemns them; Harrison is already forgotten and laid aside, and the same portion is bequeathed to Ludlow in Ireland who is truly cashiered; Nathaniel Fiennes is made Chancellor of Ireland, and they doubt not to plant that kingdom without opposition; if the royalists get it again, they will find difficulties removed which a virtuous Prince and more innocent times could never have compassed. *Copy by Hyde.* May 29.

Extract in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 244, where for *Betius* read *Belins**, for *trying* read *tyring*, and for *tamely* read *truly*.

1913. *The same to Lord Wentworth,* respecting the King's removal from France. The Lord-Lieutenant has been somewhat indisposed; Mr. Bennett has dismissed his ague. *Copy by Hyde.* May 29.

1914. *Receipts* for sums paid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: (1) from C. Amyas, for 200 livres, May 25; (2) from William Leighton, for 500 livres, May 26; (3) from John Christopher de Liebenaw, for 100 livres, May 29.

1915. *Advice* [*by H. Seymour*] *for letters to be written by the King.* Concerning Lord Beauchamp, to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Lady Beauchamp, and Lady Capell; letters to Rob. Williams, Lord Bellasis, Sir John Grenville, and Mr. Ashburnham by the name of Dab, about the hopes which they give of a yearly settlement for the King; letters to persons in several counties, as to Sir John Arundell and Mr. Pendennis for Cornwall, to Sir Hugh Pollard and Sir John Grenville for Devon, Sir Humphrey Bennet for Hants, Sir Walter Py [Pye?] for Gloucestershire, Tom Chichesley for Cambridgeshire, Sir Thomas Ingram for Yorkshire, and Mr. Nevill: one or two names for Dorset and Somerset shall be forwarded afterwards. [May].

* It is under this form that Hyde usually writes the name of Mr. Bellings.

1654. May 30 and 31. 1916. *Seven letters from the King,* "by H. Se"[ymour], written in pursuance of the above advice:—

1. *To "L[ady] Be"[auchamp]*, condoling with her on the death [of her husband, Henry Lord Beauchamp, son of the Marquis of Hertford], at which the King has been exceedingly troubled.
2. *To "L[ady Elizabeth] C"[apell,* Lady Beauchamp's mother], on the same subject.
3. *To "L[ady] M(archioness of) H"[ertford]* on the same subject, and thanking her for the justice and kindness she pays to the memory of the deceased, and for the regard which she has of those he left behind him.
4. *To Mr. Williams*, expressing the King's need of help from home, and his dependence upon the person addressed, whose credit with those who love him he well knows.
5. *To [the Marquis of Hertford]*, condoling with him on the death of his son. Will do willingly all that can be proposed to him for the preservation and support of a family which has deserved so very much from him, but finds that he cannot yet do legally and formally what is desired, and can only promise to do it as soon as possible. Should the Marquis die before the King and he meet, whatever request he leaves behind shall be punctually granted and performed. Has signed a duplicate of this letter with the names of the persons to be trusted, and put it into the hands of a friend who will keep it safe.
6. Without address, expressing obligation for many particulars, but especially for one which is so much nearer his heart, because it must not yet come near his tongue.
7. *To "S[ir] J[ohn] A[rundell],"* thanking him for the evidences he has received of his affection and care, advising that friends be as ready as possible to lay hold on the first opportunity, and desiring information what he thinks and what he can do. *Copies by Hyde.*

May 31. 1917. *The King to Mr. [John] Taylor,* expressing a desire to hear from him, and that he and his friends will be in readiness to lay hold on the first occasion. *Copy by Hyde.*

May 31. 1918. *Acknowledgment by the King* that he has received through the hands of Seymour, from the time he has employed him into England to the present time, the sum of

1920*l.*, inclusive of the following:—From Mons. Roueigne, 500*l.*; from Mr. Rob. Williams, 200*l.*; from Madam —— (*blank*), 200*l.*; from John Davis, 100*l.*; from Thomas Browne, 100*l.*; from John Taylor, 100*l.*; from Sir J[ohn] G[renville], 200*l.*; and from H[enry] S[eymour], 120*l.* *Copy by Hyde.* 1654.

On the same page with the preceding.

1919. *Account by Henry Seymour* of the sums received and expended by him on the King's account; repeating the items of receipt mentioned above, with the addition of 500*l.* from Mons. —— (*blank*), and mentioning the following disbursements:—"When I was last heere, 1260*l.*; for redeeming your Majesties seale, 215*l.*; for redeeming the Duke of York's Gorge (*sic*) and Garter, 108*l.*; sent to Sir E. N[icholas], 50*l.*; given to E. R., 30*l.*; given to Mr. Ross, 20*l.*; given into your Majesties one hand, 200*l.*"; leaving, on the whole account, a balance of one hundred and odd pounds due to Seymour. For the arrears of the George and Garter, the B. of S. is engaged, and Seymour is to pay him soon after his return. [May].

1920. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Received the news of his recovery from himself at the same time that he received the news of his being ill from Sir Gilbert Talbot. Miscarriage of letters. The King's stay in France has much retarded Lord Rochester's negotiation at Ratisbon, and will still hinder the main. Is sorry that Lord Gerard goes not with Prince Rupert. Desires his service to dear Robert Pheelips. Frankfort, May 31.

1921. *Intelligence from a royalist agent.* Is confident that R. Gardiner came not from Overton, nor from Sir P. Mus[grave], whose son was with the writer that morning and told him all that passed between his father and Gardiner; pray beseech the King not to deal at all with him or Lord Gerard, or any other, in it. Cannot write to the King until he sees the result of the next meeting, when Sir R. Willis comes to town. R. Worden is come to town; does not yet know what his business is; "for God's sake give the King a caution." Supposes the King has been told of the Lord Keeper's letter to my Lord of Lough[borough] advising him not to meddle in this business; all here accuse P[rince] R[upert] of acquainting him with it; therefore let care be taken that the P[rince] know no more till his Majesty please to acquaint him further. May.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Symson concerning the Lord K. to Ma. Sco. May 1654."

1922. *Eight letters from the King*:—

1. *To P.*, thanking him for a courtesy he has received, and desiring him to be ready upon the first oppor- [May].

1654. tunity; if he could, by interest with his neighbours, get possession of "that place" upon which the King's heart is much set, the latter would think that a great part of the work was done, and would be with them sooner than they expect. Imperfect.

2. *To D.* [Dab, *i. e.* Ashburnham?] As much longer time has elapsed than was expected without their meeting, since they last parted, so he hopes they will now come together when it is least apprehended; hopes he will be ready, and could not wish him in a better place than where he left him.

3. *To J. T.* Was glad to hear from him, and that he is living in the country; believes the work at home will not be found so difficult as is imagined.

4. *To C. W.* Is sure he will act his part, and that the work will be found more easy than it appears. Desires him to move when he hears men are up in other places, so that the rebels may not be at leisure to apply their whole strength against one party.

5. *To S*[*ir*] *J*[*ohn*] *G*[*renville*]. Is glad he is going into the country, where he will find old friends ready to confer: let all things be so settled that none may sit still when others are up. Thanks him for the 200*l.* given to S[eymour], which were honestly paid.

6. *To H. S.* Relies much upon his discretion and interest, knowing that as he will not make any rash and fruitless undertaking, so he will lay hold upon any opportunity that shall be offered by a signal motion in other places.

7. *To M. N.*, acknowledging the many good offices he has performed, which, when they meet, he will find that the King is not apt to forget.

8. *To L. A.* Writes seldom to his friends out of care for their security; but if his letters should be intercepted, nothing more would be discovered than that there are some who wish him well, which his worst enemies are already sure of. Whoever knows L. A., without finding any correspondence, does not doubt that he wishes the King where he desires to be. Has such an opinion of his wisdom and kindness, that if all A's friends would refer their wishes to him, the King and he should agree very well. Is confident he consults with those whom he dare trust as to what is to be.

Copies by Hyde.

Upon one sheet.

1923. *The King to Wiseman.* Though he has directed no letters particularly to Wiseman, he always thought that he writ to him whatsoever he said to his partner. Has seen his letters, and likes his opinion very well, and therefore will follow his counsel. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654. [May].

1924. *Four letters from the King;* the first two under the name of Crosse, the third under that of Atkinson:— May.

1. *To "Mr. Se. Knott,"* [*i. e.* the Sealed Knot]. Has directed that all accounts be brought to him, that he may clearly discern what is borrowed or paid in all places, and so make the estimate accordingly. Would be glad that Mr. William Worth were included in the reference, and therefore has enclosed a note to him, to be delivered when and by whom Knott thinks fit; one or two others who are approved as honest men may be admitted to peruse the accounts. Because the accounts are so large, any one of the referees may examine the parcel and inform the rest, and if all the books be not brought up to London any honest and just men may be appointed to examine them in the country. The clearing the great debt at Bridges is of greatest importance, and if the money there be sufficient to satisfy that account at one payment, the receipts in other places would easily do the rest. Hopes the whole debt will be easily paid upon one day, although not in one place; and in that case the general release might bear the same date, at Bridges and Ostend, and all other places in Knott's country.
2. *To "Mr. Worth."* Begs that when desired to be one of the referees for taking the accounts, he will join with the rest in agreeing as to what is to be done for redeeming the estate from Mr. Crosseby, [*i.e.* Cromwell].
3. *To "Mr. Symson."* As it will be impossible to go through their business if those who are to act great parts in it are kept in the dark, he is therefore required to communicate freely with Mr. Drayton or others. Mr. Lovell shall write more. Partly in cipher.
4. *To "Mr. Peter Wilson."* Has said so much to Mr. Knott of the dependence placed on the testimony to be given by Wilson for the redemption of the mortgage, that this is only to tell him that if he can find a way to compound some part and discharge the other of the debt, the writer will quickly come home and be as good a neighbour as ever he had in his life.

Draughts by Hyde.

Endorsed, "By Ma. Scott."

1654. [May]. 1925. *The King to Mr. Wyndham*, expressing great displeasure at his letter of April 17 to Sir W. Fleming, in which he alleged inability to pay the latter 350 livres in accordance with the King's warrant. No payments in advance upon other warrants have been authorized by the King, nor will he put it out of his power to determine to what purpose any particular receipt shall be assigned, or which warrant shall be first satisfied; he therefore again requires him to pay the sum to which the fifteenths of the prizes taken by Capt. Murray amount, whether it be 300 or 350 livres, to Sir W. Fleming; and is not willing to believe that this reiterated command will meet with disobedience, which he will not suffer.

Copy by Hyde.

Week [*i. e.* Wick] in Caithness, May 23. [O. S.] 1926. *Middleton to Hyde.* After speaking with the bearer Hyde will not wonder at his long silence, as since his landing he has been in the remotest corner northward, whence communication could not take place without great hazard of discovery, and also because he met with a strange miscarried business and did not wish to add afflictions to the afflicted. But things are now so much bettered, that it is his opinion either the King or the Duke of York should repair thither in person, without which there is little probability of carrying the business. The hearts of all are so turned towards the King, and the rebels are so divided amongst themselves, that with his Majesty's presence a clear way might be made, but without him the royalists cannot continue long without disorders; should he come, he will meet with no desperate game.

Seal of arms, a lion rampant; crest, a squirrel on a tree.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 30 July."

Abby-Boyle, May 26. [O. S.] 1927. *Colonel J. King to the Marquis of Ormonde.* Thanks him (in most extravagant and affected language) for some favour or honour received from him, so transcending all possibility of his merit, "that fancy itselfe, when most courted by ambition, was never capable of soe high a flight." As Ormonde was his surety, the godfather that presented him, he can only, in return for so great a blessing, date the time of his being Christian from that hour, fight hereafter against the world, the flesh and the devil, and obey such Christian precepts as Ormonde enjoins.

Seal of crest, a hand, partly closed, rising from a crown.

Endorsed by Ormonde, "Rec. 15 July."

Paris, June 5. 1928. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 29. Friends in London are of opinion that Middleton is in a good condition; Monk has valued his head only at 200*l.* Wonders that Nicholas believes Lord Culpeper's reports of his receiving money from the King. Prince Rupert has this day left for Germany. Sir Edward

Herbert has resigned the Seal, upon the King's refusing to let him accompany him into Germany, and saying that, if he required to use the Seal he would send for him and it. The Queen prevailed upon the King to promise not to take the Seal from him; but upon Herbert's coming again and, after a new expostulation, giving it up, the King received it. H. Seymour is gone for England. What was Col. Worden's business in Holland? Hyde knows no ill of him, but many friends in England have a marvellously ill opinion of him, and desire the King and Duke of York not to trust him. Hyde has an extraordinary good opinion of the abilities of Mr. Jane, but does not think he could be preferred for the work mentioned by Nicholas to Mr. Heath; nor is Jane of the Bar, without which he could docket nothing. Does not believe that Lilburne is put to death in Jersey. 1654.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 245.

1929. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Uncertain whether Rochester may have left Frankfort, but will not break his custom of writing, having never yet missed one Friday, although he finds one of his letters has lately miscarried. The King will not venture to Scotland until he receives some full particular advice, which he is hitherto without. Monk has promised 200*l.* to anybody who shall kill Middleton, or Glengarry, or two or three more whom he names *; this is no very prudent overture, for, besides the infamy of the provocation, it is probable more instruments will be found to attempt that upon him than upon the others. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 5.

1930. *The same to Bellings.* Desires to know how Lady Rochester's letter of May 1 reached them, when that had been enclosed in Hyde's letter which was lost. Would be glad of the change in the government of Hamburgh, mentioned by Bellings, since they have had no luck with commonwealths. *Copy by Hyde.* June 5.

1931. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Encloses a small bill of exchange for a present supply. Ever since the Queen went from hence, which was on Monday morning, the King has spent some hours daily in preparing for his journey. Concerning Wolfeld, Wentworth has no occasion to be sorry for the declaration he made; it is plain that the former took advantage of the ill conditions Montrose was in, and compelled him to take jewels and commodities instead of money, and it is also apparent that he received this money for the King whilst the latter was at the Hague, and never acquainted June 5.

* The reward was offered for the killing Middleton, Athol, Seaforth, Kenmure and Dalyel; but not for Glengarry. See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. p. 261.

1654. him with it. Mr. Bennet is with his master at the *sacré*, but Wentworth's letter is forwarded to him. *Copy by Hyde.*

June 6. 1932. *Hyde to Sir Richard Browne.* The King will not interfere in the case of some Ostend ships, taken by Captain Smyth under the King's commission, as he does not wish, when on the point of passing through Flanders, to give them cause to say that he has proceeded against them as an enemy. The whole business can only be managed by the Duke of York, who employs Mr. Marces, of whom he has a good opinion, and who is a dexterous man.

Copy by Edgeman.

Frankfort, June 7. 1933. *H. P[rice] to Edgeman.* Fears that Edgeman's letters of May 1 have fallen into the hands of some of Cromwell's ministers, for a letter from Lady Rochester to her husband with no other direction on it but "For the Earle of Roch.," was taken up in the Posthouse at Hamburgh by one who was there by chance, who knew him, and so it came to him a week or ten days after it should have reached Ratisbon; probably it fell out when the main packet was opened, or was judged to be in a woman's hand, and so to contain nothing of business. If those letters are sent into England, Price is undone; his wife and children will be most miserable, and his friend, who was once before a prisoner for six months for corresponding with him, will be ruined. Glad to hear that all differences are accommodated at Court; the good woman hath her calf again, and all is well, according to the English proverb. Is not concerned for more drugget than will serve for a suit, so that Colonel Pheelips need not put himself to the trouble of getting a whole piece. Lord Rochester thanks Edgeman and Thomas Chiffinch for their care for his hats; next week he will remove to Cologne. Is infinitely in disorder about the letters that have miscarried.

June 3–8. 1934. *Scottish News:—*

June 3, from Camphire. Some who came from Burnt-island a week ago say that 800 of the King's horse were then in Fife, of whom 300 were at Kirkcaldy. Between Spey and Forth not an Englishman dares go out of a garrison. Middleton is still in Sutherland, busy about his levies. The passengers in a ship just come in from Sandwich, report that the English are defeated. Some say that Middleton has shot Sir Robert Murray, having intercepted several letters written by him to the enemy. Letters dated at Enster, in Fife, May $\frac{10}{20}$, say that the Scots have been victorious in a great fight about Montrose.

June 7, Rotterdam. The passengers in a ship newly arrived

from Scotland report that Monk is beaten back to Stirling, and that sixty Scots who were prisoners at one place, killed their keepers and escaped. 1654.

June 8, the Hague. A person of credit arrived from England reports that on Friday in the week before last, Whalley came post from Scotland to Cromwell, and was despatched back again the next day; it was whispered that he brought news of Monk's defeat, and thereupon, to divert people's thoughts, Cromwell pretended the discovery of a great plot against himself, which was not believed; but in consequence, no person was permitted to stir out of London without special license, all innkeepers and lodging-house keepers were ordered to give in the names of all strangers lodging with them, and there was a general search made through the City, but it was not known for whom or what. The army are discontented with Cromwell's usurpation, and say they did not fight to make him a monarch. They acknowledge Middleton to be a cunning, industrious, and troublesome enemy.

Copies by J. Nicholas.

1935. *Middleton to the King.* Cannot but tell how faithfully Glengarry has carried himself, being the only person that for divers months adhered to Lord Glencairne; and had it not been for him, the King's affairs would have run the hazard of falling to nothing. Has always found him cordial and forward, not only in carrying on the King's service, but in promoting union and concord amongst all. Consequently, delivered to him that which the King wrote to the Lord Chancellor for drawing up a patent for an Earldom, but he does not think fit to make it known to the Chancellor; he therefore sends a copy of a patent as used in Scotland, and humbly desires that one may be sent him signed by the King, which he will delay till such time as he can make use of. Middleton is informed by persons who understand the law of the nation, that the King may as well give him the title of Rose (Ross) as any other, and that the estate of the Earldom of Rose (which will not amount to 800*l.* sterling) may be conferred as is desired; which is the way the King's father bestowed the estate of Orkney upon the Earl of Morton. Had not this business been put upon the stage by some who pretended kindness to Glengarry, and then divulged it to his prejudice, so that he was upbraided for it by some at a public meeting, he had not now troubled the King, but had waited till it pleased God to put him in a better condition. Seal of arms. Week, May 30. [O.S.]

Enclosure:—

Draught of a patent, reciting that Angus McDonald, of Glengarry, has petitioned to be invested in the title

1654. and lands of the Earldom of Ross and Lordship of Ardmenach, as the righteous heir and immediate successor to Alexander McDonald, last Earl of Ross; but in regard that the King is informed that the said title has been for many ages proper to the heir apparent and that the lands and revenue of the Earldom are the property of the Crown, and cannot by the law of Scotland be granted, he therefore gives to him and his heirs the title of Earl of —— (*blank*) and Lord McDonald, with a yearly pension, out of the revenue of Scotland, of —— (*blank*); promising that whensoever it shall please God to bring the King to Scotland, if then his Council and lawyers find that the King may divest himself of the aforesaid title and revenue, he will thereupon grant them, and procure the ratification of the grant in the next ensuing Parliament.

June 10. 1936. *Scottish News:—*

From Camphire. A very honest man has arrived, who was in Fife eight days since, who says that Monk, having sent Argyll into his own country to raise what Highlanders he could, marched with about 2500 men towards Dunkeld; as he came to the wood of Miffen, not far from St. Johnston's, he was charged by the Marquis of Montrose, the Earls of Atholl, Kinnoull, and Bouchain [Buchan], and Viscount Diddup [Dudhope], with about 3000 men, and after a long conflict, Monk's people were totally routed, very many slain, and he himself narrowly escaped, having two shots in the body and a wound in the buttock with a tuck, in which condition he ran with what speed he could to Dalkeith, where he now is. His baggage was captured. Middleton is still in Sutherland, intending to send his foot by companies through the hills. People flock in great troops so join the King's forces.

From Vlissingen. Reports of Monk's death, and that Lilburne has gone over to Middleton with three regiments. Nutmegs and other groceries are taken out of the Holland and Zealand ships at London, and are confiscated; so that it seems the Act for restraint of trade stands firm.

In duplicate; one copy by Mr. John Nicholas.

June 12. 1937. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 30. The reports of discoveries of secrets are entirely untrue; it is not in the power of any man alive to discover any secret with which he himself is entrusted. Of the alleged designs to take off Cromwell and his Council, neither he nor the King knows anything; many light foolish people propose wild things to the King, which

he civilly discountenances, but of which they brag; and hence it probably is that that has fallen out at London by which many honest men are in prison. There are some honest men who will stir when it is fit; and the King desires Nicholas to acquaint Sir Miles Hubard (Hobart) and Sir William Denny that he will have no other General in England but himself, or Lieutenant-General but the Duke of York; the Colonels are to command according to the dates of their present commissions, for which reason he sends now a dated commission to Sir M. Hubard, and the other commissions blank. They shall not be troubled with Colonel Blague: the King has a good opinion of his integrity and courage, but will not employ him in England. No need to appoint Sheriffs now. The King is well pleased that Sir W. Denny be Governor of Yarmouth and the two Islands, for which a commission will be sent. The island of Ely is taken care of. The King wishes to know who delivered the letter to Mr. Stampe, as he is sure he knows nothing of it. Although Lord Culpeper be himself poor, he may have friends who will give a good portion with his daughter. Unreasonableness of Nicholas's complaint that Hyde keeps him in the dark as to the King's removal and what the King would have him do; why should he give cause to any one to doubt Hyde's kindness or care for him? "If you had founde me in the streetes and bredd me, I could not have a harte juster to you, nor a heade more sollicitous to serve you; * * * * ther is not a man livinge that knowes me [who] does not know likewise that I am as much a servant to you as I can be to any man." Has had a letter from Sir Francis, whom Nicholas advises to stay in London to wait for a good occasion; Hyde takes him to be very honest and stout, but has a less opinion of his discretion because he himself esteems it much. The commissions are sent in small bulk for easiness of carriage and concealment; Nicholas must affix the signet. 1654.

Omitting only a short postscript, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 246.

1938. *Hyde to Lord Rochester.* Rochester's letter of May 31 gave the King such abundant satisfaction that Hyde has never seen him better pleased. Hopes of speedy removal. The little plots in England, without the least privity on the part of the King, disturb things there, and cause all men to be afraid of each other. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 12.

1939. *The same to Bellings.* Lord Inchiquin is severed from the rest of his countrymen; with his single regiment of Irish he is to attend the motion of the Duke of Guise, who, if he be not for Italy, is doubtless designed for as warm a climate. Hyde has some reason to believe that Inchiquin may receive June 12.

1654. prejudice from those of his own country who are most believed in the French Court, and who, upon account of his heresy, will not be willing to see him prosper; which is a madness no other nation under heaven but the Irish would be capable of, under so great calamities. *Copy by Hyde.*

June 12. 1940. *Hyde to Lord Wentworth.* Was so abundantly pleased with his letter of the 5th instant, that he showed it to the King, who is as much satisfied with the reason of it; and who no doubt, by degrees, and by the extraordinary ill carriage of those who believe themselves wiser than all the world, will bring himself to the observance of those rules which only can establish his peace and quietness, and some degree of greatness in any condition. The Queen (Henrietta) returned from the *sacré* last night; they say there is some unkindness taken by her that the Lord Keeper was not compelled to keep the Seal whether he would or no, that is, that the King received it when it was offered, and some attempt will be made for the re-delivery. *Copy by Hyde.*

June 12. 1941. *The same to Clement;* No. 2. Finds by Clement's letter of May 18 that his good friend has left Rome, and has desired Clement to continue the good office of writing weekly to him. Desires to know whether the letter to Cardinal Barberini, congratulating him on the marriage of his niece with the Duke of Modena, was delivered by the "friend" or by Clement. The business of Genoa makes great noise; the Genoese have applied to Cromwell for aid of ships against Spain, but the latter has too much of the wealth of Genoa in her hands to be too much provoked. Great supplies are sent from France to Catalonia, whither the Prince of Conti has gone as Vice-roy. *Copy by Hyde.*

Thurso, June 2. [O. S.] 1942. *The Earl of Atholl to the King.* The King's forces are very considerable and encrease daily, many noblemen and gentlemen having heartily joined; nothing could be so advantageous to the service as the King's hastening to come to them. Earnest professions of devoted loyalty. Seal of arms.

Endorsed by Ormonde, "Rec. 15 August, 1654."

Caithness, June 2. [O. S.] 1943. *The Earl of Seaforth to the same.* Refers for full information of public affairs to Middleton. All the King's friends wish heartily for his presence. Thanks the King for the mark of kindness expressed concerning his marriage, but no design that way has ever entered his thoughts. Resolved in all things to be totally at the King's disposal.

Endorsed by Ormonde, "Rec. 15 Aug."

1944. *Account of the proceedings of Middleton's forces in Scotland,* from the time of his landing; endorsed as being from "Capt. M." Upon their first landing the Earl of Sutherland left his house and retreated to the rebels; they marched therefore at once to the fastest and most inaccessible places, and met with no opposition, although encountering many difficulties, such as ways more tiring to describe than to travel, and the drinking water and wading rivers when warmer accommodation was required; but all were thoroughly warmed by the example of the General. The other ship arrived safely, with the main stock of arms and ammunition, and sixty gentlemen. Skelbow, belonging to Lord Dovehouse [Duffus], was garrisoned, to secure the stores and a neighbouring pass. Lord Reay having raised his men, Middleton then marched into Caithness, near Wick, where the rebels had a garrison of 100 men, who could not be attacked for want of guns, nor blockaded for want of ships to command the sea; but a regiment of 600 men was raised. The General next marched into Sutherland to meet Lord Glencairne; between 2000 and 3000 appeared at the first rendezvous, with whom were Glencairne, Atholl, Kenmure, Major-General Drummond, Glengarry, and Sir Arthur Forbes. Middleton made a short harangue, passionately lamenting Col. Wogan, whose memory all men here reverence, and who perished either by the ignorance or villainy of his chirurgeon. The English troop is generally beloved for their civil deportment, in which they much exceed the Scots. A skirmish under Major-General Dalyel with the garrison at Wick, in which Lieut.-Colonel Innes, an able soldier, was killed. Exaggerated reports had been sent to Holland of the number of men in arms; they were only prophetically, not actually, true; and if Middleton had not hastened over, and previously sent Major-General Drummond, things had not lived long. Provisions are more plentiful than some imagine, but bread and salt are scarce. Middleton has brought the army to some good order, which was before a rude chaos. It is hoped to induce the ministers to preach against the rebels, and undeceive the people, whose affections have been strangely won by their smoothness; but nevertheless Mr. Presbyter will never be allowed again to sit at the helm as he formerly did, although, as things now are, too much severity and open disowning that way would be very destructive. Middleton opened his commission at Dornoch, where he was cheerfully received; but Sir George Monro was not well entertained, as he is not well beloved by most, and Glencairne expected that command. After a few days a quarrel between them led to a duel, in which Monro was hurt on the face and in the hand, the other not at all. Middleton has a hard task, at a great disadvantage,

1654. Thurso, June 4. [O. S.]

1654. but has hitherto managed it so well that there is no doubt of success. The business, although its growth is not hasty, is in constitution healthy and strong, nor is its stature so contemptible as to expose it to scorn. Glencairne went south with a party about a month since, and Drummond not many days after, who, only by the accidental dislodgement of a party of rebels, escaped the being surprised in a pass; this would have been an extraordinary loss, as he is not only a good soldier, but a sober, rational man. The nobility and gentry who have joined are persons of very great hopes, descended of no bastard aery, but true sons of the eagle; without foreign education, through the disorders of the times, but saved thereby from the softness and effeminateness in which some bury their honours.

The ship that brings this letter was originally a Dutch vessel captured by the rebels; she was surprised by Lord Reay's father-in-law in a port near his house; her crew are shipwrecked Dutchmen, for whose sake it is hoped the Dutch will, notwithstanding the peace, be civil. One Dutch ship, coming lately to Holborn-Head, opposite the General's quarters, showed her malice by firing, but was driven out of the Road.

Drummond has written to say that he is ready to advance with Glencairne with 2,500 well-armed foot and 400 horse; this will make up a body of 6,000 men. But the King's presence is very necessary; it would prevent many both in Scotland and England from regarding the undertaking as a merely Scottish one, and induce thousands to show their loyalty. Some votaries of ease would prefer to see his honour cankered with softness rather than they should change their present effeminate condition; these, it is hoped, he will leave behind him when he quits Paris, and it were better for him to fall gloriously attempting his own right in his own person, than to live with the opprobry the world will cast on him if he appear not in his own, or to be at the devotion of others for bread.

The gentleman who is the bearer of this letter is a very knowing person, and of approved fidelity; he will give an account concerning Lord Balcarras and the friend who was supposed to write the letter; a business which the writer does not understand.

Lord Lorn, in a letter to the Lieut.-General about six weeks since, expressed abundance of zeal to the King's service; he has a considerable force with him, and therefore it will be no policy absolutely to refuse him; if there be just ground to fear him, the only way to be secure will be to labour to get him into their power.

* Middleton always mentions [Nicholas] with the honour he

merits; he cannot have a more passionate friend. And Sir E. H[yde] is raised to no small esteem by the character given of him, and the undeceiving of the world which, more through ignorance than malice, was strangely possessed against him; the writer, also, has done what he could to vindicate the innocent, as justice and conscience obliged him. Sends his service to Sir R. Page, who, he hopes, will accompany the King to Scotland. Some Dutch ships have already begun trading in Orkney. The present design is to cut off Morgan's retreat, who is gone towards the hills. Encloses a copy of a Declaration hastily drawn up by Middleton; he showed it yesterday to some of the young Presbyters, who had a meeting in Thurso, who, after perusal and two or three deep "gryes," said there was not enough concerning religion; Middleton replied that it was only occasional, and not intended for a set Declaration, which leaves them in hopes of great performances that way, but other friends advise him to be very tender therein, to use only general words, and not to make it his practice to communicate such things. 1654.

[Postscript.] Thurso Point, June 5. Letters from the south tell that Monk has endeavoured to fall on Drummond, but with no success, for he fought him at a pass and checked him. Next day Capt. Erwin visited some of their horse as they were at grass, cut off their guards and took thirty, and retreated untouched. *Copy by John Nicholas.*

Ten-and-a-half closely-written quarto pages.

1945. *Glengarry* ("A. MDonald Glengarrie") *to the King.* Although on Middleton's arrival their forces were not so strong as possibly had been reported, yet they are now in better condition. And the King's presence, which is desired by most of his faithful subjects, would shortly put them in a condition to deal equally with any enemy, while without it they will have no governing of themselves, as the Lieut.-Gen. will more particularly inform the King; to whose relation he refers for his own concurrent endeavours and willingness to comply with all humours. "As I begane my loyaltie, so shall I end and seill it with my blood." Seal, an anchor. Caithness, June 5. [O. S.]

1946. *The King to Glencairne.* Has seen his letter to Middleton of Jan. 17, and likes both the account and the advice he gave in it. He has stuck too fast to the King, to be ever forsaken by him; he is therefore to entertain no apprehensions of the kind, nor imagine it in the power of any man to make impressions to his prejudice, who has deserved so well that the King can never forget it. *Draught by Hyde.* June 17.

1947. *The same to Middleton.* Nothing has been heard of June 17.

1654. the affairs in Scotland, except by the London prints, since Strachan returned with the vessel that carried Middleton over. Will take care to send arms and ammunition, of which he hopes a reasonable proportion has already been received by the care of Lord Rochester. Advises him to be very wary how he engages with the rebels, if he can handsomely avoid it, as their condition will impair in the winter, and Middleton's will improve. His purposes are the same as before Middleton's departure, and he will make no alterations, knowing that whatsoever, upon conference with wise and honest men, Middleton judges necessary, he will send to him.

Draught by Hyde.

Paris, June 17. 1948. *Hyde to Middleton.* Is not willing to let any messenger pass without writing, to show his kindness and respect to him, whom he loves with all his heart. Concludes that if anything had happened amiss, the rebels would be sure to give notice. "Since they value you at soe high a rate as to promise 200*l.* to any man to cut your throat, its an even lay (they being naturally thrifty managers) they believe you are like to put them to 500*l.* charge extraordinary if they doe not by such a compendious way cut you off; but such a vile sum will be contemned in the Highlands." Hopes good Lord Napier is alive. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Paris, June 19. 1949. *The same to Nicholas;* No. 31. Doubts that the alleged victories in Scotland amount to no more than that the royalists have not been beaten. Is under sad apprehension for Henry Seymour. Thinks the journey of the Princess to Spa unseasonable, and is glad he himself is no counsellor in that particular. The French have besieged Stenay, which will oblige the Prince of Condé to move quickly to its relief. The Duke of York commands this year with a large commission under Marshal Turenne, who is the best master of the trade in Christendom; the Duke is much delighted with the charge. The Duke of Buckingham is very angry with the King because he will not give him money when he does not wait on him. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 249.

June 19. 1950. *The same to Petkum*, afterwards the Danish ambassador in England. Has received his letter of the 11th, and will be glad to correspond. The letter formerly written about Wolfeild (of which an extract is now sent) was only to vindicate the King from the reproach of not acknowledging the kindness of the King of Denmark. Believes Montrose received the value of what was designed for the King, but the latter would rather have had the money himself. What is become of Hyde's old friend, Don Henrique? *Copy by Hyde.*

1951. *Hyde to Sir W. Bellenden.* Miscarriage of letters. All the time, which was some months, that Wolfeld was at the Hague, he never had any formal audience of the King, nor delivered any message or letter to him from the King of Denmark. The delay in returning thanks for the civilities showed by General Douglas and the other officers to Middleton, has been at their own desire, as expressed by the General in his letter to the King. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1654. June 19.

1952. *The same to the Earl of Rochester.* Delays in the King's departure from Paris; but the Sur-Intendant has this day sent him word that he shall have his money within twenty-four hours, in which case the King is bound by his own promise to be gone within ten days. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 19.

1953. *The same to Sir William Curtius.* His government is in no degree tender of the honour of the allies in only requiring the Gazetteers to produce the letters of the intelligence which they publish, in which are introduced all the pestilent libels imaginable against Princes and States, malice and wit being never wanting at Paris or London to transmit malicious scandals. "If publique justice will not discountenance such licence, private vengeance will become the more justifiable. And it is very greate pitty that Dure should treade those pathes with any security." When they meet, Curtius will receive all the evidence of his Majesty's favour and good opinion which he can expect. *Copy by Hyde.* June 19.

On the same page:—

1954. *The same to Bellings.* Has received his letter of the 7th; although he has come 200 miles nearer than Ratisbon, yet the letters are within one day as long upon the way from Frankfort. Lord Muskerry is again upon another trial. Lord Inchiquin has gone to his regiment, in order to his march towards Marseilles to be embarked. *Copy by Hyde.* June 19.

1955. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Delays in the King's departure; Hyde is not the occasion of remaining in a place where he himself has enjoyed very few quiet hours, and is liable to more invective and reproaches than he is confident will follow him anywhere else in the world. It is long since he saw Sir R. Greenvile's paper, which he supposes to be intended as his harbinger for a good reception in England, where he will be able to do the King little prejudice; should he obtain credit enough to be employed into Ireland, he will have his wish. *Copy by Hyde.* June 19.

1654. June 19. 1956. *Hyde to Mr. Clement* [or rather his substitute at Rome]; No. 3. Finds by a letter now received, that his own letter of the 1st of the last month, which included one to Card. Barberini, was not received until after Mr. Clement's departure; regrets that the cipher was not left, for, besides that the matter is not fit to be writ out of cipher, he conceives the time is now elapsed in which what he desired was to be done. The Archduke finds the effect in Flanders of the business of Genoa in the stoppage of the supplies of money which he used to receive from the Italian merchants at Antwerp. In England, Cromwell has imprisoned many honest gallant gentlemen, in the hope of discovering a conspiracy.

Copy by Hyde.

June 19–24. 1957. *Intelligence* from various places, copied by John Nicholas:—

Camphire, June 19. It is certain that the Marquis of Montrose and Viscount Dudop (Dudhope) charged and routed Monk, who retired from Sterling to Dalkeith, where he still is curing his wounds; eighty-three wounded officers are in Heriot's Hospital; Montrose lost his left thumb. The Earls of Athol and Kinnoull fell on a reinforcement that was marching from St. Johnston's to assist Monk, killed 500 and dispersed the rest. About the same time, Middleton routed all the English forces which were by the head of the river Spey, and killed and took three troops of Lambert's regiment, called "The Brazen Wall;" the fugitives sheltered themselves under Dunnottar Castle, not daring to trust to the foolish fortifications they had begun about Aberdeen. Middleton is going south; men see he is in earnest, having imprisoned Sir George Monro for raising a mutiny and drawing his sword on the Earl of Glencairne. It is thought he will have above 16,000 horse and foot at a general rendezvous between St. Johnston's and Stirling the 10th of this month, besides those in the west and south with [Lord] Kenmure and Sir Arthur Forbes. There is not an Englishman between the Forth and the Tay except 125 in Burntisland Castle, who dare not look out. All this news comes by persons who came nine days ago from Burntisland. The Scots make inroads into England as far as Newcastle, and receive kind entertainment from the country-people.

Hague, June 22. Sir Walter Vane has newly arrived from England, and reports that since the late discourse of the discovery of a plot, Cromwell seems struck with a panic fear; he has now six doors locked on him every night, and persons in each of the rooms to watch. It is said that one Mr. Harington happening to be in St. James's Park when Cromwell was there, and withdrawing behind a tree that he might not

be seen, was immediately seized by the guards and attendants to search what arms he had. And the wives of the Dutch ambassadors, upon giving notice that they intended a visit to the Protectrix, received the reply that they should be welcome, but that it was desired they would bring no men to attend them. 1654.

Rotterdam, June 24. The skipper of a Scotch bark, come from Creel in Fife, reports that Monk is beaten and himself hurt, and that a woman's dissembling preserved him from being killed, by which means he escaped.

(Another letter of the same date). One Robert Wat, the master of a ship which arrived yesterday from Burrowness, near Stirling, whence he came six days before, says the only late fight was at a little pass not far from Stirling, where the English were beaten. The Marquis of Montrose, who is said to behave very gallantly, and Lord Diddop, drew up their forces before St. Johnston's, and so terrified the garrison that they would have taken the place had not Monk drawn out all his troops from Stirling. Monk is marching towards the north with 4000 or 5000 horse and foot, with a purpose to join Morgan; he has with him Argyle, old Lesley, and Lord Callander.

1958. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 32. Vindicates himself from the impatience charged upon him by Nicholas in discrediting various scandalous reports. Lord Culpeper's children are not likely to want friends; the wives of Nicholas's two cousins, the Freakes, being without children, will probably take care of them. Davison does not seem to have performed those great services since Middleton's departure which were expected of him. Remonstrates earnestly with Nicholas on his unreasonable discontent with him, and his taxing him with unkindness. Reference to the King's separation from Prince Rupert and Sir E. Herbert; the former never gave the King one penny of all the millions which he took, but charged him instead with a great debt, and went away discontented because the King would not approve of all he did or desired. The King desires Nicholas to apply to the Princess Dowager for the payment of Sir Patrick Drummond's salary, about which he himself wrote long since to his sister. It is not in Hyde's power to relieve Straghen's necessity. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 251. Paris, June 26.

1959. *The same to Lord Rochester.* The King resolves to set out on Monday, July 6. *Copy by Edgeman.* June 26.

1960. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* The Sur-Intendant has so positively promised the King that he shall receive his June 26.

1654. money to-morrow, that all preparations are made for departure on Monday-sevennight. The Lord-Lieutenant and Hyde have a project to leave the King in Flanders, and go on to Brussels, meeting the King again at Spa; "you may be sure my businesse is only to shew those fyne townes to my Lord-Lieut., without any thought of my wife and children." Many arrests in England of persons suspected of correspondence; the discoveries are made there, and not by any betrayal abroad; this was the case with poor Will. Ashburnham, whose letter was taken up in England. *Copy by Hyde.*

June 26. 1961. *Hyde to Mr. Clement's substitute at Rome;* No. 5. The business of Genoa; siege of Stenay by the French. Does not despair of meeting Mr. Clement in Germany. *Copy by Hyde.*

June. 1962. *Account* of sums of money received for the King from March 25, and paid to the King, the Lord-Lieutenant and Sir George Hamilton; with a note upon the exchange of money at Antwerp, that 55 florins are to be gained upon every 1000 livres=98 Spanish pistoles, by carrying it thither in specie, in pistoles. *In Edgeman's hand.*

[June?]. 1963. *Advice by Daniel O'Neale,* respecting the King's passage through Flanders. Since the Articles of the Peace between the States-General and England are capable of a sense which may make it highly penal for the Princess to meet the King or hold correspondence with him, it is suggested that he should consult with her respecting the demanding a safe-conduct from the States to pass through their dominions towards Germany. Should they refuse it, the Princess will easily conclude how unsafe it will be for her to meet her brother. Should they grant it, it will exempt her from all danger; it will open a better way to the Spa or Germany, in avoiding the passing by many of the Spanish garrisons; it will give the King opportunity for speaking with the Dowager and Count William and other friends, and may seasonably improve the jealousy between the States-General and the Province of Holland, which will not be pleased with what the other will do. *Copy by Hyde.*

Endorsed by Hyde, "Consideracõns by Oneale."

July 1. 1964. *Acknowledgment by Sir G. Hamilton* of the receipt of 1000 livres from the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the King's order.

[London], June 23. [O. S.] 1965. *Letter of News from England* (without address or signature). Arrests for the plot; these petty plots will never do the business, for wise and rich men will not undertake them, and fools, beggars, or knaves cannot act them or keep

counsel. The Protector and his Council are in great alarm; 1654.
forty men at least are on sentinel every night at Whitehall, and twenty more are always in arms. Trade does not encrease, nor goods heighten in price; wheat has fallen from 3*s.* the bushel to 2*s.* If the business in Scotland be held up, and a few men landed in England, the present power will soon be overturned. In all England there are but four regiments of foot, 700 men in each = 2800; six regiments of horse, 300 in each = 1800; almost all these are in or near London; in Portsmouth or Plymouth not 100 men, in North and South Wales not 200, from London to Berwick and Carlisle none but what are in those places and in Hull and York. 400 men that were in Yarmouth were sent for in all haste to London, on account of the plot. Estimate of the monthly revenue and expenditure; the latter (for charges of collecting, salaries, &c., pensions, navy, Scotch, Irish and English armies, intelligence and ambassadors), amounts to about 213,000*l. per mensem*, being about 73,000*l.* more than the monthly receipts. Monk has been compelled to send for more men; from England there have been sent Pride's regiment, Sir William Constable's, and Col. Hacket's, and out of Ireland, 1000 foot and 100 horse, who go with a very ill will, some of the officers laying down their commissions rather than go. In Scotland there are now twelve regiments of foot, with five companies of Sir W. Constable's, seven regiments of horse and one of dragoons; if these were once ruined, the force in England would signify nothing; therefore let the King's whole work be to supply Scotland. While the treaty with Spain is being negotiated (in which the English demand leave to exercise their religion in Spain, and to trade with the Indies, neither of which will be granted), a fleet of forty-two sail is being fitted out to take the Spanish fleet, or else twenty to go against the French and twenty-two to Hispaniola or Mexico. In these and about forty other ships are upwards of 20,000 men, to whom and their victuallers are due about 400,000*l.*; "if these men were permitted to come ashore, they would teare us to peeces." Parliament will sit on Sept. 3; most of the members of it will be averse to the Protector, who now assumes the highest garb that ever any King in England did; there is ten times more trouble to speak to him than to any King in former times. Mr. Long is come over; "you have yet more knaves about the King; you do nothing but is known here in ten dayes." Were it not for this, the King would have had ere now the supplies of a very eminent and considerable person, who, if things are kept secret, will send a considerable supply of money. Difficulty in enlisting soldiers, although they have twelve pence a-day; harvest is come, and men get sixteen pence a-day and all victuals plenty; there

1654. are not so many men as there were, upwards of 250,000 Englishmen having been destroyed in Ireland, England and Scotland. There are at least 150,000 fighting men in Ireland and 60,000 in Scotland, and not 16,000 to keep them quiet. The discontent in the army is not a little; Colonels Overton (governor of Hull), Alured, Pride and Okie, have been recalled from their commands, and Colonel Bryan is sent to take the Irish soldiers to Scotland in Alured's place. As fast as any officer is put out, Lambert gets a friend of his put in his place. Mr. Perpoint, and many, if not most, of the wise men, will not sit in the Parliament, so that it will consist of Independents, Levellers and Anabaptists, who perfectly hate each other, and all men hate them alike. *Copy* (?).

Four closely-written folio pages.

Paris, July 3. 1966. *Hyde to Nicholas;* No. 33. Believes this will be the last letter he shall write from Paris. Route proposed to be taken by the King. Hears very little news from England, the jealousy upon the plot having broken off all correspondence. Encloses a letter for Sir R. Page in answer to one from his wife. Does not think that the Colonel mentioned by Nicholas as an informer can send intelligence to Cromwell which can prejudice the King, since he is a prisoner in the Bastile *. Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 243.

July 3. 1967. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Will defer discoursing on the argument whether the King has stayed too long idle at Paris, or whether he moves seasonably now, until they meet; those who are ready to censure will find that their talk and bragging of being active will neither raise armies nor procure fleets. The only good reason for the King's going now is the willingness of the French that he should be gone. The Princess of Orange appears fixed in her intention to meet the King; but unless the Articles of the Treaty have another meaning in Dutch to what they seem to have in English, Hyde hardly believes she will make the adventure. *Copy by Hyde.*

July 3. 1968. *The same to Lord Rochester.* The King will go by Cambray to Mons, and from thence, staying one day, by Namur and Liége to the Spa. Hopes to go from Mons to Breda to see his wife, for sure it will not be thought unreasonable to have the mind unbent ten days in three years. No man in his wits more desires to be doing than the King does, and Hyde hopes he will speedily have a good occasion offered him. *Copy by Edgeman.*

July 3. 1969. *The same to Clement.* The King's approaching departure. It is reported that a strict league is concluded

* Colonel Rokeby? See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. p. 366.

between Cromwell and Spain; at any rate, there is little doubt of Cromwell's kindness to Spain and the Prince of Condé, and upon the Duke of Lorraine's being taken out of Antwerp Castle last week and shipped from Dunkirk for Spain, a convoy of Cromwell's frigates attended to prevent his escape. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654.

1970. *Hyde to Sir William Curtius,* respecting the movements of Lord Rochester, whose lady left Paris on Tuesday to go towards Brussels to meet him. *Copy by Hyde.* July 3.

1971. *The same to Mr. Bellings.* Has heard nothing from Mr. Taylor since he left Ratisbon, which has given him some ease, although he wrote one letter to him by the King's order to recommend Lord Taaffe's son to him for all good offices. Forgot to condole with Lord Rochester on his irreparable loss of Sir John Henderson, whom he had the patience to keep a year and a half longer than Hyde had skill to do; the only way to recover him is (since Rochester thought not fit to trust him in the collection) to employ him in receiving the money in gross sums from the collectors, and returning it by bills of exchange upon his correspondents in Hamburgh, or in buying arms and ammunition, in which he hath good skill, as he often has assured Hyde himself. *Copy by Hyde.* July 3.

1972. *The same to Mr. Taylor.* Has received his letter of June 17, being the only one since Feb. 24. The King is as low now as to human understanding he can be, and Cromwell as high, for, before Taylor receives this, he will probably proclaim himself King, and shortly after will, as they say, be styled Emperor. Is surprised at Taylor's proposal to leave Vienna and go to Rome. Cannot believe that when the Emperor sent his Great Seal for the payment of 100,000 rix-dollars to the King, he intended that he should have nothing by it but the wax; for he is a Prince of a more magnanimous and generous nature, and upon all occasions expresses another kind of kindness towards the King. Should the Resident leave his court, the Emperor would reasonably believe he was absolved of his promise. Whatever is to be done at Rome must be done in a more secret way than can be done by so known a minister. Has as great hopes of the present Pope as Taylor has, but he must be warily dealt with, and while France is fast linked to Cromwell and Spain discovers no inclinations to the King, he will be shy in declaring his affection. Harris, who was at Ratisbon, is now at Rome, employed by Cromwell, and hopes to do him service there.

Copy by Hyde. July 8.

Part in Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 255.

1654. July 8. 1973. *Private Instructions from the King*, on his leaving France, for his brother, the Duke of York. 1. He must employ no persons to treat in England; when the King goes for Scotland, he will transmit to him the business of England, which, meanwhile, must be managed by himself. 2. He must not employ or trust Bampfield in anything, as the King will have nothing to do with him. 3. The King will advertise him as soon as he purposes making any General Officers; meanwhile the Duke is not to make any promises without first acquainting him with his thoughts. 4. No one is to persuade him to engage his own person in any enterprise without first imparting the design to the King. Until the King is himself in action in some part of his dominions, which he will endeavour as soon as is possible, he would be sorry to see the Duke engaged before him. 5. He is not to hearken or give any countenance to any treaty of marriage without first imparting it to the King. 6. The King has told him what his mother has promised concerning his brother Harry, in point of his religion; and has given his brother charge to inform him if any attempts are made to the contrary, in which case the Duke must take the best care he can to prevent his being wrought upon, since he cannot but know how much they are concerned in it. 7. He must be very kind to Harry Bennett, and communicate freely with him, for the King will trust him more than any others who are about him, and will cause him to be instructed at large in those businesses which he cannot himself particularly write to the Duke. *Draught by Hyde.*

July 9. 1974. *Note of moneys* delivered to Lord Percy by Sir Richard Forster, by warrant from the King, from Jan. 10 to July 9, 1654.

July 7–10. 1975. *Acknowledgments* of the receipt of various sums of money from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the King's order:—

7 July. By George Jacksone, for 100 livres.
8 July. By William Armorer and Robert Lendall, each for 200 livres.
9 July. By Samuel Deane and Samuel Hurde, each for 200 livres.
10 July. By Richard Palmer, for 200 livres.

Note by Edgeman of payments to the Lord-Lieutenant's Chamber: to Mr. Burton, Mr. Carver, Captain Londall, Sir W. Layton, and "to the German."

July 10. 1976. *Instructions from the King* "for my brother Harry," the Duke of Gloucester. 1. Has consented to the Duke's

remaining with his mother, and gives the same direction that was given by his father to himself; viz. that he obey her in all things, religion only excepted, in which particular, however, she has promised never to attempt to work a change. If any one should attempt to persuade him, he is to avoid speaking with them, and to send word to the King and the Duke of York; and in all matters concerning religion he is to receive instruction from his tutor and from Dean Cosens [Cosin]. 2. Has appointed Dean Cosens to officiate daily in the house at morning and evening prayers, at which the Duke must constantly be present, and never miss the chapel on Sunday morning. 3. The Duke must attend his book and exercises diligently, and set some time apart every day to spend at his book with his tutor, to whom he must always show kindness and regard. *Copy by Hyde.* 1654.

1977. *Statement from the royalists in England*, headed, "A particular account of our business and desires." It is desired that the King should act before Cromwell calls the next Parliament. In the North, Tynemouth Castle will be secured, and Sir Philip Musgrave will appear with 300 horse, having now 1500 arms in readiness. In Surrey and Sussex the gentry will appear with 500 horse; Kent offers the like; Shropshire and the adjoining counties have undertaken to secure Ludlow Castle. Warwick and Denbigh Castles shall be secured. In Ireland, the Lord of Ardes and Mark Trevor have undertaken for Carrickfergus; Colonel King has undertaken for Galway, and is confident he can secure Londonderry; if Sir Charles Coote come to live in Athlone Castle, Jack King makes no question of being master of it, with most part of the horse and foot in Connaught, and the transplanted Irish freeholders there. It is desired, 1, that Sir Marm. Langdale be sent into the North of England; 2, that letters be writ from the King to Fairfax's brother-in-law ("Arrington" *), and to others, offering pardon, and to Sir Thomas Peyton, to encourage him to prepare himself; 3, that if the King has any other designs in England, they may be made to correspond; 4, that the King give them an instrument testifying to his unquestionable confidence in them; that the Duke of York or the Lord-Lieutenant be near the water-side, to embark in order to head the parties in Kent and Surrey. Colonel King has hopes of making Will. Meredith (*sic*); if so, is confident of surprising Dublin Castle. The magazine for the fleet at Sambege (Sandwich?), in Kent, will be secured upon the rising of Kent. Endorsed, "By Col. Ste. and Fa. 16 July, 1654." July 16.

At the foot, the following names and addresses are written by Hyde:—"Col. Grey, for Mrs. Jones, at her house in Duke-street, neere the Arch, in Lincolnes Inn Feilds. Lord-Lieut., Monsr. Ferant, in Anverse. Mr. Joseph Pickeringe, Mr. Humphrey Lloyde."

* Marginal note by Hyde.

1654. July 16. 1978. *Letters written by the King,* in accordance with the foregoing paper:—

1. *Will. Crosse to Mr. Westbury* (marked at the foot, "N. W."). Has appointed two very honest chapmen to treat, and if they offer fair, let them be well used, and let order be given to Mr. Clarkeson to confer with them freely. If possible, let payment of the debts begin upon a day, perhaps some time in September. Let Mr. Walker advise with his partner, and confer with these chapmen if Mr. Clarkeson be not in town. Longs to hear that Mr. Appleby has recovered his ague, and that Mr. Worth goes on with his bargain. Mr. Skinner is anxious to hear from Westbury.

2. *To "A"* [*Arrington*]. Is informed of his good wishes; assures him of kindness, and that his friends shall have all reason to conclude that all that has been done amiss has been forgotten; what they shall now think fit to do for the writer's service shall be heartily rewarded.

3. *To "Col. G."* [*Grey*]. Has deferred calling upon his friends to appear till he could give them good encouragement from abroad, but since that comes on so slowly, will no longer restrain their affections. If they who wish the same thing knew each other's mind, the work would be done without any difficulty; he will himself be with those who first wish for him, and to that purpose will keep himself within a reasonable distance. Consult with those who can be trusted, and, if ready, agree upon a time.

4. *To "S. T. P."* [*Sir Thomas Peyton*]. Never writes to his friends but by such conveyances as they are willing to trust; if all men had the same wariness, some misadventures would have been prevented. Desires that upon seasonable communication with friends, such an engagement may be entered into as may prevent the further growth of that power which, in time, would with more difficulty be contended with.

5. *"For my two honest factors."* Is exceedingly satisfied with the accounts they have given; is glad they resolve to return so speedily, and can do it so securely. Is not willing to embark his friends in any desperate undertakings, but if, upon communication with each other, they could concert to rise in several places of the kingdom together, is persuaded it would be attended with success; is ready himself to bear any part they would wish. Knows all his friends will give credit to

what the "factors" say to them from him, when they see by this what trust he puts in them. 1654.

Copies, or draughts, by Hyde.

Endorsed, "The K. by Co. Ste. and Fa."

1979. *W[illiam] P[awley] to [Edgeman?].* Has received the letter of June 20, whereby he saw that his correspondent was in departure for Anvers; sends this to Mr. Wake for conveyance: It is taken ill at Madrid that the Duke of York should serve the French, and the Irish will not be trusted so long as the King or Duke are in France. Cromwell has suspended the letters of mart given to Peter Richaut, at the instance of Don Alonso [de Cardenas]. Thinks his own friends and those of Mr. Wake could prevail with Cromwell to give him letters of favour to the King of Spain to give him satisfaction, without his presence in England. The Constable of Castille has given himself up; the Admiral of Castille, who had been banished for sixteen months, has returned to Court, from which the Duke de Uzeda and Condé de Medelin remained banished. The Duke of Lorraine will be sent to the Castle of Granada, or to that of Toledo. The French are said to have taken Villafranca, in Catalonia. Captain Colarte, a Fleming, who went to serve the French, has, with seven ships, battered the town of Vigo. Lords Goring and Dillon are at Madrid, and Colonel Fitzpatrick; Colonel O'Brien and Hervey departed towards France some fifteen days since. Madrid, July 18.

1980. *Memoranda by Hyde* of some payments made on the King's account, up to July 19, to Lord Newburgh, Dean Cozens, H. War., Mr. Lane, W. Armorer, Captain Lendall, Mr. Royden, Mr. Paulden, the Lord-Lieutenant, and O'Neale. July 19.

1981. *Certificate* from the Commissioners appointed by an ordinance of the Protector for approbation of public preachers, addressed to the persons authorized to pay augmentations settled upon any preaching minister, that they approve of Mr. Josias Moxon, of Fitzhead, Somerset, as a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore require that any augmentation due by any order of Parliament be paid to him. Whitehall, July 10. [O. S.]

A printed form, filled up in MS.

1982. *Declaration,* sworn before Robert Aylett by Josias Moxon, of Fitzhead, clerk, that the benefice of Monk-Silver, Somerset, is, and has been for some time past, void, in consequence of its last incumbent, John More, clerk, having for divers years held the parsonage of Aller, in the same county. July 11. [O. S.]

1983. *Ormonde to Hyde.* The Earl of Rochester arrived last night; he brings about 1000 pistoles, besides the Spa, July 22.

1654. expense of the embassy. It seems they have reckoned without their host; for the contribution has not yet been granted, and the Emperor's gift remains therefore as yet unpaid. But Mentz has paid its portion, and Bavaria and Saxe are expected to follow. The King fears that Nic. Armorer has been too open, for Mr. Howard, O'Neill, and Lady Stanhope are found to know things which were supposed to be secret. Urges Hyde to come quickly. Small seal of arms.

Madrid, July 25. 1984. *W[illiam] P[awley] to [Edgeman?]*. Arrival of the Plate fleet. A duel between the Duke of Alborquerque and the Condé de Alvadelista, Vice-roy of Mexico, in consequence of the former, upon his going to be Vice-roy in place of the latter, saluting him only as Señona, although a Grandee of Spain; both were wounded, and an account has been sent hither to the King. Don Martin de la Nuze, the Alcalde de Corte, who got poor Sparke out of the Church and persecuted him to death, is prosecuted for a business which may cost him his head, having hired some false witnesses to make good his evidence for the imprisonment of two knights of the habit, one a servant of the Duke de Alva, the other of the Duke de Medina Torres; he was sent prisoner three days since to San Clemente en la Mancha, to the great content and joy of all men. It is thought that 500 pieces of eight will be sent from the Plate fleet to Cromwell, to induce him to join with Spain and give ships against the French; let them have a care that Colarte meeteth not with them.

Enclosed:—

Particulars of the treasure brought by the Plate fleet.—Spanish.

Whitehall, July 18. [O. S.] 1985. *Presentation* by Cromwell of Joseph Jackson to the vicarage of Hearne [Herne], Kent, void by the cession of Edmond Godwin; addressed to the Commissioners for approbation of public preachers. On parchment.

July 29. 1986. *Acknowledgment by Sir Miles Hobart* of the receipt from Sir E. Hyde, by the King's appointment, of 98 Spanish pistoles.

Aug. 1. 1987. *Suggestions to the King, from Hyde,* respecting the mode of employing the supplies of money expected from Germany. 1. If the amount collected be kept secret by Lord Rochester, the secrecy may be useful to the King. 2. Seventy-two thousand guilders may be set apart for the maintenance of the King and his family for one year, at the rate of 6000 the month, being the amount of the pension allowed by France. Estimate of the sums to be allowed for board-wages

monthly for the whole of the King's household, comprehending the following persons:—Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Rochester, Lord W[entworth?], Earl of No[rwich], Lord Cul[peper], the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hardinge, Eliott, Blake, O'Neale, Killigrew, Dr. Earles, Dr. Frayzer, Sir William Flemming, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Erskin, Mr. Carteret, Mr. Fox, Heathwayte, Saers [Sir John Sayers?], and his man, Mr. Chiffinch, Mr. Lane, Mr. Massonett, Griffith Rustat, Gervase the trumpet, Barker, Armorer, Progers, Arnett, Samuel Hinde, James Jacke, Alester Murry, John Forbes, La Fontaine, James List, Edward Gibbs, Thos. Dunton, coachman and postilion, and George Avery. There will then remain 2000 guilders monthly for the King's own table and stable, which will more than serve the turn, with 500 guilders for the robes and 500 for the privy purse. Accidental supplies may then be depended upon for meeting any extraordinary expenses, and for the payment of reasonable salaries to his servants. 3. Next may be considered what shall be assigned for arms and ammunition for Scotland. 4. What remains may be put into the bank, to be ready upon any emergent occasion, and meanwhile to yield some profit. 1654.

1988. *Ormonde to Hyde;* without address or signature. Acknowledges it to be his fault that J. Stephens will not have what he desired for Sir T. Arm. until Saturday night. The design brought by the woman was that which Hop[ton] mentioned to the King when he was with him. Slingsby says that Lord Bristol will be at Mons to-night, whence he may easily to-morrow be at the army. Should Hyde come for the purpose of convoying his wife, he is desired to bring with him two boxes left by Ormonde at Bruges, in which there may be papers which ought to be left with him in case the latter should go to the army. The King's coming to Bruges and staying there till he embark, are most necessary, "but I cannot promis that necessity will prevaile upon his aversion to the solitarines of the place * * * He speakes of hyreing another house here, that he is in being unhabitable in the winter. What to collect thence, judge you; you speake ignorantly when you talke of the pleasure of any place that has not visitable company in it to take up every afternoone in the yeare." Expects, by a letter from Henry Bennett to Slingsby, that Hyde will receive a cheerful despatch from him, as likewise by what Mr. Shaw says of money designed for the King. Bruxells, Aug. 8.

1989. *Vindication of himself, by Thomas Henshaw,* sometime major in the French King's service, from charges of complicity in the alleged plot against the Protector, for which Aug.

1654. John Gerard and Peter Vowell were executed on August 10 [*sic*]*. Has seen several pamphlets, as false as senseless, in which he is named a chief contriver; these writers dispose of any man's fame as freely as the High Court of Justice does of his body. Had such a business been in execution, the King could not have been so indigent of friends as that an alehouse-keeper, [John] Wharton, should have had the honour of proclaiming him in London; while parson Hudson, being blind, was altogether an unfit correspondent.* As for the witnesses John Wiseman (Henshaw's half-brother), and Charles Gerard (brother to the murdered John Gerard), he pities their youth in being frighted from truth and flattered from honour. His alleged discourse with the King is entirely false; for though he saw him, he made no address to him, but only to Prince Rupert, by his means to get remedy for hard measure received in France. It is true he and Colonel Charles Finch held discourse with John Gerard of the possibility the enslaved gentry had of righting the best of Princes, but nothing whatever was agreed upon. Falseness of other reports, that Henshaw received money from Cromwell for his journey into France, or that Mr. Henry Elsing conveyed him to Cromwell to receive money for betraying gentlemen in this pretended plot. Confesses he wrote the little printed libel (as they call it) wherein are mentioned Cromwell's cruelty, avarice and ambition, as unsatisfied as the sea or grave, &c. Large sums of money were offered by Cromwell for his apprehension; but since he has escaped in person he is now attacked in reputation. Alexander * * , who lived in the Mews, received 100*l.* and has a yearly pension promised him, for first inventing and then discovering this pretended plot.

Unfinished.

Aug. 1990. *The King to the Elector Palatine.* Has received his letter of the 20th by Captain Bunkeley (?), whom he despatches the same night, as he is in haste for an answer. It was never in his thought to visit Vienna, that being very much out of the way of his business. *Draught by Hyde.*

Sept. 1. 1991. *Acknowledgment by Mr. Stephen Fox* of the receipt of 1000 livres Tournois from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sept. 2. 1992. *Letter from the King* (in duplicate, without address), urging the person to whom it is written to seize the opportunity, now that so many faithful subjects in Scotland are in arms, of employing his interest and the ability God has given him, in the noble work of his religion and King against the common enemy. The King's particular desires and resolutions

* See Thurloe's S. P. vol. ii. pp. 336, 341, &c. Gerard and Vowell were executed on July 10 [O. S.], not August 10.

will be imparted to him by the bearer, Mr. Henry Knox, of whose fidelity, prudence, and secrecy he has had sufficient experience. *Holograph.* 1654.

A second letter is endorsed by Hyde, "Prepared by Lord Bal[carras] but never sent."

1993. *Letter from the King* (without address). Has received a kind letter by the hands of the bearer, Mr. Henry Knox, who testifies to the affection and loyalty of the person addressed, which is known also by his deportment in this hour of temptation. Desires him to keep up a good correspondence with the writer, and to settle such an understanding with those in the kingdom in whom he has the greatest confidence, as may put them in a capacity to manifest (when it shall be convenient) their zeal to religion, their loyalty to their King, and their affection to their country. *Holograph.* Sept. 2.

1994. *Hyde to Mr. Kent.* Has fallen into arrears of correspondence in consequence of having been sent by the King, when the latter was on his way to the Spa, into Holland for a month; since his return has received four letters from Kent, which have been all delivered to Mr. Killigrew. Notices the debates between Spain and Genoa, the supposed intention of Cromwell to assume the title of Emperor, and the hopeful state of affairs in Scotland. *Copy by Hyde.* Sept. 2.

1995. *The same to Sir W. Curtius.* Has received five letters from him. The King never thought of going to Vienna, as he desires to be in some place where he may be ready for action. Will endeavour to procure a supply for Curtius out of the German contributions, for his necessary charges, believing that he will cheerfully wait for satisfaction of his previous debt until public affairs alter. Desires explanation of a passage in one letter implying an intention to quit his post in order to avoid the charges of entertaining ambassadors, which would be very disadvantageous. *Copy by Hyde.* Sept. 2.

1996. "*The King to Lord Will.*" Has heard by their friend Nic. that he is delighted with the curiosities of this country, and therefore has bespoken two pair of *estwyes** for him, which shall be speedily ready, and as good as any are made. Desires to hear how his own debts are like to be compounded; then he will spend no more time in travel, but will live honestly with him in the country. *Draught by Hyde.* Sept. 8.

1997. *Acknowledgment by Stephen Fox* of the receipt from the Chancellor of the Exchequer of four table-cloths, four Sept. 9.

* Qu. *etuis?* "Estuy, a sheath (&c.), now commonly tearmed an *Ettwee.*"—Cotgrave.

1654. cupboard-cloths, and four dozen napkins, of fine damask, the same of fine diaper, and six large table-cloths and six dozen napkins of coarser diaper, for the use of the King.

Aug. 28-30. [O. S.] 1998. *Copies of three letters from Lord Glencairne,* attested by Sir Edward Nicholas as agreeing with the originals:—

1. August 28. Isle of Inchmerrin. *To the Earl of Athol.* Has been, for the most part, bed-fast since they parted. Lugton has returned, with a pass for Glencairne to carry a regiment beyond sea, and six months' leave to stay, giving security in 5000*l.* for peace during that time, but they would have him confined during his stay, which he has refused; the officers are only permitted to return home with their swords. Tillibarne [Tullibardine?] has obtained, as Lugton says, the like conditions for Athol, except that he has not demanded a regiment. Colonel David Barclay has been sent by Middleton to Cromwell to make his peace. Middleton once took shipping in Strachan's ship, which had brought some arms, but which, being set upon by an enemy's ship, ran ashore again. "Send to the Kirck of Luss to Camstroden, and he will direct your letter to me."

2. August 30. *To the same.* Hears that Middleton is put to begin the play again, and that he says he hopes to see it shortly in a better condition than ever it was since he came to Scotland, encouraging himself with what he hopes to find in the south; but that is none of the writer's belief. Would not change his resolution to depart forth of the kingdom, even if Middleton were prosperous, for whom he encloses the following letter. Now that poor Sir Arthur Forbes is beat, it makes business hopeless, nay, scarce so much of hope as that Colonel David Barclay will obtain a capitulation for the General. Is so weak from languishing sickness, that he has some hope to end his unfortunate days before he goes from amongst these hills, which really would much comfort him. Desires that Middleton may quickly be informed of the true condition of business here, lest he be abused by fancying forces where there are none.

3. August 30. *To Lieut.-General Middleton.* Has this day received his letter from Island Donan, of August 19. A bad account of business here on all hands; every one having been left to himself, has disposed of himself. All the inferior officers of M'naghten's party, of his own, and of several others, have aban-

doned them, and this, with the wasting or possessing of most of the southern parts by the enemy, has caused all, save a small party with Sir Arthur Forbes and M'naghten, to desert; and he hears that Sir A. Forbes has lately had a blow. And therefore, the constant report of Middleton's going over seas, and his own great sickness, have made him deal for a pass for himself, which yet the enemy has refused, so that he is forced to shelter his poor miserable life in a quiet corner, that he may not fall into the enemy's hands. Whatever comes of him, he wishes that God may yet make Middleton the instrument of Scotland's delivery. 1654.

1999. *The King to Lord Newcastle.* Is very unwilling to deny or defer the favour which he designs, but as he has not proper officers about him to despatch those businesses, so it must pass through too many hands to be kept a secret, and then the person Newcastle nominates would be undone were such an honour conferred upon him. Will not be less kind to him than his father and grandfather were, and gives his word that the person Newcastle apprehends, shall never get before him; no importunity or money shall remove him from that resolution. *Draught by Hyde.* Sept. 15.

2000. *Memorial from Sir W. Curtius to the Archbishop of Mentz*, respecting the delay in the payment of the German subsidy, and praying him to write to those Princes who have not yet paid their quota. Frankfort, Sept. 16.

2001. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* No further progress made in the business of which he sent so large an account the week before last [respecting a treaty between France and England?]. The Queen, upon consideration of the business, has retarded making use of the blanks which the King sent, until they receive his further directions. Reports of Middleton's retiring out of Scotland, and entire submission of the royalists. Story of the robbing of Madame de Brancar ("a person of whome you are as willing to heare of as I to wright of"), a few nights before, on coming from the Louvre; there are a dozen robberies every night; and an account of them would be as long as *L'Histoire des Larrons.* Notice of the relief of Arras; M. de Turenne's advice and execution are notoriously eminent; after him, Mondesin and the Chev. de Briqui had great share in the glory; the question who first entered the lines will never be ended, there are so many who pretend to it. None did their duty better than the Duke of York, if any so well. Believes that of the volunteers the English had the best share; among them, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Paris, Sept. 19.

1654. Gerard, and Charles Berkeley behaved so as none are better spoken of, and he cannot omit to tell that "little Mr. Hary" (the Duke of Gloucester?) held now and then his part well.

Not signed or addressed.

Sept. 22. 2002. *J. Knight to Mr. Anthony Mosely;* i. e. [as endorsed by Hyde] *the King to Al. Mor.* Is satisfied with the accounts received from Mosely's friend, but does not write to him lest the letter should miscarry. Desires that all the goods be ready to be shipped by the end of October, for then he will procure a Holland convoy to attend. *Draught by Hyde.*

Sept. 22. 2003. *W. Adams* [i. e. *the King*] *to Sir G[eorge] Bo[oth,* M. P. for Cheshire]. Is glad to hear he is returned to serve in this Parliament. Presumes that while he is obliged to attend the public service, he will give his uncle and his other friends charge to have a care of the writer's concernments.

Draught by Hyde.

Sept. 22. 2004. *J. Crosse to Mr. Liggens;* i. e. *the King to Lord Lo[ughborough].* Several letters have miscarried, but this will doubtless be delivered safely; glad to hear from him lately by an honest huntsman, who declares he loves the sport as well as ever; longs to be with him at the exercise, and ride as hard as ever; sorry to hear of the indisposition of Mr. Seale Knott. *Draught by Hyde.*

Sept. 22. 2005. *Tho. Kinaston* [i. e. *the King*] *to Mr. An. Needes.* Mr. Alton has told him of Needes's willingness to be bound for him in as much money as will free his estate from the encumbrance now upon it. Desires to be remembered to his neighbour and his fellow-huntsman, and his friend Jack. Dick shall be the tenant at Swanley, as soon as it can be redeemed. Hopes to see him before Christmas.

Draught by Hyde.

Sept. 22. 2006. *Knox to Mr. John Walker;* i. e. *the King to J. St.* [J. Stephens?] Mr. Kirkeham has fully considered the account of the debts sent by Mr. Alton, and has seen what has been written since, which confirms him in the opinion that the wares be put off at what they will yield, and the debt be discharged as soon as possible. If Walker's brother and his friend can redeem the farm at Haverfordwest and clear the debt at Youghal, he shall be able to stock it with a flock of sheep a few days after it is in possession; and if Mr. Grapley can at the same time compound with Tisbury, and accounts be adjusted with Swanley and Lyme, what is owing at Knockfergus may then be drawn over; and he himself will accept

any bill drawn upon him, and will comply with the day. 1654.
Mr. Kerby desires that Walker would speak with Mr. Nanton and confer about the arrears at Ghent, about which he once thought of writing to Mons. De Chesne and others. Has ordered the stockings and gloves to be ready for him and his children. Has a good opinion of his partner, and will shortly send a merchant to become acquainted with him.

Draught by Hyde.

2007. *J*(?). *Alforde to Mr. Phillipps;* i. e. *the King to Sir W. Co.* [*Compton?*]. The bearer is so well known that all the writer's creditors (to whom he hopes in a short time to give all satisfaction) will trust him. Desires him to assist the referees and to overlook the accounts. *Draught by Hyde.* Sept. 22.

2008. *Crosse to Mr. William Worth;* i. e. *the King to Mr. War.* Was glad to receive his letter of the 1st of the month, there being few persons on whose affection he more depends. Hopes Mr. Upham has returned from the fair, and that then they will together settle the accounts with Mr. Seale Knot, if he has recovered his lameness. Is weary of so tedious and vexatious a suit, therefore desires that the cause be brought to hearing so soon as may be. Before Allhallowtide it will be seen what good services Mr. Purton is willing or able to perform, but he believes he shall get more by the continuance of the suit than by any accommodation that can be made; the writer wishes therefore that against that time a good lawyer or two more be retained, the material witnesses be ready, and a hearing be pressed for. Sept. 22.

2009. *Declaration by the Parliament,* that the recognition of the "Government," and the engagement not to propose or consent to any alteration therein by the members of the Parliament, does not comprehend the whole Government consisting of forty-two Articles, but only what concerns the government of the Commonwealth by a single person and successive Parliaments. Sept. 14. [O. S.]

A printed paper, printed by William du-Gard and Henry Hills.

2010. *The King to Gen. Middleton.* Has not heard from him since Straughan arrived, but has nevertheless heard the reports of his misfortunes, which he does not fully believe. But these do not make any impression in comparison of the trouble caused by the jealousies between Middleton and Glencairne, whose firm and entire conjunction he looked upon as his greatest security. Does not conclude Middleton to be in fault, because he knows his discretion and temper, and his great value of Glencairne; on the other hand, he knows Glencairne's esteem for Middleton, and that he was contented Aix, Sept. 24.

1654. to take the command only to prepare for the latter's coming; therefore there must be some third unhappy cause which has produced the distemper, which he trusts to Middleton to discover and cure. Sends a copy of what he wrote to Glencairne, and is using all possible means to send arms and ammunition. He himself has not changed his purpose of coming, whatever the victories of the rebels may be.

Copy by Edgeman.

Aix, Sept. 24. 2011. *The King to the Earl of Glencairne.* Was prepared to hear ill news from Scotland, and could not be startled to hear that the rebellious armies, which had prospered so much and were supplied with all they desired, should be able to shut up and distress a handful of honest loyal men who want all things but courage and conscience. But that Glencairne should be divided from Middleton never so much as fell into his fears; what can he think but that there is a judgment upon them all, or what confidence can he have that any will agree when those two fall from each other? Has written as freely to Middleton, whom he begs Glencairne to meet more than half-way, and to let the union between them be as much spoken of as the distance hath been; shall look upon those who hinder this as persons who do not desire his presence there.

Copy by Edgeman.

Subjoined, on a separate paper, is a paragraph in Hyde's hand, to the following effect:—Has sent honest Bothwicke (*sic*), who is well known to both, and a true friend to both, with this letter, to tell his sense more at large, and the prejudice he suffers abroad from the discourses of these divisions;—with a note to the King, requesting that if he likes this postscript, he would insert it in both letters.

Sept. 26. 2012. *Instructions for Mr. Blague,* to be sent to Scotland to Middleton. He is to obtain exact information of the state of affairs; to urge union, to endeavour to reconcile Middleton and Glencairne, but to hold correspondence with none who oppose Middleton, without his consent. If he cannot land with safety, or execute these commands, he is ordered to return.

Draughts by Edgeman and Hyde, and in a third hand.

See Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 664.

Aken, Sept. 28. 2013. *Hyde to Mr. Weston,* about to undertake a mission to England to rouse the Roman Catholics on the King's behalf. Would have been glad of an interview to devise some way of guarding against the mischiefs arising from the differences of opinion amongst them as to what is the true interest of Catholic religion and the best way of promoting it, and from the effects of some people who, though Catholics, will as much endeavour to hinder any notable service undertaken by Mr. Weston, as if it were for the promotion of Presbytery.

He shall receive next week as ample power from the King as he desires, with as large concessions; but he must get the assistance of some person of quality who may have as much grace and credit with the Jesuits as he himself wants. If they would urge their influence abroad, they might advance the King's affairs much more than they can themselves do in England; but in this respect no assistance, but rather the contrary, is found. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.* 1654.

2014. *Sir W. Bellenden* [*to Hyde*]. Has received his letter from Aken of the 17th inst., and delivered the enclosed letter from the King to the King of Denmark, who received it with much civility. Will endeavour to settle Macklier's business speedily, and put the arms and 1000 rix-dollars in the hands of Will. Davidson. The Marquis of Montrose borrowed moneys of Sir John Macklier for freight and victualling of ships, and left security in a large proportion of arms and ammunition; which the Committee of Estates in Scotland understanding, prevailed upon the King to send Mr. David Wemis (Wemyss), merchant, to Gottenburgh, to procure a supply upon the security of King and country. To this Macklier consented, and sent arms both by Wemis and afterwards by one Rob. Law, who brought powder into Moray. Has not received the letter for Gen. Douglas; whosoever dissuades the King from frequent and civil correspondence with him, does his Majesty great disservice. The new assurance sent by the King for Macklier wants the seal, at which he will certainly scruple, being mighty strict and punctual. The new King of Sweden does not bear that kindness to the interest of Spain which the Queen did, but is inclined to alliance with France. Stockholm, Sept. 30.

2015. *The King* (under the signature of "W. Kirby") *to Sir Ph*[*ilip*] *Mu*[*sgrave*], "by D. D."*. Has imparted the state of Sir P. M.'s accounts to his honest brother, who will speak at large to him of them. Desires that the taking of the mortgage may be two or three days before Allhallowtide; will accept the first bill sent to him, and discharge it accordingly. *Draught by Hyde.* Sept.

2016. *The same* (under the same signature and by the same messenger) *to On.* Is willing to believe he need say no more about the mortgage, since On.'s friend is confident he will join in the redemption. Will undo his wife and children before he shall be a loser. *Draught by Hyde.* Sept.

* *i. e.* Colonel Darcy. See pp. 324, 339.

1654. Not dated. 2017. *The King* (under the signature of "Crosse") *to* ——. Has intrusted a good fellow to desire that he will assist in the putting off to the best advantage some commodities which have lain long on hand. The courtesy shall be requited when they meet, to his heart's desire. *Draught by Hyde.*

Antwerp, Sept. 2018. *Captain R. Mead to Edgeman.* Received his letter from St. Germain's of Sept. 6. Has arrived from a pleasant journey in Switzerland, but the Rhine failed his expectation much. Zurich, Berne, Solturne, and Basle may contend as handsome towns (take their bounds) with any ever seen; and the women are very handsome throughout. Could say much of the good entertainment at Strasburg, Spire, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Mentz, and the most excellent Cologne, whither should Edgeman ever come, he should lodge at the *Saint Esprit,* by the water-side. Is resolved for England, and for a while cannot expect any correspondence.

Not dated. 2019. *Advice from a Physician to a Nobleman,* respecting his taking some mineral water, probably that at Aix; and his diet and regimen while under treatment.

London, Sept. 4, O. S. and Sept. 23. 2020. *George Greene to a Friend* who proposes to return to England with his family, if he can be assured that the Government is firmly settled. Expresses great joy at his intention; the present establishment is so firmly founded upon the unmoveable rocks of reformation and liberty, that he may grieve that he was not planted under it long since. Enlarges upon the Providential appearances on behalf of the present Government. Ordinance of "our admired Protectour" against scandalous ministers and schoolmasters. Describes the state of parties opposed to the Protector. The number of the Levellers and Anabaptists is very small, and the people's hatred of them very great; at the late election for Parliament, they proposed candidates in most places, and had meetings to provide votes aforehand so long since as June last, but very few of them were elected, and in many places persons were chosen who neither stood nor were present. The Cavalier party is most numerous, but least considerable; the generality (some few only excepted) are men of such monstrous intemperance as renders them incapable of any secret, and therefore unfit for any design above a ball at a tavern, or the common sequel of it, a duel. This makes them impatient of any action or service that leads them beyond the ken of a wine-bush, and so false and perfidious that you scarce find one that dares trust another with an ordinary secret. No conjunction of the Cavaliers with any other party can with reason be imagined. The Presbyterians are now fully recon-

ciled to the Government, greatly favoured by the Protector, and walk hand-in-hand with the true-hearted Independents. Has spoken to the feoffee of the estate belonging to a deceased relation of his friend, which the latter desires to purchase; the feoffee is inclined to part with it, when he has consulted with his counsel, who lives in Nottinghamshire; meanwhile, has heard of two other lordships for sale, one two-hours' coach-ride from Oxford, the other the same distance from London, which would be as good. 1654.

Postscript, Sept. 23 [O. S.] Has delayed his letter in order to send the Protector's speech to the Parliament on Sept. 4; now encloses the heads of two speeches in two parts of *Politicus*. Many high expressions passed in the debates in Parliament, chiefly on the part of Sir Arthur Haslerigg and Serjeant Bradshaw, who, with divers others having an ambition to vote down the Government, have voted themselves out of the House. On Tuesday last the supreme power was declared to be in the person of the Protector for his life. On Monday, Sept. 4, the Anabaptists set forth a Declaration, with 150 names attached as representatives of the rest, entitled, *A Declaration of severall of the Churches of Christ and godly people in and about the citie of London, concerning the kingly interest of Christ, and the present sufferings of his cause and saints in England.* Abstract of the heads of each of the fifteen pages of the *Declaration*. Major-General Harrison was confined about Sept. 9 for heading an Anabaptistical petition which was intended for presentation to Parliament; he was let loose again by the Protector after a few days, with good counsel. Four very closely-written folio pages.

2021. *George Greene to a Friend.* Being fearful lest the hasty postscript to his last letter might deter his friend from coming to England through alarm at the movements of the Anabaptists, he now writes to inform him, at more length, of their weakness and of the defeat of their desperate designs. Their petition (which was privately printed and circulated) averred that the present Government was far more arbitrary and tyrannical than the former, and engaged that many thousands would assist the Parliament in endeavouring the speedy extirpation of all tyranny and arbitrariness; but when it was about to be presented to Parliament, "the matchless Protector, who doth not sleep while his enemy watcheth to sow tares," closely guarding the entrance, called the whole House to a particular recognition of the Government, whereupon the most disaffected members deserted the House, and the petition was never delivered. Major-General Harrison was confined to a messenger's house, but after three or four days was sent for to Court, entertained privately at dinner with London, Sept. 25.

1654. rich wine and eight or ten dishes of meat, and as many gentlemen to attend him; after dinner the Protector came, and, professing great affection and esteem for him, said he had sent for him now that he might as a friend admonish him not to persist in those deceitful ways whose end is destruction, and at last with good counsel and great civility at once dismissed and enlarged him. Suppose that the Anabaptists could produce 5000 really valiant fighting-men, yet, being for the most part untrained, and without arms, horses, or able commanders, what could they do against an old, well-disciplined army, led with excellent conduct and accustomed to conquer? And as the Government has many watchful eyes set over them, it would be impossible for them to arm, horse and embody themselves without discovery. As to murmuring and railing, they have given ample testimonies of their activity, as in late sermons at Blackfriars, for which Mr. Feake and Mr. Simson were imprisoned. The former, in his prayer before a late sermon preached in his prison at Windsor, used this expression, "Lord, Thou hast suffered us to cut off the head which reigned over us, and Thou hast suffered the tail to set itself up and rule over us in the head's place." This evil language is a good omen; it demonstrates their low and desperate condition; their own confession styles them "the despised, persecuted remnant," and they would not long remain in the number of the persecuted were they powerful enough to become persecutors. During the debates in Parliament some members proposed, or designed to propose, that the power of the Militia should wholly reside in the Parliament, promising the Protector that he should remain the first man in the nation, with 200,000*l.* a-year to maintain him in his post; such might be the designs which occasioned him to use these words in his second speech in Parliament, "I say that the wilful throwings away of this Government, such as it is, so owned by God, so approved by men, so testified to in the fundamentals of it, as is before-mentioned, and that in relation to the good of these nations and posterity, I can sooner be willing to be rolled into my grave and buried with infamy, than I can give my consent unto." These are the very words, which (as said) were not uttered without many tears. About Friday, Sept. 15, he sent for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to Whitehall, and made a speech to them, chiefly to give an account of his late proceedings with the Parliament, and to maintain a good understanding with the city. He said he had concluded a peace with four great nations, by which the doors were set open for a free trade throughout the world, and that two nations, France and Spain, had begged peace of him. He spoke something concerning religion, which is diversely reported; some say he

spoke favourably of the Presbyterians and Independents, others that he charged the Lord Mayor to look well to the Anabaptists, while he himself would look to the Presbyterians; perhaps he used the former expressions with reference to the Presbyterian doctrine, which is in most parts tolerable, and the latter with reference to the Presbyterian government, which is a horrid tyranny. He added, that no man should hereafter be permitted to preach under pretence of being gifted, before he had been tried and was allowed; and, lastly, charged his hearers to maintain the peace of the city. His speech was near two hours long; he suffered none (not even a servant) to be present beside the citizens, and was bare-headed all the time; he was applauded with very great hums at the end and at every pause. About Friday last he sent a letter to the Parliament to acquaint them that a great fleet was ready to go forth upon a design which had been kept secret to that day, and which, if discovered, he should look upon as lost; he desired their consent to it, and that they would appoint a committee of twelve members to whose secresy the design should be imparted. After a short debate the House answered that they committed the carrying on of this design wholly to his wisdom, and did not desire to have it communicated either to the whole House or to any part of it. The House in all things is very unanimous; by the desertion of the disaffected members, it is enabled to do the work of the three nations without any opposition. 1654.

Two closely-written folio pages.

2022. *Hyde to Ormonde,* inclosing a letter from Sir H. Bennett, and referring to some negotiation between Lord Bristol and Don Juan respecting a proposal for an expedition of 2000 men to England, which, however, is not sufficient, unless further aid can be afforded hereafter. Expects to be at Antwerp to-morrow or the day after, and desires to be informed of the King's proposed movements. Breda, Oct. 1.

2023. *Mr. Kirby to Mr. Ingolsby;* endorsed by Hyde, "The K. by Mr. Waters." Does not doubt of any seasonable good office from him, and therefore desires him to give so much assistance to his solicitor, that money be not wanting for his witnesses. Will save him harmless, and discharge all that he shall engage for. *Draught by Hyde.* Oct. 6.

"The like to Mr. Harwoode."

2024. *The same to* ——. Has received his letter of Sept. 14. Is sorry there should be any pause in the redemption of the mortgage of Haverfordwest, but should be more sorry that it should in any degree depend upon Mr. Blake's consent, for Oct. 6.

1654. though the writer will do all he can to compound with him and give any satisfaction he can reasonably propose, yet he would not that the other should miscarry upon any obstinacy of his. It is not possible that he can employ Mr. Baker in that business for many reasons, therefore some other more fit person must be found; if Blake or his friends still insist on Mr. Baker, it must be concluded that they intend nothing really. It is no good sign that A. would not receive the account which was sent to him. Would be much satisfied to hear that Mr. Browne had been fully conferred with in that and the other whole business. Supposes Mr. Lymington may come in good time, but nothing should be deferred for that. Doubts Mr. Upham can contribute little to the payment of interest.

Draught by Hyde.

Oct. 6. 2025. *Mr. Kirby to Mr. Mole.* Depends on no man's kindness and assistance more, towards the redemption of his broken estate; knows his referees communicate to him when they hope to bring the cause to hearing; does not doubt that he and Mr. Grapley will easily agree in what method to produce the several witnesses to the best advantage.

Draught by Hyde.

The two preceding letters are endorsed by Hyde, "The K. to Sir P. M. [Philip Musgrave?] and Sir P. M. (*sic*) 6. Octo. by Waters."

Paris, Oct. 9. 2026. *Unsigned letter to Mr. John Heath,* "one of his Majesties Councell learned in the lawes." Has showed the Chancellor the warrant, which assures him he shall have the right to proceed according to the date, which, being above five years since, he is confident precedes all others. Could he suppose he had lost so much esteem as to have others now put over him, he would not press for the thing at all. Desires the preamble may be sober and modest, and own him for constancy to his Majesty's person and cause. Presumes, if any other person be needed on it, that Dr. Earles will be willing and secret. Entreats that he will be very scrupulous on the secret part, and that no common writer be trusted to insert the name and style into the Patent. Sends a copy of the old Patent and of the Warrant; what is in cipher, Mr. Secretary will decipher to him.

Achalader, Oct. 4. [O. S.] 2027. *Middleton to Hyde.* Has heard little from him, people not daring to receive or deliver letters, so that he conceives most have miscarried. People having engaged in the service with great expectations from the war between Holland and the rebels, the peace struck all dead; though, had men done their duties, they were in a fair way to have done great services. The bearer has been an eye-witness of all that has passed since Middleton's landing, and can therefore give an

account of all, as well as of Middleton's future resolutions; he has been most faithful to his master and kind to Middleton himself. 1654.

2028. *Sir W. Bellenden to Hyde.* Wllfeld called upon him this morning, and brought several letters from the late King to him, with an acquittance from the Marquis of Newcastle of the receipt of a considerable proportion of arms, ammunition and ordnance; he showed likewise the King of Denmark's order for taking security for repayment, which he says he did not move, out of his tender care of the King's condition, and in order that the reputation of the King of Denmark, and the obligation to him of the King of England, might be the greater. He showed also two letters to himself from the King of Denmark, dated April 9 and May 13, 1649, which made it evident that this assistance had been procured by his own solicitation while in Holland, and was limited to 15,000 rix-dollars in money and 9000 in arms and ammunition. He affirms that the Marquis of Montrose was interpreter at the conferences which he held with the King at the Hague, and that if the transactions between himself and the Marquis were not fully made known, it was not his fault, especially as he was empowered by the King's letter to transact and conclude everything with the Marquis as if the King himself were present. Although he has nothing to show under Montrose's hand and seal, he says he can produce living witnesses to verify everything contained in certain papers which are enclosed. He trusts that since, upon the King's writing to the King of Denmark in denial of having received any assistance, the latter seized upon all his goods in Denmark, the King will now write a second letter to do him justice; for he affirms that he not only assisted the Marquis with the 24,000 rix-dollars which were appointed, but advanced to him besides 12,500 rix-dollars of his own, and would have added 30,000 more had not some difference fallen out betwixt them. This is the information which Wllfeld gave to the Queen and Council in Sweden, by whom he is clearly acquitted. Sends also the copy of the transaction between David Wemyss and Sir John Macklier; the difficulty caused by Cantirsten in this business, and other delays, will keep Bellenden at Stockholm until Christmas. Has not as yet received the King's letter to Gen. Douglas, nor the letter which Lord Newburgh promised should be written to Baron Gustave Sparr. Stockholm, Oct. 7. O. S.

2029. *Anne Hyde* (afterwards Duchess of York) *to her Father,* upon the proposal of her becoming one of the ladies-in-waiting to the Princess of Orange. Has received his letter Breda, Oct. 19.

1654. of the 13th; should she ever transgress any of his commands in the least degree, it will be out of ignorance and not wilfulness. Will therefore cheerfully submit to a life which she has not much desired, but will now look upon as not only the will of her father but of Almighty God, and which therefore will doubtless prove a blessing. But having so excellent a father and mother, she cannot part with them without trouble; and though she shall often hear from her mother, and hopes to see her, yet that will be but little in respect of being continually with her. Is confident that God, who has made the Princess so gracious, will make her happy in her service; but she should be the worst of children were she not very sensible of leaving so good a mother, and leaving her so much alone; hopes that her mother and father will be together this winter.

Oct. 20. 2030. *Two letters from the King* (under the name of Kirby) *to Friends in England:—*

1. Has not received a letter these many months that pleased him more than his of the 29th ult., giving assurance of the recovery of his health and continuance of his affection. Hopes he will have an exact statement of the debts presented to him. Encloses a letter to be delivered to his old honest friend Mr. Barsett, at such time as he thinks fit. Should be glad if he could do anything with Mr. Fowle, or if he had concluded with Mr. Rape, but if these continue obstinate, let the composition with the rest be still pursued.

2. *To Mr. Barsett.* Is assured by a dear friend that whenever there is occasion to make use of his affection, notable service will be received from it. Has therefore despatched Mr. Wroth to inform him clearly of the state of the debts, and to entreat his assistance in the redemption of the mortgage.

Draughts by Hyde.

Endorsed, "The K. to L^d W. and Br."

Oct. 22. 2031. *The same to Sir William Davison.* The constant ill news from Scotland, ever since Straghan's coming, makes him defer his own going thither, but he will do so no longer than is necessary, that is, till he receives full advice from Middleton. Has therefore despatched a trusty servant, to return as soon as possible, and earnestly desires that Davison will procure a vessel for his speedy transportation, for the freight of which he shall be justly and speedily paid. In case Davison should be unwilling to be taken notice of herein, the messenger is directed to repair to Durham, who will communicate

with him. Hopes to despatch Straghan within few days with arms and ammunition; if Davison can get credit for as much besides as will amount to 10,000 guilders, payment shall be made out of the money to be received from Germany. 1654.

Draught by Hyde.

2032. *The King to the Ministers in Scotland.* The bearer is well known to them; he will tell them where the King is, and where he would have been had it not been chiefly for the divisions among his friends, which have made him defer his resolution. Begs that their moderation, discretion, and example may endeavour to bind up the wounds of jealousy and dissension. Doubts not that their memory of his conversation and behaviour* amongst them will preserve him from the scandals of all kinds which his enemies will not fail to raise against him, and that they will consider how necessary it is for him to make friends of all sorts of men, and therefore, in some sense, to become all things to all men, never forgetting to walk always as in the sight of the Most High. Prays God that this heavy exercise of afflictions may make all as sensible of their sins as of their sufferings, and thereupon lift up penitent eyes to Him, from Whose justice the punishments proceed, and by Whose mercy alone they can be relieved. Oct. 22.

Draught by Hyde.

2033. *Mr. R. Lovell, the tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, to Hyde.* The Queen has told him of her intention to endeavour by all fair means the submitting of her dear son, on whom he attends, to the Church in which she is. In an occasion which he had considered of so long before, he was not altogether unprovided what to say; he therefore replied that, as he was under her power without any to oppose it, he should be very far from usurping what he had not; only in the case of religion, he had an obligation upon him to speak that which he believed the truth, and that therefore while he had the honour to serve that sweet Prince, he should not be able to say otherwise to him than he had done, if his opinion were asked; but if this were an offence that could not be borne, he should not rebel against any sentence her Majesty should pass upon him. To this nothing was replied but what was very mild and gracious, and the Queen seemed willing to consider before she would determine any further. What it may hereupon please the King to command or Hyde to advise, he cannot guess. He avowed to the Queen that he held himself bound to signify to the King the discourse she had made, and he was not forbidden to do so; by which it may Paris, Oct. 22.

* This word is substituted by the King in his own hand for Hyde's words, "how I walked."

1654. be believed that the thing is not to be done in a corner. He has a hard task who has only reason to maintain himself against a great appearance of reason and power both; and the consideration, also, of secular interests weighs not a little in this business. Had left the Duke at Pontoise, and shall return to him to-morrow; he went thither for his pleasure, but spends the time more to his benefit than ever the writer knew him do in this part of the world; as yet he knows nothing of this matter, and when he does, it will be with some disturbance to his pleasure. The writer is suspected for holding correspondence that becomes not the duty of his place; he has therefore offered to let all that he has written, or shall write, be viewed. Was told at Pontoise by Mr. Montague, that the Queen had this intention, and answered him according to the same sense that he did the Queen.

Endorsed by Hyde, "Rec. 8 November."

Paris, Oct. 22. 2034. *Mr. R. Lovell to the King.* The Duke of Gloucester has been this week at Pontoise, both for business and sport, and can hardly please himself more in following the one than he satisfies the writer in performing the other. The latter came to-day by his command to Paris to enquire of the Queen's health, and to give an account of him; she then communicated her intention of endeavouring to bring him into the same profession of faith with herself, as being both the best for eternity and also the most likely way by which he may be happy in this world. Lovell replied, that while he had no authority to confront her, he could not but think himself bound, so long as he was near the Duke, to confirm his religion to him, if he might at all be suffered to speak; if not, he was in her Majesty's hands to dispose of as she should please, and, whatever her resolutions, he promised to be neither clamorous nor ungrateful. She did not speak to him in a temper to put him in fear, nor does he doubt that she will be severer to him than the end she aims at will oblige her to be. Will do nothing for which he has not warrant, nor consent to anything which he thinks has not right for it; but will perform to the utmost the duty of a loyal subject.

Oct. 23. 2035. [*The King*] *to "Mr. Essex."* Thanks him for the excellent tobacco he gave Mr. Appleby and Westbury; hopes both these are now so perfectly recovered of their ague that they fear no relapse. Prays him to use all his influence with his friend for a perfect reconciliation with Westbury.

Draught by Hyde.

Paris, Oct. 24. 2036. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* The Queen is perfectly recovered of her indisposition. A stag of extraordinary

dimensions keeps the French King at Chantilly for a hunting-day or two. The Duke of Guise parted from Toulon on the 5th inst., and is said to have landed in Calabria. There has been an encounter in the state of Milan between the Marquis de Grance and the Spaniards, in which the latter have had the worse. Much discourse of a journey of the Court to Lyons for two marriages, that of the King with the Duke of Savoy's sister, and that of the Duke of Savoy with one of the Cardinal's [Mazarine's] nieces. 1654.

Not signed or addressed, but endorsed by Hyde.

2037. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* The Queen has used her utmost exertions to oblige the Cardinal to speak more plainly in the King's interests, but has not succeeded; while expressing good inclinations, he is not willing to lose the utilities he has reaped from the King's enemies. He believes, perhaps, that even when changes begin in England in the King's favour, they will not go on so fast but that there will be time for him then to take part; but it would be much advantage to be assured of such help beforehand, and therefore the business must be carefully pursued. The want of money and the want of forms for the administration of justice are likely to draw on a Parliament in England immediately, which can hardly fail to create troubles. The Cardinal is informed that the King has entered into an entire confidence with Cardinal de Ray [Retz], which he takes to be a greater mark of displeasure toward the State and himself than the King's being with the Spaniards, and which would more distance him, should an opportunity for his assistance occur, than all other things besides; it is necessary, therefore, to know what is to be said in that particular. Whether the King of France will come married or not, is a question still much agitated. Oct. 25.

Not signed or addressed.

2038. *Report of a Council of War*, held aboard the Swiftsure (present: Vice-Admiral Jo. Lawson, Rear-Admiral Dakins, Captains Jonas Poole, Benj. Blake, Jo. Lambert, Leon. Harris, Will. Crispin, Rich. Lions, Edw. Morcock, Jo. White, Rich. Hodges, Will. Hannum, Clark, Will. Vessey, Hen. Fen, Rob. Story, Hawkes, Lightfoote and Hubart, Lieutenants Haward, Pride, Trafford, Hall and Wilkenson, and Mr. John Bear, master of the Falmouth), to consider a Petition prepared by the seamen of the fleet for presentation to the Protector; at which it was resolved unanimously that it was lawful for the seamen to present their grievances by way of petition, and, with few dissentients, that the points complained of were real grievances, and that the Vice-Admiral should send the Petition and these resolutions to the Protector. Oct. 17. [O. S.]

1654. Followed by—

A Copy of the Petition, representing the hardship and injustice of impressment, and the sufferings of seamen's families from the long delay in payment of their wages, and praying that sailors may be hired freely, as is done by the Dutch, and payment made every six months at furthest.

Cologne, Oct. 27. 2039. *Hyde to Lord Percy*, vindicating himself from some angry charge on the part of the latter of unkindness and double-dealing. Has written seven times since the beginning of August; if therefore, as Percy says, only three letters have been received, enquiry should be made at the post-house. When he wrote at first in reply to Percy's application for an assignment upon the King's pension from France, he wrote as the King directed him; when he moved the latter afterwards about it, he said he should make so many assignments upon it that the Crown of France would pick a quarrel with him to discontinue it, and told Hyde of some applications at which he wondered; Hyde then urged him only to provide for those who attended upon him, since to attempt to do more would be to undertake impossibilities. Hyde could not have said more to the King in any concernment of his own, and wrote all this at large; he knows not therefore why Percy should say that he shuffles backward and forward, which he cannot bring himself to do to please anybody, and would not practise in order to displease. As for the King, those who hear him speak of Percy every day, do not suspect his kindness towards him, or that he will deny him a greater favour than this. In former letters Hyde had also vindicated himself from a senseless reproach of having said something to a little Scotch vicar with less respect to the Queen than could become him; he never spoke to the man without a witness who will and must absolve him from having said anything to that purpose; believes that the giving credit to that poor man produced much of the discountenance he received at Paris, which had he known, he could enough have disproved the impossible suggestion. Cologne is so pleasant, that the King intends to spend some time there, instead of returning to Aken. Mr. Blague is gone, with a promise to visit Scotland; and Lord Balcarras will shortly be with Percy, having left three days since. On Thursday* the King is to take his sister to Dusseldorf, whither the Duke of Newburg has invited them; the next day the Princess will go on towards the Hague, and the King will return to Cologne, where they will be a very little melancholy Court.

Copy by Edgeman.

* On Tuesday, October 31, as appears from a subsequent paper, p. 411.

2040. *Hyde to the Duke of York.* Wrote to him about the beginning of last month, but since that letter did not reach him, hopes it did not fall into the hands of those who will be less merciful in the interpretation of it; the greatest part of it was to give an account of the rare Queen of Sweden, whom Hyde had the honour to see, and who is indeed, in very many respects, a most wonderful sight. The King had intended to reside at Acen [Aix], chiefly from the civility of the people who had assigned him a reasonable house; but this plan was quickly changed when the strange delightfulness of this city and country was looked upon, and when the magistrates by a particular address invited him to stay here, and especially since the Duke's discourtesy to the Spaniards would oblige them to quarter close to the walls of Acen; so that the King has taken a house here for three months. No extraordinary civilities have been received from any German Princes, who have been apprehensive that a little courtesy would have drawn a greater trouble and charge upon them. Sends to the Duke's secretary in cipher all that is considerable in the King's present hopes. *Copy.* 1654. Cologne, Oct. 27.

2041. *The same to Mr. Taylor.* Received yesterday his letter of the 3rd inst. to Mr. Bellings; from the long interval in correspondence had feared that he was dead; begs him to correspond regularly with Nicholas, whose immediate office it is to keep up the intelligence. Lord Rochester has gone to Berlin to solicit that Circle for the payment of their quota of the contribution; the King is in great straits for want of fulfilment of the promised kindness, and Taylor could not more manifest his dexterity than by procuring from the Emperor a considerable part of his own gift. It would be well also if the Emperor would write a letter to the city of Cologne, commending their civilities to the King, who has received but little from the neighbouring Princes. Wonders that Cromwell is so feared abroad, when at home he is subject to more fear himself than he gives to others. The Duke of York has received no wound, although he has been so forward in all actions that he has gained much honour, even with the Spaniards. Will be glad to receive from Taylor intelligence of transactions at Rome. The King is very sensible of Taylor's wants, and will give him an assignment on the money to be paid within his Circle. The King has received no other letter from the Elector at Heidelberg, except that in which he noticed the report of the King's purpose (which had never entered his thoughts) to go to Vienna. *Copy by Edgeman.* Cologne, Oct. 28.

2042. *Mr. Lovell to Dr. Morley.* Accounts of his interview with the Queen-Mother respecting the Duke of Gloucester; Pontoise, Oct. 28.

1654. she told him she understood he was in a plot to steal away the Duke from her; this he altogether denied, but avowed that he thought himself bound to hinder her purpose by all the just means he could, viz. by continuing to represent to his Highness the reasons by which he might be confirmed in that faith into which he had been baptized; but if she would not allow him this liberty, he was in her power to be disposed of as she pleased. Has told this news to the Duke, who was much troubled, and promised he would be mindful of what he had been with so much care instructed in, and would add his earnest prayers to the Queen that he might not be made to disobey his father and his brother both; he seems resolute enough in the truth he has learned, but he is a child, and of a nature too easy, and God knows how he may be prevailed upon. Mr. Montague has just returned from Paris; he says that the Court is much concerned to have the Queen's purpose promoted, and that, in debate, the judgment of all was that Lovell must be removed, but in as fair a manner as possible; it was resolved to intimate to him the necessity of his removal, and that he should think of some occasion for absenting himself as it were only for a time, and so preserve the benefit of his office. Such counsels coming from such persons must be taken for commands; his answer therefore was, that he would most readily submit to that authority to which he was left; on returning next week to Paris he will understand the Queen's full pleasure, and as it is not held expedient that he should remain near the Duke, he proposes to take a journey to that part of the world which is best worth seeing, and spend the winter at Rome. From such difficulties as these he trusts to be kept for the time to come, for there is no affair more untractable to him than the serving two powers that have contrary wills. Letters for him to be addressed (in case he should have left Paris) to Mr. Richard Forder, "merchand," at the Palais Royale. Encloses a letter which the Duke has, out of his own good nature, written to his sister, the Princess [of Orange], asking that she will give Lovell something at his going away, or allow him a yearly pension, partly in consideration of his service, and partly in consideration of money received from him. Desires that, should the Princess be inclined to comply, Morley may be the instrument for conveying her gift.

Pontoise, Oct. 29. 2043. *Mr. Lovell to Hyde,* repeating, more briefly, the particulars contained in the preceding letter. Together with this, another letter will be received, written last week, but kept back then by some authority. Though it may well trouble the writer to be put now to seek new adventures, yet he will have this satisfaction, that as his coming at first to his dear master

was in order that he might do him true and faithful service, so he must leave him now only because he cannot vary that resolution. That which Hyde told him in last letter about the Duke's style in writing, was somewhat strange to him; he never knew him to affect scholastical words in his natural style, nor believes that he himself does so; he cannot imagine therefore how the Duke fell into that error, unless he had the help of somebody with less wit than himself at a time when Lovell was ill. As for easing him in such necessary tasks, there are very few who can be more against it than Lovell, and scarce any who would have indulged that humour less than he has done. Hopes Mr. Dean Cosens will not be proceeded with as he himself is, and then, though Lovell be gone, instructions may be sent from the King to the Duke through him. Has written to the Duke of York to acquaint him with what has passed. 1654.

2044. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* The Queen is locked up at Chailliot; so there will be no letter from her. Charles Barkly came last night from the Duke of York, who is very well. There has been but little leisure at Court for the affairs of England; the state at present is, that if Cromwell will agree, they will not resist here even in things most unreasonable. The purpose of sending the Duke of York to command in Italy, if the peace be made, still continues; it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Cardinal de Retz is supposed to be at Madrid. Is going to-morrow to visit Mr. Crofts. Paris, Oct. 29.

An entirely different letter from Jermyn to the King, with the same date, is printed in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 689.

2045. *Letters from the King to Royalists in Scotland;* endorsed by Hyde as having been sent by Mr. Blague [gentleman of the King's bedchamber]. Oct.

1. *To Middleton.* The reports of the condition of affairs and of the disputes between particular persons are so many and so different, that he has thought it necessary to send such a person as may learn the true state of things, and may also say anything in the King's name which may compose differences and misunderstandings. The bearer, Blague, is so well known, that nothing need be said to give him credit; and the sending one so near his own person will be some argument to his friends that he intends to be with them himself except the conjuncture appear too unseasonable.

2. *To Lord Atholl.* Upon looking over his letter of June 2, sent by Straghen, the King cannot give credit to the reports of his having begun to treat with the rebels;

1654. and can only suppose that if he have, it must be merely to gain time. Believes that he will not prefer present ease to his honour and the liberty of his country, and that no difference with particular persons will withdraw him from service, but that he will join vigorously with Middleton.

3. *To Lord Seaforth.* It is a great satisfaction to him, among all the rumours of jealousies and discontents, to hear that Seaforth is still constant to him and adheres to Middleton. Hopes that his example and interposition will contribute much to the composing the indispositions of other men, so that poor Scotland may be destroyed only by the malice of its enemies, and not by the faction and disunion of its [friends]*. The bearer will inform Seaforth of his purposes, and of the prejudice received by the report of these animosities; "therfore I would have you give him intier credit in what he shall say to you from me."†

4. *To Lord Lorne.* Well pleased to hear he is with Middleton. Knows little of what is done, save that of which the London prints inform him; but no news will be so welcome as an assurance that his friends are united amongst themselves. The bearer is well known, and will tell how willing the King is that his service should be advanced by any notable activity and interest of Lorne's.

5. *To Lord Kenmure.* Will not take notice of the passion and discontents in his last letter, which he is confident must have proceeded from some mistake. Looks upon him as a man of so entire affection to his person, and so tender of the honour and liberty of his country, that no example of other men, or casual disgust, can lessen his zeal for the service, which can only be advanced by a cheerful concurrence with all persons entrusted by the King.

6. *To Will. Drummond.* Any despatch from him is very welcome, and the more freedom in it the more welcome. At his last departure, the great trust reposed in him was to make a right understanding between Glencairne and Belcarris, which he would no doubt have done had not one of them come away before his arrival; it was little thought then that there would be need of the same good offices between Middleton and the other. Has written to them both of that

* "Enimyes" in MS.

† These words are added in the draught in the King's own hand.

business, and hopes they will return to their former friendship and confidence; and Drummond cannot employ his interest with them to better purpose than to make up this breach; whosoever has by mistake or incogitancy contributed to it, cannot be the King's friend if he do not endeavour to repair the hurt. Blague will tell how much the King longs to hear that his affairs are in so hopeful a state that he may with any discretion come to Scotland. 1654.

Draughts by Hyde.

2046. *The King to Lord Rochester.* Forgot at parting to add one thing, viz. that while the sum (600 pistoles) assigned for his monthly expense, provides well enough for the ordinary, many extraordinary occasions occur which cannot be so supplied, for which he depended on money out of England, but for which he cannot now ask whilst there is so much present need of it there. Desires therefore that Rochester would (in addition to what was already agreed upon) send a bill for 600 pistoles, payable to Tom Chiffinch, of which he will be a very good husband. *Draught by Hyde.* Oct.

Hyde adds at the foot, "I hope your Majesty will take the paynes to write this to the Ea. of Rochester, and send both it and your other to the Kinge of Denmarke to me as soone as may be."

2047. *Papers* relating to the King's visit to the Duke of Newburg, at Dusseldorf:— [Oct.]

1. *Reply from the King to the Duke.* The King and Princess receive his invitation very kindly, and are so desirous to be acquainted with him, that, since they are to visit him at his own house, they are well content to observe such rules as he shall prescribe. The King's custom is that the Marquis of Ormonde always goes with him in the coach, and the Lady Stanhope always attends the Princess Royal. The Maids of Honour in all places take precedence of all but Barons' wives, being all persons of honour, and one of them daughter to a Viscount; but whatever the Duke thinks fit in this particular shall not be disputed. *Draught by Hyde.*
2. *Short notes* on the mode of reception, and order of sitting at table.—French.
3. "Presents donné a Dusseldorp, par ordre de S. A. Royale, le dernier Octobre, 1654;" gifts from the Princess to the Duke's servants, amounting to 541 rix-dollars.

2048. *List of the retinue of the King,* viz. the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, the officers of the stables, and others in [Oct.?]

1654. attendance upon him; together with the attendants on the Duke of Gloucester.

[Oct.] 2049. *Abstract of sums* received and disbursed by the Earl of Rochester in about eighteen months' time from April 1, 1653.

[1654?]. Nov. 1. 2050. *Letter from "B. Ber." to his Uncle*, apparently with reference to the receiving and forwarding letters from a royalist agent ("your factor"). Has proposed his uncle's offer of procuring letters to "this seigr." in the behalf of their friends to the master of the house (*interlined* "Priour of St. Malo"). It is the common opinion here that the King is secretly leagued with the Emperor and the Spaniard. The lord ambassador has arrived here upon his voyage for Italy, with his lady.

Antwerp, Nov. 2. 2051. *Colonel John Bampfylde to Hyde.* Has communicated to Colonel Phillips particulars concerning his late proceedings, with their grounds and ends, as well as proposals for serving the ends at which Hyde aims. His principles and affections are unchangeably the same, and he is sufficiently assured that Hyde's aversions to him were not originally upon his own account, but proceeded from the animosity of another person, whom he resolves never to trust and desires never to be trusted by him. Is free from all rancour and remembrance of what he has of late suffered; and to confirm Hyde in that assurance, will put his life into his hands, when he has heard what Mr. Phillips shall say, all which shall be exactly made good, if entertained with candour.

[Nov. 2.] 2052. *Report* [*by Colonel Phillips*] of his discourse with Bampfylde and of the proposals made by the latter, to which the preceding letter refers. Bampfylde has for eight years been an intimate friend of Sir John Hubbard, Sir William Dawle, and Sir Ralph Haire [Eyre?], of Norfolk; Sir John endeavoured to obtain a pass for him to go into England, but Cromwell replied, that he should expect from him an account of the King's affairs, and particularly of the state of things in Scotland. This answer was sent to Dieppe by Bampfylde's servant, Churchman, and afterwards Mr. Dawle, cousin to Sir W. Dawle, came over to him at Calais, whence they both returned to England together. There it was agreed that the reply to the Protector should be that Bampfylde was in such disfavour with the King, and had met with so many neglects, that he had no knowledge of the present state of the King's affairs; and this Cromwell would more readily believe from the fact of his having intercepted some letters

which intimated the King's great dissatisfaction with him. 1654.
He would then cordially endeavour the King's service in England, by engaging those Norfolk gentlemen (who are all men of great fortunes and power), by inveigling Sir Charles Howard, Colonel Rosciter, and other eminent persons, and also by giving most advantageous intelligence. Desires that only the King, Lord Ormonde, and the Chancellor may be made acquainted herewith.

2053. *Letters from the King to Royalists in England:—* Nov. 3.

1. *W. Westrope to the "Sealed Knot"* (Hyde's endorsement). Likes his old lawyer so well, that he is resolved to do no considerable thing without his full approbation; desires he would himself speak with any purchasers, or, if he cannot himself, would employ some younger counsellor, from whom he may receive an exact account. It was not until his sickness and that he sent word that he could not take the necessary pains, that the solicitor applied himself to any new counsel. The accountant sent by [the Sealed Knot] is so good an auditor, and so perfectly understands the time when each debt was contracted, that the writer has received great satisfaction from him; has communicated to him his reasons for thinking that the chief point of law is ready to be argued.
2. *William Kemsforde to Mr. Dixey* ("*D. D.*," i. e. *Colonel Darcy*). Sorry that the cause is not so ready for hearing as was expected; he must persuade the creditors to patience till the title be so cleared that the land may be sold. Wishes he had visited Mr. Newet, that so, upon conference with Mr. Moore and Mr. Mull and their neighbours, he might judge what composition is like to be made; is assured there will thereupon be no difference between him and Mr. Clew.
3. *Francis Kirton to Mr. Wrigton* ("*L^d. Wi.*"[*lloughby*]?). Absolutely necessary that a free conference be held about the marriage, and how the girl may be stolen away without her mother's suspecting it, who would discover somewhat if it were managed only by letters.
4. *C. R. to Col. Con.* Is very desirous to receive the service which, if some of his friends have given him a right character, he is not without a good desire to do; for whatever service he shall do, he shall find an ample reward.
5. *C. R. to Sir J. Ow.* Is confident of his affection, and looks for as much evidence of it on all occasions as

1654. from any man, but will not expose him to unnecessary hazards; therefore only desires that when he is sufficiently satisfied that friends in other places resolve to stir, he will engage as many as he can, and seize upon any place of importance. *Draughts by Hyde.*

Endorsed as having been sent "by Mr. W."

Paris, Nov. 6. 2054. *The Duke of Gloucester to the King.* The Queen spoke to him to-day about his religion, telling him that she would have him instructed in hers; upon that, he told her what commands his father left him, and the instructions he had received from the King, and desired that she would write to the latter before he should hear any disputing. She then said that, since he was to go to Mr. Croft's, she did not think fit that Mr. Lovell should go with him, but that he should remain in Paris; that she did not intend to put him away, but to absent him for a little while, and would allow him a pension for the time that he should not be with the Duke.

Paris, Nov. 6. 2055. *Queen Henrietta Maria to the same.* Does not doubt that he has already heard, very much to her prejudice, of the design she has adopted for rendering his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, capable of becoming at some time useful for his service, which is the thing which always holds the first place in her thoughts. As she saw that his brother very much wasted his time, and was becoming very unruly ("fort libertin"), she has thought it seasonable to send him to Pontoise, in order that he may better apply himself to his studies, and by that means break off many acquaintanceships with little boys like himself, who persuade him to nothing but amusement. Moreover, she feels herself bound before God to make him acquainted with the articles of her religion, as he has been instructed in one that is very much opposed to it, in order that she may do the duty of a mother, according to her conscience; but she will not at all force him, nor ever in any respect fail in her promises to the King. Is persuaded that if the affair succeeds as she hopes, the King will find his interest very much concerned, which makes her to desire it the more, as she calls God to witness that, whatever any one may tell him, she has no design but for his service. The Duke has now returned to Paris for three or four days, to see the King and Queen of France upon their return; he will then go back to Croft's for two or three days for hunting, and thence to Pontoise, whence he will come back again in about a week. She has found it seasonable to separate Mr. Lovell from him for some time; he is indeed a person who deserves both esteem and care from the King, and, for her part, she feels both for him, although he does everything

that the King could expect of him to hinder her desire. Begs that he will not suffer himself to be excited at this news, but will think about it carefully.—French. 1654.

Seal of royal arms, in black wax.

2056. *Lord Jermyn to the King,* enclosing the preceding. Is sufficiently exempted by the other letters which the King will receive, from speaking of the matter, even if he were less unwilling. Cannot say that the young man will certainly resist the assaults that will be made, neither does he believe it to be yet evident that they will prevail; if the thing succeed, is neither of the opinion of those who think it good, or at least innocent, nor of those who believe it so vastly dangerous; could wish it had never been undertaken, or that it may not succeed, but can add nothing to his wishes to hinder either the attempt or success. The Cardinal spoke to him very shortly yesterday of the business of the treaty with England, and said that, should it draw to an accommodation, it would be reasonable to provide early for some things relative to the matter, and therefore desired that the Duke of York should be sent for, to which end the Queen will despatch Charles Barkley on Monday. It is proposed, in case peace be made with England, to send the Duke to command in Italy, and that is so much to be desired on the Duke's part, as well as advised by the Queen and others, that it is hoped he will get that employment at all events and at once; for to send him away when necessity pressed, would be indecent on both parts. There is a difficulty about signing the preliminaries of peace, as the Protector will not yield to the King of France. The Cardinal de Retz is not gone to Madrid, but to Italy. Paris, Nov. 6.

Not signed.

2057. *Mr. R. Lovell to Hyde.* The Duke of Gloucester was received yesterday by the King and Queen of France and the Cardinal with great civility, but there was no discourse of religion. It was intimated to Lovell by Mr. Montagu that he had leave from the Queen-Mother to depart; to this he answered that he did not desire her leave, and that if he departed, it would not be by less than her command. Afterwards he spoke with the Queen herself, who told him that as his persuasions did not agree with hers, she thought he would like best to be away whilst she should use means to have the Duke otherwise instructed. He replied that, whatsoever he might like in such a case, he should follow that which was most his duty, and therefore, being left by the King in the relation he held, thought he should not be able to justify himself if he quitted his place for less than her Majesty's command; upon this she said that she did then expect his Paris, Nov. 6.

1654. obedience; he asked to continue as he was until he had some answer from the King; it was answered that that would be too long to wait, and that, should the King send any directions contrary to her will and pleasure, he was not to expect to be allowed to follow them. At other times he had objected the promise of the Queen to the King that the Duke should not be attempted in his religion, nor himself removed; but it was answered that the one promise was made only against force, the other with this condition, unless it should be more for the Duke's good that he were gone. This day the Queen began her discourse with the Duke of her purpose to have him otherwise instructed. Some, who had not much to do with the business, were very willing to have kindled in him such a flame as might perhaps have burned for one hour, and died in another, would have made him obstinate in a manner that both he and they should have been ashamed of afterwards. He therefore presumed to counsel him that he should, with all tokens of humility and affection, profess a readiness to obey the Queen in anything that he could, but that to keep constant in his religion, besides the impressions made on his understanding and conscience, he had the command of his father and his brother not so much as to hearken to any discourse that might withdraw him; he should then add his humble prayers to the Queen not to make him disobey. All this the Duke observed very well, and put the Queen to some trouble by it; in discoursing the matter he was driven to produce the instructions left with him, which he did unwillingly, because the King had commanded him not to show them; but Lovell, considering that there was that in them which would justify the King's case beyond anything he had heard or seen, had advised him not to fear the showing them; so to the Queen's perusing they were delivered, and out of them she chose to reply to two things—the one, that whereas the King said she had promised not to meddle at all with the Duke's religion, this was a mistake; the other, that his being forbidden to hear any discourse, &c., was a severity beyond reason. However, the Duke begged that he might in no case be made to disobey the King, and the Queen promised he should not be pressed to hear anything, until the King were written to again. After this, Lovell was spoken of, and as the Queen found that the Duke was affectionate towards him, her discourse was full of tenderness; she said he should not be put away but only absented for a time, that the Duke should be sure to find him in Paris at his coming back; that perhaps he should not be from the Duke at all afterwards, or, if he were, should still be under the Queen's care and well provided for; this the Duke seemed satisfied with, and so their discourse ended. The Duke sends an

account to the King, purely in his own sense and method, without being assisted; and the behaviour he has shown to-day has been so pretty, with such affection and concernment, that Lovell hopes more than ever that his being left alone will have no worse effect than to rouse that understanding and spirit which it is no wonder to find sleeping in children when their dangers are represented to them at a distance. He has again and again set before the Duke the reasons on which to build his constancy, without being less obedient to the Queen than she can in reason expect; this he thought a much better course than to proceed with a violence that should only break itself. There may be many who, having nothing to do but sit and censure, may discourse of this business with zeal enough (being not like to answer for anything that they say or write) and some dislike to the temper he has showed; but he calls God to witness that, considering the little power left in him, the great power he had to strive against, and the immature age (which may somewhat excuse irresolution) of the person he was to preserve, he knows not what he could reasonably have done that he has willingly omitted. Desires that the King and the Secretary may be acquainted with this. Since he cannot expect that the King's authority should restore him, he proposes to spend the time he shall have upon his hands in going to see the world abroad. 1654.

2058. *The Duke of Gloucester to the King.* Having lately been at Pontoise, Mr. Montague has said something to him of the great advantage he might have by changing his religion. Hears that the Queen will use all fair means to have him otherwise instructed; but as he is very far from changing by anything that he has yet heard, so when anything is said that gives him trouble, he will make use of the means which the King has appointed for his preservation. [Not dated; about Nov. 1.]

2059. *John Francis ab Hecking to the Lord Chamberlain.* Has heard with great surprise from his brother Engelbert ab Hecking, treasurer and canon of the Church of St. Victor at Xancten, that the King had condescended personally to thank them for the offer of their house for his service, and had most liberally rewarded the maid-servants; for which he desires to return humble thanks, and begs that the inclosed letter may be given to the King. Requests that a picture of the King may be given him, which may hang, as a perpetual memorial, in the bed-chamber in which he slept; beholding which, they will pray to God for his safety and restoration. Presents their humble service to the Marquis of Ormonde. The bearer Xancten, Nov. 7.

1654. is the son of the writer's sister, a student of law at Cologne. —Latin.

Enclosure:—

The same to the King, thanking him for occupying the house at Xancten, and expressing ardent desires for his restoration.

Amsterdam, Nov. 7. 2060. *Memorandum, by the Earl of Balcarres, of Instructions for Mr. Henry Knox,* sent as his agent to Scotland. 1. To show those who by him had represented their desires to the King, what has been in the way to hinder them; viz. preceding informations, the power and principles of Mr. Scinner (?) and his dependants Mr. Livingston and Mr. Buttler, the continual forgeries in prejudice to Lord Lorne and, in effect, all except Glencairne and Glengarry, the bias of affection to some and prejudice to others, and the pretence that Middleton was dissatisfied with Balcarres, and that he and Glencairne would be discouraged if so much as a letter were written to any one without their knowledge and consent, especially Glencairne's, to whose affection, industry, and pains, everything that had been done or could be expected was attributed. 2. To show how willing the Queen, Prince Rupert, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Jermyn, Lord Gerard, and all except the three above-mentioned persons, were to have their desires granted. 3. To show how the Scottish affairs are managed, and what has been Balcarres' carriage, especially in meeting with the English council. 4. To give an account of his present employment and his reasons for it. 5 and 8. To show his opinion that their desires be insisted on, especially the Declaration and Commission, and that they give Mr. Blagg a true and impartial account of affairs and of the conduct of Glencairne; he himself having been the more silent lest he should seem to ask something for himself. 6. What obstructions were laid in the way of Colonel Blagg's being sent. 7 and 10. The command Blagg has to return speedily to the King; the particular kindness shown towards him by the King, who has desired Middleton to have a right understanding with him. 9. The necessity of a constant correspondence, and the way of holding it in time coming. 11. The condition of the King's affairs abroad: opinion desired "of putting 2 or 3000 stockins and 200 good Frensh hatts in the Metrapolitan," and what moves him to think it might be of great use. 12. To show Lord Seaforth Balcarres' condition and necessities, and the bad estate he had been in had he not been supplied by the King; to advise with Sir R. Moray about transmitting money if possible.

The Hague, Nov. 9. 2061. *The Princess of Orange to the King.* Although she

knew that her son was at Tyling, and that the plague had not decreased, she came hither for three or four days in order that she might afterwards stay away longer from it than she otherwise could have done, for she is already weary of it. His sadness [at parting] has given her great satisfaction; wishes that his desire of seeing them again, but not his sadness, may continue, for is sure that she shall not receive any real joy until she has that happiness again. Her brother Harry has writ to her concerning the Queen's resolution of making him a Catholic, which has put her in great trouble; entreats the King quickly, as well for his soul's good as his body's, to take some resolution to hinder this great mischief. It needs not much eloquence to make him believe how gladly she would be of use to him herein, if possible, since to hinder this new misfortune is certainly to do him good service. His kindness to her is the greatest comfort she has in this world. 1654.

(Postscript.) "Your mothere say's that the greatest thanfulnes shee can show for the honnour of your kind remembrance, is to haue a speciall care of you (*sic*) wife, for feare her husband here may make her forget them that are absant. Your wife thanks you in her own hand and still (*sic*), though she begs me very hard to help her."*

Signed "$." Endorsed by Hyde, "The Pr.s Ro. to the Kinge, conc. the D. of Gl."

2062. *The King to Queen Henrietta.* Has received her letter, with those of others, giving account of what she and Mr. Montague have said concerning the change of his brother's religion, and has likewise heard that lodgings are preparing for him in the Jesuits' College, which is quite contrary to the promise she made that Mr. Lovell should continue with him, and that he should have the free exercise of his religion in his chamber, which he can never have in the Jesuits' College. Is so troubled by this that he cannot say all that he could at another time; but if she proceeds in the change, he cannot expect she either believes or wishes his return to England, since she will force him to do that which will disoblige all Catholics, while nothing he can ever say or do will make his Protestant subjects believe but that this is done with his consent, and that all that he says or does is only a grimace. Begs her to remember the last words of his dead father, who Nov. 10.

* Another apparent and strange allusion to Lucy Walters, under the title of the King's wife, is contained in a letter from the Princess of Orange, which is printed in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 665. Of this, Hallam says (Constit. Hist. vol. ii. p. 430, seventh edit. 1854), that, although it was a scandalous indecency on the part of the Princess, "it proves no more than that Charles, like other young men in the heat of passion, was foolish enough to give" the appellation of *wife* to his mistress, "and that his sister humoured him in it."

1654. charged his brother upon his blessing never to change his religion, whatsoever mischief might fall upon the King or upon his affairs hereafter. *Draught in the King's own hand.*

The commencement of another draught is on the same sheet with the letters to the Dukes of Gloucester and York, *infra.*

Nov. 10. 2063. *The King to Lord Jermyn.* Has received his letters of Oct. 24 and 29; but very much wonders that while every letter from Paris mentions the endeavours made to pervert his brother Harry, he, who has most reason of all to do it, makes not the least mention. Will not say much, because Ormonde, who will give him this letter, is fully instructed on the point; only must tell him that if he does not use all possible means to prevent the Duke from being seduced, and give such testimonies of it as will satisfy him and all the world, he must never think to see him again, and this shall be the last time he shall ever hear from him. Is so full of passion that he cannot express himself. If he has not his desire granted, it will be such a breach between the Queen and himself as can never be made up again.

Draught in the King's own hand.

Nov. 10. 2064. *The same to the Duke of Gloucester.* Has received his undated letter; does not doubt he remembers, and will observe, the commands left with him about religion; if he hearkens to the Queen or any one else in that matter, he must never think to see England or the King again, and whatsoever mischief shall henceforth fall upon the latter or his affairs, must be laid upon him as the sole cause. Bids him consider what it is to be the cause of the ruin not only of a brother who loves him so well, but also of his King and country, and not suffer himself to be persuaded by force, which they dare not use, or fair promises, which, as soon as they have perverted him, will have their end. Commands him never to consent to enter the Jesuits' College, nor to attempt to answer in disputation. Has commanded the bearer, Ormonde, to speak more at large. If he do not observe the last words of his dead father, to be constant to his religion, this will be the last time he will ever hear from his brother.

Draught in the King's own hand.

Printed in Thurloe's S. P. vol. i. p. 661 (omitting the mention of Ormonde), where it is erroneously described as a letter to the Duke of York. It is there printed from a copy at Lambeth, and the original, as sent, was then in the hands of A. Boyer, having been found among the papers of Dr. Berwick, a physician. Also in Evelyn's Memoirs, edit. 1819, vol. ii. part ii. p. 142; edit. 1857, vol. iv. p. 203.

Nov. 10. 2065. *The same to the Duke of York.* Is so troubled at the news from Paris about his brother Harry, that he must be excused if he omits to answer anything in any of his letters.

Conjures him, as he loves the memory of his father, and if he have any care of himself, or kindness to the King, to hinder these practices, without any consideration of any person. Has written very home to both the Queen and his brother, and expects him to second what he has said with all the arguments he can. *Draught in the King's own hand.* 1654.

2066. *Instructions from the King to Ormonde*, upon his being despatched to Paris to the Duke of Gloucester. These instructions are written more for the information of others than of Ormonde himself, who fully knows the King's mind. He is to deliver to the Queen a duplicate of the letter sent to her, and represent the fatal consequence that will ensue from her purpose of changing the Duke's religion, in the loss of the affections of the Protestants, and the forcing the King to withdraw his own kindness from the Catholics, of his dominions; if she proceeds in it, he shall believe that her affection and kindness are totally withdrawn from him. He is to let the Duke of York know how the King depends upon him herein, and expects that he will care not for pleasing or displeasing anybody, and that he will rather quit the [French] service than leave anything undone that is in his power. He is to repeat to the Duke of Gloucester what the King has already written to him. If he shall find that they hope to prevail by keeping those from the Duke who are most like to fortify him, and to that purpose have removed him to the Jesuits, or use any other stratagems, he shall repair to the Queen of France and to the Cardinal, and complain of this breach of the rules of hospitality, of the infinite discourtesy and mischief they do, and the ill blood it may breed between the two crowns and nations; and shall repair to all the ministers of State as there may be occasion. He shall tell Lord Percy and Lord Jermyn how ill the King takes it of them that they gave him no notice, and that he expects them to assist Ormonde to the utmost. If he shall find that the Duke is at the Palais Royale, and that he enjoys the exercise of his religion (in which he shall require Dr. Cozens to be very careful and to cōnfer frequently with him), he shall seem well satisfied, and return as soon as he can; but shall settle it with the Duke that he make an escape into Holland as soon as may be; for which purpose he shall think of the best expedients, upon conference with the Duke of York or others. Nov. 10.

This additional further instruction follows upon a separate slip:—

He shall let the Queen know that he is sent to fetch the Duke, the King having occasion to use him; and if he find any difficulty or that any one attempts to hinder his coming away, he shall resort to the Queen of France

1654. and to the Cardinal, and desire them, in the King's name, to remove all obstructions. *Draughts by Hyde.*

Nov. 10. 2067. *The King to Mr. Lovell.* Has written to the Queen that he will by no means suffer Lovell to be moved from his brother; therefore commands him to continue his attendance, the more diligently for this attempt, and that he do not decline it upon any command whatsoever. *Draught by Hyde.*

Cologne, Nov. 10. 2068. *Hyde to the same.* Has received his letters of Oct. 22 and 29. The King wondered exceedingly at his deferring to send an advertisement of that consequence a week longer than was necessary, and expected he would have persuaded the Duke of Gloucester immediately to have left the house whereof the master had presumed to give him such advice. Lovell has behaved with more softness and wariness than Hyde expected. His office gave him a title to say and do more than he has done; and the King's instructions, which were shown to him, make it evident how far it is from his intention that the Duke should submit to his mother's directions in point of religion. But it troubles Hyde most that Lovell seems to have given up the game, and to be ready to depart from his charge as soon as wished by those who would be pleased at his absence; yet he cannot think it possible that he should be guilty of this, and the King's express command is, that he do not depart from his brother, until he is not suffered to come into his presence; and that then he use all means to transmit advice to him, and remove to no greater distance than he is compelled. Doubts not but that God will give the Duke grace and courage to resist this temptation; but should He not, can Lovell think a journey into Italy seasonable for himself, and that his reputation will not suffer exceedingly by it? *Copy by Edgeman.*

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 256.

Cologne, Nov. 10. 2069. *The same to the Princess of Orange.* The untoward news the last post has brought from Paris, and the agony the King is in upon it, have made him beg the King's leave to give some account to her, as the making the necessary despatches for Paris will hardly leave the King time to do it himself. [Abstract of the information given in the letters of the Duke of Gloucester and of Mr. Lovell.] Has never in his life seen the King in so great trouble of mind, who will do all he can to prevent so insupportable a mischief, of which the Princess will have an equally melancholy and perplexed consideration. *Copy by Edgeman.*

With the mistaken date of Nov. 20, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 527.

On the same sheet with the preceding.

2070. *Ormonde [to Hyde]*. Proposes to go to Paris by Bruxelles rather than Sedan, because, although the latter route is shorter, the way is obstructed by the troops of the Prince of Condé, the peasants (with whom is no quarter) are in arms, and there is difficulty in hiring horses for so dangerous a journey, without depositing their full value. Hopes to reach Paris by the other road by Tuesday se'nnight. 1654. Liège, Nov. 13.

2071. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* Has not yet seen the Cardinal, and therefore has no news of the English treaty. The Queen, his mother, has a defluxion on one side of her face, which is very much swelled; she is in great pain, and cannot write. They look hourly for the Duke of York; the purpose still holds of sending him to Italy. The Duke of Gloucester is at Pontoise, very well in health. The Princess is ill of the green sickness, but M. Vallot promiseth a quick recovery. Has received this day a petition out of England, entitled, *A petition of the army to the Protector*, signed by three Colonels, Okey, Alured and another; if it be prosecuted by a considerable party, it is as capable of bringing forth a notable event as anything seen for a long time. Some ships have gone out commanded by the Chev. de Neufchaise; they may possibly meet with Blague's [Blake's] fleet from Torbay. The news from Scotland is bad. Not signed. Paris, Nov. 13.

2072. *The Princess Royal to Hyde.* Thanks him for his letter. Hopes the King has found some way of preventing the great misfortune likely to fall upon them by her brother Harry's being made a Papist. Received a letter from the latter last week; all the counsel she could give him was to obey his Majesty's orders, and not to let his tutor go from him without the King's leave. Certainly there could not have happened a more fatal thing to the King at this time. Tyling, Nov. 16.

Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 258.

2073. *The King to the Duke of Gloucester.* Has received his letter of the 6th inst.; is so overjoyed at his handsome carriage in this business that he cannot say enough to thank him for it, and to encourage him to continue what he has so well begun. Commands and conjures him, as he loves the memory of his father, has any care of himself, or kindness for the King, to follow what Ormonde shall advise, and to hearken to no one who shall say anything to the contrary; of all persons living he is not to let Mr. Mountagu come near him; has written thus much to the Queen, and that he continue Mr. Lovell about him. Cologne, Nov. 17.

Draught in the King's own hand.

1654. Cologne, Nov. 17. 2074. *The King to Queen Henrietta.* Has received her letter of the 6th inst. She doubtless believes that the change in his brother's religion will be very advantageous to the writer hereafter, but in this he must absolutely differ from her; should it succeed, it would be the greatest misfortune that ever befell him. Has fully instructed Ormonde in his sense of it. Since Mr. Mountagu is pleased to determine in what the King is to be obeyed and in what not, desires her not to let him come near his brother, for such a person is certainly not fit to be about him; has given his brother express command not to let him come at him. Begs her, if she has any kindness for him, or desires he should ever come into England again, not to press his brother farther; also begs that she will not hinder Mr. Lovell from being about him.

Draught in the King's own hand.

Cologne, Nov. 17. 2075. *Hyde to Sir John Marlay.* Has received his letter of the 13th, at which both he and the King wonder. Does not know what discourse Armorer may have had at London with Colonel Grey; but is confident that the King has granted no commission for any such purposes, or to the persons Marlay mentions; and the King is much troubled that such discourses should pass between those who are well disposed to his service, which can only beget jealousies. Does not understand what he means by saying that if Hyde had given credit to what Marlay told him, the King's affairs in the north had been in better condition than they now are: believes that Marlay always determined it was bootless to make any attempt there till it might be favoured by some good accidents from other places. When his friends are ready for a design, and it is from any good conjuncture seasonable, he shall not want a commission; no reason why his friends should be offended at his not having one now, when it can be applied to no present use. With reference to his saying that he will now take some care for himself, the King believes that he and his friends will take the best care for themselves by taking care of him, and earnestly desires he will have patience until notice be given him, and discountenance those loose reports of plots in England, which can only bring mischief to the King. Desires his duty "to my Lord Marquis."

Copy by Edgeman.

Paris, Nov. 20. 2076. *Queen Henrietta Maria to the King.* Has received his letter of the 10th. Would be as much grieved as himself if he had a pretext for complaining of her upon any other subject than the one now in question. She cannot conceal from him the obligation she is under to fulfil her first duties, which are far above the consideration of consequences. She

has, however, reflected upon these, and thinks they will not be at all such as he unreasonably fears; but, as yet, that point is not reached, and she fears what she has said will not effect what she desires. She will keep her promise not to employ any force, but her conscience will not allow her to promise anything further. As to his reminding her of the King his father, she can say with great truth she would willingly have given her own life to save his; but were he now alive, all that he could say would only have the same effect with her as what her son says. In his letter to Jermyn he has said that if she does not desist, it will cause a breach between them which will never be made up; but herein she has the advantage in assuring him that he can never so far displease her as to reach that point, and that notwithstanding all the cause he has given her for complaint in the past, and all that he can add in the future, she will desire his greatness and his return to England as ardently as he can desire them himself. —French. 1654.

2077. *Lord Jermyn to the King.* Has received his letter of the 10th; the subject of it has been so long in his thoughts that he can learn nothing new as to his duty in it, so that if the King had used his desires or commands instead of threatenings, even those could have added nothing to what he has practised and shall practise. If he shall never see or hear from the King any more, although the facility with which that resolution is taken might give him some consolation, yet no man in the world could be more sensible of that misfortune. It is extraordinary that in a thing no harder to be foreseen, the prevention should have been omitted by those on whom it was incumbent, and should have been expected from him who was perhaps the only Protestant in the world with a good excuse even if he had let it wholly alone. Has frequently represented his sense to the Queen with the same sincerity as if his life had been concerned; when that could not prevail, it would have been very faulty in him to have had recourse to other ways. Holds it his duty to say something; but that which he has said is no more satisfactory to himself than it will be to the King. Will endeavour in the first place to discharge his first duties with as much care as the little virtue he has will permit, and wishes that what he does may be acceptable to the King.

Not signed. Paris, Nov. 20.

2078. *Hyde to Lord Culpeper.* Has presented his letter to the King, who, as soon as he read it, said it must be done. There are not 30 pistoles left in the house, yet they do not Cologne, Nov. 20.

1654. run in debt; but when Lord Rochester comes (who is expected to-day) they are most confident of money, and expect it also from the Duke of Newburgh and the Electors of Cologne and Treves. As soon as the money comes, the whole, or a part, of Culpeper's shall be sent him. The King hopes Culpeper's domestic affairs will not keep him away more than two months; and Hyde begs that his own girl may be commended to the protection of his daughter. Never in his life did Hyde see the King in so great trouble and perplexity as in the business of the Duke of Gloucester, nor show such quickness and sharpness in providing against the mischief.
Copy by Edgeman.

Nov. 20. 2079. *Hyde to the Princess of Orange.* The steady carriage of the Duke of Gloucester has so satisfied the King, that on the Marquis of Ormonde's arrival at Paris, Hyde believes he will be secure against his fear. Mr. Montague having taken upon him to determine certain cases in which the Duke is not bound to obey the King, the latter has desired the removal of so desperate a casuist, and has also positively commanded Mr. Lovell to continue his attendance upon the Duke. Has never seen the King so awakened as in this business; he has not needed any man's advice to consider of proper expedients to prevent the mischief. *Copy by Edgeman.*
Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 258.

Nov. 21. 2080. *Three Letters from the King to persons in England,* endorsed by Hyde, "The K. to Ld. F. [Fairfax?]; J. and V. by Mr. Dan." or Dav[ison?]:—

1. It is in his power to do the King so much service, that the latter could hardly reward him sufficiently for it. If disposed to this good work, which will clearly wipe out all that has been done amiss, and will send advice as to what the King should do, he shall find, by the trust reposed in him, how securely he may depend upon the King's friendship.
2. It is no news that he wishes the King well, and that had it been in his power to prevent it, the latter had not undergone many of his misfortunes; hopes that God has now put it in his power to do more towards the redress of them. If he shall employ his interest with his friend to join heartily with the King, the work will be considered near done; and the King will not fail in cherishing a family to which he shall be so much indebted.
3. Is informed that he is not wanting in inclination to do him service; is sure that when he heartily intends it, he can do it to the purpose; if, therefore, the King

knew what would encourage him to it, he would not fail to satisfy him. He cannot suspect that the King will be wanting either in forgiving or giving; the purpose of the latter is, so to live with his subjects that they who will live honestly and peaceably shall not be imposed upon in their consciences, or suffer for not thinking as other men do. *Copies by Hyde.* 1654.

2081. *T. Westrope to Mr. William Robinson* [i. e. *the King to Mr. Rumbold*]. Longs to hear that he is well, as he greatly depends on his health. The bearer has perused a great part of the writer's accounts, and can tell the growth of the debt and the hope of abatement of interest; he is a very honest man, and much the writer's friend, therefore let him be conferred with freely; Mr. Roles is to be informed of what he says, and, when necessary, they are to be brought together. Is informed that Mr. Ham and Mr. Rape are inclined to be bound; if Mr. Roles knew this, he would get money upon their security, so that the mortgage would be quickly redeemed, and they would again enjoy the writer's company. Nov. 21.

Copy by Hyde.

Endorsed, "Cred[entials] to Mr. Rum. by Mr. Da."

2082. *The King to Queen Henrietta Maria.* Cannot forbear renewing his suit to her about his brother Harry, and is confident that when she has heard all that Ormonde will say to her, she will think that reasonable which he so much insists on. Begs that she will not put, without his knowledge, any more servants about his brother; has commanded the latter not to receive any without his approbation. Cologne, Nov. 24.

Copy in the King's own hand.

2083. *The same to the Duke of Gloucester.* Wonders that after Mr. Montague had made such a motion to him as to pervert him in his religion, he would go to his house at Pontoise. Commands him not to receive any servants whatsoever about him till he knows his pleasure. *Copy by the King.* [Nov. 24.]

On the same leaf with the preceding.

2084. *Hyde to Lady Stanhope.* Acknowledgments for the many obligations for which he is indebted to her, and for which his wife and girl have now newly become bound with him. Although the King has received no letters from the Queen or his brother by the last post, yet he writes now to both, that they may see how much he continues to take the matter to heart; he adds now a positive command that no new servant of any condition be received by the Duke, in consequence of being informed that one Mr. Walsingham, a Cologne, Nov. 24.

1654. bosom friend of Mr. O'Neale's, is already with him, and a Frenchman designed to be sub-governor with Mr. Montague. *Copy by Edgeman, endorsed by Hyde.*

Paris, Nov. 27. 2085. *Ormonde to the King.* Arrived on Friday, the 20th; next morning found the Queen had gone for the day to Chaillot, but saw the Duke of York, who had returned from the army two days before, and had been told he could not see the Duke of Gloucester at all unless he promised not to speak to him on religion, except in the presence of the Queen. The Duke of Gloucester had been at Pontoise for the second time for a fortnight. In the evening, the Queen having returned, he delivered to her the King's letter, and made use to her of all the arguments the King had given him to persuade her to desist from her endeavours. She began her answer with the obligation that lay upon her in conscience to have her son reformed of his errors; with regard to the danger to the King's person, she said she believed otherwise, and that that was put into his head by others; he replied, that the danger was not to be slighted, and that he believed she would be loath to answer for the designs some Roman Catholics might have: she said, there was no such example, at which he was bold to mind her of Henry III. of France; but "hee was a Chatholique," she said; then, he replied, so much the more pertinent was the example for a Protestant Prince. As to her promises to the King, she said they extended only to the using no violence; Ormonde replied, that the discharging Mr. Lovell, the sending the Duke to the country where none could have free conference with him, and the purpose of sending him to the Jesuits, could not but be held as a very austere compulsion. Her answer as to Mr. Lovell was, that from the King's only turning back upon his going away to tell her he desired his continuance with his brother, she had thought it was not a matter of great importance, and that she had not discharged him except upon a consent of his very near a desire, and that the Duke had always at the Palais Royale had the exercise of his religion. Ormonde replied, that Lovell absolutely denied any consent, much less desire; whereupon she retracted that part of her answer, and cut off the discourse by promising to think of what had been said. She said he need not go to Pontoise, as the Duke would return the next day or day after; to this he made no reply, but on the next day went to Pontoise, and was not unsatisfied to find he was not expected, as otherwise his discourse with the Duke might have been less free and effectual. To tell all that passed would make his letter too long, but he omitted nothing he could think of to strengthen the Duke's resolutions, the pertinence and method of whose

discourse astonished him; his duty and affection to the King are most firm, so that no arguments are to be feared but such as may seem to bear on advantage to the King. On Monday he attended the Duke to the grate of the nunnery at Challiot, whither the Queen had enjoined him to come to meet her and the Duke of York, and where the injunction of not speaking to his brother but in her presence was renewed. Heard that the Queen had expressed dissatisfaction at his going to Pontoise, as believing he had promised not to go; but to him she has said nothing. The arguments used to the Duke are fully represented to the Chancellor; those Ormonde most complains of, are, (1) that the King left the Duke behind for this end, and that the latter must expect him to be much troubled in appearance at it to avoid the prejudice it might otherwise do him; (2) that the King's restitution is impossible by any other means than the help of the Catholics; (3) that in this he owes no obedience to the King, since the Queen, by the articles of marriage and by the right of a mother, has more title to prescribe in the point of his education than his brother. Has spent since last Tuesday much time in showing to the Duke and others the uningenuity, the disloyalty, and the invalidity of these arguments. Desired last night a final answer from the Queen, but she wished him to wait three or four days longer, to which he was obliged to consent. Has not yet seen the French King or Queen; nor moved the question of the Duke's going to his brother; these being things to be reserved to the last. Has not yet declared the King's pleasure to Mr. Montague, because he knows the Queen has shown him what the King writ concerning him. The Duke himself yesterday commanded Ormonde not to leave him unless the Queen would restore Mr. Lovell, and would promise that he should not go to the Jesuits, and that he should have the exercise of his religion. Delivered to the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Jermyn last night the King's instructions by word of mouth; they appear to be full of his Majesty's sense, and ready to obey him. The Queen had been with the Queen of France to beg her protection in this business before Ormonde came to town. 1654.

Eight closely-written small quarto pages.

2086. *Ormonde to the King.* When almost too late, has received the enclosed from the Duke of Gloucester. The King will see how far the Queen [of France] is made of the party, and how cold an answer Ormonde is like to have to the address which he is commanded to make to her. The merchant is recovered, and will undertake the discharge of the bills; the King will judge by the sum he gave Ormonde how necessary this is. Nov. 27.

1654. Enclosures:—

1. *The Duke of Gloucester to the King.* Mr. Montague will needs persuade him that the King has nothing to do in this business, and that he ought not to be obeyed; but whatsoever he or any one else may say against the King, the Duke will never believe them or disobey him. Hears that the King has written sharply to Lord Jermyn; but had it not been for him, Sir John Barclay (Berkeley) and Crofts, Ormonde had found him in the Jesuits' [College]; Lord Percy, also, has done what an honest man and obedient subject would do, for yesterday he helped him to defend the King's authority against Mr. Montague. The letter commanding him not to let Montague come to him, and to keep Mr. Lovell, is not regarded; when he mentioned it, they said the King had no more to do with this than the other; will again speak for Mr. Lovell, though he fears it will be without effect. Has matter enough to write three letters longer than this, but Ormonde will give a more exact account.

2. *The same to Ormonde.* Desires him to let the King know that the Queen of France spoke to him last night about going to the Jesuits' College, and obeying his mother in this, and that he ought not to obey the King; and that Mr. Lovell is very much troubled at the false report of his compliance with the Queen in making the Duke a Papist.

Nov. 27. 2087. *Ormonde to Hyde.* Is so out of use in writing, that he is weary of what Hyde will not call a long letter. Cannot be sure he has not omitted some necessary information, because he finds he forgot to tell the King that the Duke of Gloucester told him twice that the Queen had as often told him that if he wished to go to the King, she would not hinder him, and that since he came from Pontoise, Mr. Montague told him the same thing; but upon discourse yesterday with Lord Jermyn, the latter said that though it would be fit for the King to demand the Duke, he was confident he would not be permitted to go, for the Queen and the Cardinal were too far engaged to suffer it; Ormonde answered, that if the Cardinal were for his stay or conversion, it might reasonably be concluded that Cromwell was so too, and then the English Queen had the less reason to endeavour the one or oppose the other. Mr. Crofts and the Dukes of York and Gloucester affirm that Lord Jermyn has been very earnest to prevent this attempt, and that the young Duke had but for him been long since in the Jesuits' [College]. It was rumoured yester-

day that he was to take a new journey into the country, but he will not go but by compulsion, nor will he hear any one read to him since Mr. Lovell was put away. He refused yesterday to go with the Queen to Chaillot to hear Pére le Bon preach at the profession of a nun, one of Mr. Mortimer's daughters. George Jane complains very much of want. 1654.

(Postscript.) Sir George Carteret has just been with him, and says Mons. de Vendosme told him of this purpose concerning the Duke of Gloucester, with admiration at the madness of it; he also said the Duke had been with the Jesuits but for Lord Jermyn. Carteret himself is going to Britanny. This, and what he says of Jermyn, keeps Ormonde from using freedom with him about the escape; he believes him honest and proper, but would not propose a difficulty to him.

The last sentence is in cipher, deciphered by Edgeman.

2088. *Mr. R. Lovell to Hyde.* Is in ill health and cannot write long. The finding that he was suspected by Hyde, had raised in him passions which had been buried before by consideration and grief; for anything intemperately said, he a thousand times begs pardon. The carriage of the Duke has been incomparable throughout; he has not in any part of his behaviour given cause for complaint of disrespect to the Queen, and yet has brought his assailants to despair as much as if he had defended himself at the sword's point. In case Lovell be re-admitted, and they continue at Paris, he dares no longer undertake to be responsible for the Prince, unless some person of honour be appointed to overlook him and his education, that so, in what may weightily concern him, there may be nothing left to Lovell's discretion; it has pleased God to prosper the advice he gave now, but if that had proved unlucky, what a case had he been in? It will not, therefore, be possible for him to serve this sweet Prince any longer, except under protection. Paris, Nov. 27.

2089. *Lord Percy to the King.* Wishes the King had not done him the honour of writing to him on this occasion; is confident the King has no occasion to complain of him; an officious servant he never has been, and a dutiful one he will never leave to be. The King had not thought him worthy to be commanded, and he thought himself not obliged to take care of that matter without it, especially when he knew he must clash with the Queen, whom he honours so much; had he been asked by her how he came to entitle himself to it, he must either have appeared saucily busy, or else made a lie to give himself a title, since the King had given him none. "Since I receaved your Majesty's commands, I have Nov. 27.

1654. behaved my selfe soe well or soe ill; as from being of the cabinett before I am not of the hall now, I will leaue the information of my owne part to those that will be lesse partiall in there relations then I should perhapps be to my selfe."

Nov. 27. 2090. *Hyde to Sir William Bellenden.* The King is very sorry for what has fallen out with respect to Wolfeld, which could not be prevented by him; he could not acknowledge the receipt of money of which he had never before heard, and of which Wolfeld made no mention when, on several occasions, he was with the King and Queen of Bohemia alone, in the chamber of the latter; therefore it is hoped that the ambassador sees that whatever misfortune has befallen him, has proceeded from his own inadvertency. The King always looks upon him as a friend, and will do all in his power to remove the disadvantage to him in Denmark which has come from that matter. Concerning Sir J. Macklere, the King is much troubled that he sends so odd an answer to Mr. Davison as that he wonders the King should send him any such orders, and that he neither can, nor will, part with the arms; which not only disappoints the King of supplies for Scotland, but makes Davison and others believe that the King makes absolute promises upon very weak grounds. Desires Bellenden to adjust the business as soon as possible, and if Macklere be unreasonable, to tell him he will complain to the Crown of Sweden, and cause that recompense to be vacated which he had received upon Bellenden's mediation. It is strange that the King's letters to General Douglas should miscarry; the King will write again; no one can dissuade him from writing to a person of such honour who may be so useful, but the General's letter to the King made it to be believed that he did not himself desire such correspondence. The King has sent an express to Scotland for news; it is said that already those who submitted wish themselves again in the hills, while there is fear of defection among Cromwell's officers both there and in Ireland; and an enclosed speech shows how his own Parliament treats him in England; it is hoped, therefore, that his reign draws towards an end. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Dec. 1. 2091. *The same to Mr. Weston.* The King has resolved to suspend Weston's journey to England to raise money for some time; partly, because the plan which Weston thinks necessary would destroy the secrecy of his journey, there being not many moneyed men amongst the Catholics and all of them well known, and many of the laity and some ecclesiastical persons thinking that the King is not sufficiently reduced to straits to incline him to what they desire; and

partly, because at this time, the jealousy in England, and the loose discourse from abroad of plots and designs, would probably lead to the imprisonment of any one coming from abroad and suspected of holding correspondence with the Court; after a month or two there may be a calm. 1654.

Copy by Edgeman.

2092. *Hyde to Ormonde.* Fears letters from Paris are intercepted. The King is firm in his old resolution that he ought to steal away the Duke as soon as possible, of which he knows Ormonde will take care. Things go as well in England as can be wished; they believe the army will begin the business and do the work, and they expect speedily to know the day; therefore, if Ormonde's return be not very speedy, he had better come by Calais, and so by the sea-side. Ormonde's friend writes with importunity for money, when Hyde knows not where to get a pistole; but if it can be possibly procured, he shall be supplied. The Earl of Rochester is said to have arrived. Partly in cipher, undeciphered by Ormonde. Cologne, Dec. 1.

With small omissions, Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 259.

2093. *Ormonde to the King.* On Saturday last the Queen called the Duke of Gloucester to her, and pressed him, as she said, for the last time, to go to the Jesuits and conform to her pleasure, giving him the rest of the day to consider what answer he would make. On Ormonde's going to him, he found no room to add anything to his intended reply, which was, that he was extremely afflicted to find the King's and Queen's commands so opposed that he could not obey both, but that the former were more suitable to his inclinations and his duty. When the Queen called for him at night, he answered thus; "whereupon shee tould him shee would no more owne him as her son, comanded him out of her presence, forbid him any more to set his foote into her lodgeings, tould him shee would allow him nothing but his chamber to lye in," till Ormonde should provide for him, to whom he might apply; and when he kneeled for her blessing, refused to give it. At day-break Ormonde was summoned by a note from Mr. Lovell; at seven or eight o'clock he went, and found the Duke no otherwise affected than as a dutiful son ought to be on such an occasion; went thence to the Duke of York, proposing, that until his brother could be conveyed to the King, he should be removed from the Queen's house (where it was not fit he should remain under such heavy displeasure) to Mr. Crofts', in the country, of all which his Highness approved, and sent Sir John Berkeley to Mr. Crofts, and obtained the house. In the afternoon Ormonde waited on Paris, Dec. 2.

1654. the Queen, when she returned from the Carmes, for his answer, but she prevented him by saying he now knew his answer; he replied, he was to receive it immediately from herself, and that what had passed between her and the Duke was no answer to him; she answered, that for the Duke she would take no more care of him; desired her leave then for his going to the King; she said he should not have her leave for anything, but that she would not hinder him from doing what he pleased. Next morning Mr. Bennett told Ormondo that Mr. Crofts had received a command from the Queen not to receive the Duke into his house, at which Crofts was much troubled; whereupon Lord Hatton freely offered convenient rooms in his own house, whither the Duke removed with his small family last night. Begs the King to provido about 5000 livres for the expense of the Duke's journey. On Monday last the Queen of France visited the Queen-Mother, and sent Marshal Duplessis to the Duke of Gloucester's chamber to advise an expedient for reconciliation with his mother; the Duke, being unwilling to be further importuned, to avoid an interview made a visit to Lord and Lady Hatton, whither the Marshal, with Mr. Crofts, followed him, and proposed that he should go to the Jesuits' College upon his mother undertaking that while he remained there no word should be said to him on his religion, and that he should come out whensoever he pleased, and urged that by thus going he would obey his mother, and by keeping his religion would obey the King; that if he did it not, he would be the cause of a division in the Royal Family and complete all their misfortunes. The Duke answered, purely of himself, that the King's commands were as positive against his going to the Jesuits as against his changing his religion, and that therefore his going thither would itself make the division. After many reiterations of the same things the Marshal went away, and no more has been heard since from the French Court.

Five-and-a-half quarto pages.

Paris, Dec. 2. 2094. *Ormonde to Hyde.* Upon his brother Hamilton's encouragement, has sent a long letter to the King by way of Liége, hoping he will receive it sooner than by Bruxelles, but has sent also a duplicate the other way. Desires that directions about the Duke of Gloucester may be sent as soon as possible to Sir Henry de Vic, to meet Ormonde about Bruxelles. Has no news but what relates to his pleasant employment. It will be a dear expedition to the King, but hopes it will be worth his money. If the Duke goes to Cologne, he must lie in Ormonde's lodgings, which must be hung and fitted for him; let George Jane or somebody else find lodgings for Ormonde, as near and as good as may be.

2095. *Hyde to Mr. Henry Brabant.* Has received his letter of the 28th; cannot imagine what he himself could have written to Mr. Armorer to make him apprehend that Sir John Morlay at any time endeavoured to do him ill offices with the King; on the contrary, Morlay always spoke of him as a person of the most loyalty and affection, and as his own particular friend. Takes Morlay to be a very honest gentleman, and very desirous to do some signal service; and if his zeal makes him think he can do more than others, it is excusable, and no one is to take it unkindly. As for Brabant, he needs no one to do him good offices with the King, and it is in no one's power to do him ill offices. *Copy by Edgeman.* 1654. Cologne, Dec. 4.

2096. *Draughts of three letters from the King:*— [Beginning of December.]

1. *To the Queen.* Did not receive her letter of Nov. 20, until Sunday last (Dec. 6?); does not know how it lay so long by the way. Never intended to dispute with her on religion, and knows his father did never endeavour to bring her out of love with her own; but cannot forget that she promised his father never to endeavour to alter him in his, and therefore hopes that the same promise for his brother can be no more against her conscience than that for himself. Thinks his own safety very much in question if his brother should change; therefore hopes that that consideration, if nothing else, will persuade her to desist. She acknowledges her promise to use no force, yet he cannot [but] believe the removing Mr. Lovell and not readmitting him upon the King's earnest desire to her and express command to his brother, the suffering Mr. Montagu (whose contempt of the King is notorious) to come, against his desire, to his brother, and the purpose of sending the latter to the Jesuits against his own consent, to be as much acts of force as can reasonably be offered. What will honest men think of these proceedings and of the restraining the Duke of York from speaking to his brother, as the King commanded him to do? She cannot forget how often she has pressed the promise made to his father about himself and the Duke of York as an argument not to fear any attempt to change his brother Harry. Will never do anything to forfeit her blessing, for which he now begs.

2. *To Lord Jermyn.* Has received his letter of Nov. 20 by the last post. Is sure there was nothing in his own for Jermyn to wonder at, considering the trouble he was in. Does not understand what he says of the

1654. omission of prevention by those on whom it was naturally incumbent, and the expecting it from him; for no one could have prevented it but the King himself, and he only by removing his brother, from which Jermyn had very much dissuaded him, and thought him very unreasonable in apprehending danger; therefore the King had the more reason to expect that he would take care of the Duke, or at least give the King notice when he found his own care not sufficient. Thanks him for what he has done since, and for his readiness to join with the Lord-Lieutenant; if the mischance be prevented, all's well.

3. *To Lord Percy.* Has received his letter of Nov. 27; is so well pleased with his honest carriage with both his brother and the Lord-Lieutenant, that he will not dispute with him whether he had not authority enough to have prevented what has been done, but he will hardly be able to persuade him that a person of his known trust had no capacity to interpose in a thing wherein the King was so nearly concerned. Conjures him to be steady and stout; cannot but lament that Mr. Montagu should dare to proceed in this matter with so much contempt of himself, and without opposition from any one but Lord Percy. Hopes the Queen will not be so unkind as to let Montagu come any more at his brother; and prays that if Walsingham be not already discharged, he be also forbidden to come to him. "I will write offtner to you heareafter, yett it may be not so often as to Mad. de Fiennes, which if you except against, she shall know it, and then I am revenged."

In the King's own hand, upon one sheet.

Cologne, Dec. 8. 2097. *Hyde to Mr. Bridgeman.* The King wrote about a month since a letter to Mr. Watson, to which he has received no reply, only an intimation that Watson would send some money to Cologne. The King now desires Bridgeman (upon whom he looks not only as a person of good affection to his service, but as the son of a good father, and brother of a servant in whom he reposes much trust) to let Mr. Watson know that if he and his friends at Amsterdam could speedily provide fifty barrels of powder, to be delivered to the person whom the King may appoint, it will be a greater service than the value thereof in money. The occasion for this supply is very urgent. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Endorsed by Hyde as "8 Feb."

Paris, Dec. 11. 2098. *Ormonde to Hyde.* The Duke of Gloucester might

begin his journey two or three days before the 17th, but they wish to wait for the letters which they hope the 16th will bring. The Queen goes to-morrow to Chaillot, to stay till after the holy-days. The Duke, after his removal to Lord Hatton's house, wrote her a very dutiful letter, giving the reasons of his removal, and desiring the happiness of seeing her and receiving her blessing before his departure, but she would not receive the letter. It will be about three weeks before they shall be able to reach Bruxelles, where they hope to receive directions as to what they are to do. Since Nov. 28 the Duke has been on his own expense. 1654.

2099. *Goswin Niekel* [*rectius*, Nickel], the General of the Jesuits, *to Father Peter Talbot, at Cologne.* Nothing could be more welcome to him than the opportunity of serving the King, and procuring some relief for the afflicted condition of the Catholics in Ireland; but the proposition contained in Talbot's letter of Nov. 17 cannot at all be entertained, since it would bring all the agents of the Society in the three kingdoms into the greatest danger, and he himself cannot at this time undertake it to any purpose, because the state of the Pope's health hinders him from having access to the latter. The best way of dealing with the matter will be for the King himself to treat of it with the Nuncio at Cologne, who will then communicate it to the Pope; when such communication has been made, the writer will then be able privately to advocate the proposal.—Latin. *Copy.* Rome, Dec. 12.

2100. *Mr. Robert Hayes*, or *Haies, to Mr. Savage* [most probably Hyde]. Would have removed with the cloth had he not received instructions by the factor, Moore, to stay with it at London; it is in the same hands and safe, but it is impossible for the writer to stay any longer if he has not some subsistence allowed, being he has spent a great deal of money in getting of it, and has sold what he had to preserve his partner's interest as well as his own. *Endorsed by Hyde.* London, Dec. 3. [O. S.]

2101. *Father Peter Talbot to Hyde.* Spoke to the Nuncio yesterday, who said immediately that he would be taken in Rome for a liar, that the King's opposition to the Duke of Gloucester's being a Catholic might prejudice good designs, and add unwillingness to the slowness of all Catholic Princes in succouring his Majesty; he can hardly be persuaded that the Duke's conversion should reflect in England upon the King, or be any way against his interest. The writer answered according to what Hyde had told him, and what he had heard from the King himself; adding at last that the Duke was not inclined, as he had signified by his own letters; [Cologne], Dec. 14.

1654. the Nuncio replied, he would have great satisfaction upon the certainty of that. Many of the citizens and others tell the Jesuits that some of the Court do not spare to impart to the Calvinists of the town, that all the civility to Catholics is but for certain respects, as long as they are banished; that the Court does but make use of them, and laugh at their folly afterwards, and that the King's counsellors are all capital enemies of Catholics. The Jesuits replied, that Talbot had told them the contrary, and that though the King and his counsellors were Protestants, yet they did not hate Catholics, but were men of moderate and honest opinions, no way tending to persecute religion. The answer was, that Talbot was as much deceived as they were. It is certain the Elector of Cologne is not rightly informed, and many more may be misled, to the prejudice of the business in Germany, by this particular of the Duke of Gloucester. Informs Hyde of this much, in order that if these rumours be occasioned from any in Court, they may be more wary.

[London], Dec. 8. [O. S.?]

2102. *Philip Mayo to Mr. Tyndall,* merchant, at Antwerp; *i. e.* as endorsed by Hyde, *Colonel Bampfield to Colonel Phillips;* chiefly in cipher, of which an explanation follows on a separate paper. Embarked at Flushing, and arrived here after being twice beaten back by tempestuous weather, in which six or seven ships were lost on the Goodwin Sands. Will not write much until he knows whether what he has proposed will be approved, and past aversions laid aside, as he comports himself. Conjures Tyndall, by the kindness he once had for him, and by his affection to justice and honour, to deal [favourably] with him. Is in a capacity already to discharge part of the debt, and hopes in a short time to pay the rest; desires his interest therefore in removing the diffidence of some of his creditors, which may hurt themselves and undo the writer. Will with the affections of his soul serve the King, but will not obtrude himself.

On the back of the page is a second letter, signed "J. B.", written in lemon-juice, and rather faintly brought to light, to the following effect:—

Letters to be directed, for Mr. Philip Mayo, at Mrs. Pacy's house in Crutched Friars, over against the Tennis Court. An hundred and odd members of parliament, many of whom are considerable, have not yet subscribed to the government; the House will no doubt be dissolved as soon as the five months to which the Protector has sworn, are expired. Lambert has moved several times with great vigour that the government be established in Protectorship, but 'twas rejected; 'tis believed he did so to remove all jealousy

of his own aiming, knowing it would be rejected for the other. Great disputes upon the question, whether the Religion should be described as the Reformed Protestant Religion, or as the Reformed Religion. 1654.

2103. *Ormonde to Hyde.* They have got thus far on their way to Bruxelles, where they hope to receive the King's directions. Wrote long since to Sir H. de Vic for a pass, but has received no reply yet; has now written again, or caused Mr. Bennett to write. Defers sending the King a narration of the Duke's coming away, until they arrive at Bruxelles. Lord Jermyn was confident yesterday that the treaty between France and England would end in a peace, but this morning the Bishop of Dromore says that M. de Castellno [Castelneau], governor of Brest, tells him there is intelligence that the English have manned some ships for an attack upon Brest, being encouraged by some sea-captains who formerly served the King thereabouts. The Duke of Guise is utterly confounded, and Plesis Belier killed, with many other officers. Louvre,* Dec. 18.

2104. *Hyde to Ormonde.* The last post brought his letter of the 11th, but the duplicate by Liége never came. Has appoined a letter to meet him at Bruxelles, with all necessary replies. Ormonde's man, O'Neale, will tell him that the Princess Royal expects him at Tyling, which, though not nearer, will be the safer way for the Duke to come; but the stay must be short, for Ormonde is almost as much wanted at Cologne as at Paris; "I am sure I cannot live without you." The King hopes to get another room in his house, and will not let Hyde find another lodging for Ormondo. They are threatened with want of money; and it is not imaginable that the Duke of Gloucester can be supported by the bounty of his sister. Remembers that Mr. Lovell has heretofore spoken of the possibility of getting money out of England for the Duke's support, and has therefore written to him by the King's appointment, and desired him to wait upon Ormonde's determination herein; if it be fit for him to go, it will be best that he do it without coming to Cologne. Does not write to Mr. O'Neale or Mr. Bennett, because he knows they will have no leisure to read letters. Longs to hear that Sir G. Hamilton has put all in readiness. Cologne, Dec. 22.

2105. *Christopher Weekes to* —— [*i. e.* a Royalist, under an assumed name, to Hyde, or possibly the King]. Has received his master's commands by Thomas Crocker, and will make it his whole business to dispose of the commodities to his best Dec. 13. [O. S.?]

* A town about twelve miles from Paris, on the road to Senlis.

1654. advantage. Has given the best account he can to the bearer what prices ware goes at in the parts where he trafficks, and is confident the goods will go off merrily. No person lives that has more of duty than the writer for the service of the person addressed; if a correspondence with so poor a creature may be of use to the latter, let the bearer be directed how it may be done.

London, Dec. 17. [O. S.] 2106. *H. S.* [endorsed by Hyde, "Mr. Crocker,"] *to Mr. Francis Edwards,* in Holland [*i. e.* the King]. Made what haste he could to London for a speedy dispatch of the merchandise sent to him, but was shortly afterwards taken violently sick, and was not suffered by the persons in whose house he lodged to have the least communication with any friends; at last, having lingered out contrary to the opinion of the physicians, his recovery was much advanced by the admittance of friends, from whom he understood how much Mr. Edwards might be a loser by the non-employment of his goods. Has, in consequence, hastened to dispose of those of best value, of which a particular account will be received from the bearer. Although assured that the least relapse will be fatal to him, yet when Mr. Edwards' friends or service require it, all other considerations shall be waived. Is now going to visit their old friend, and is confident to obtain his undertaking that business which he thought his age would excuse.

London, Dec. 17. [O. S.] 2107. *The same,* under the signature of Henry Blackler, *to Mr. William Jackson,* in Holland. [Apparently a second letter to the King, of the same date]. No trouble has sat so heavy upon him as the apprehension of being rendered unuseful to Mr. Jackson, which would have robbed him of the pleasure of living, but his late respite from disease makes him hope to be in a short time useful in some way. The bearer will give an account of the goods he last brought over. If the writer fails in his utmost with regard to any commands, let him forfeit (*sic*) Jackson's displeasure, which, next the curse of the Almighty, is the greatest misfortune that can befal him.

[1654.] 2108. *Very brief Memoranda,* by Hyde, of information received from Nicholas Armorer respecting the Royalists in England, and the counties and places [Kent, Hull, Carlisle, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, Norfolk, &c.] which they severally undertake to attempt or secure; commencing with the following list of names, headed "Privy;"—Lord Willoughby, Sir Ph. Musgrave, Colonel Grey, Lord Loughborough, Sir H. Bennett, "Ne. Vill"[iers?], Sir Jo. Greenvill, Jo. Ste[phens], Jo. Scot, Halsey, Sir Ph. Murton (?), Sir Thomas Armstrong, Sir Thomas Peyton, Colonel Scriven, and others.

2109. *Information from Scotland,* received from "Doctor Whittigars" [Whittaker's] two sons, who had gone over with Middleton, and served in his English troop. The Scottish levies could not be brought to join with each other, nor be brought under discipline, chiefly through their dislike of Munroe's appointment as Lieut.-General, he being generally hated; they came and went at their pleasure, so that if there were 800 to-day, to-morrow most would be dispersed. Discontents also were occasioned by the old soldiers jeering their lords, calling them foolish officers when they were willing to learn. Were Glencairne a soldier, he is the best beloved man amongst them, and fittest to command. Wogan's death and Montgomery's capture (who is reported to be dead) were great losses. The campaign is over for this summer, and they have retired to the hills; but it is thought the foot will be active in the winter, as they will be compelled to do something for themselves, their corn and grass being destroyed and all their houses burned. Lord Kenmure, while drinking strong waters, spoke some offensive words of Middleton, who thereupon took his troop from him, and made them swear fidelity, but upon a letter from Kenmure, the troop was restored, and he and Middleton apparently made friends; but Kenmure showed himself very little at the business with Morgan. Account of the engagement with Morgan; Middleton himself narrowly escaped, but his white charger, gold, papers, and all the baggage, were taken; Dr. Whittaker's sons escaped to the hills, and from thence to England. 1654. [1654.]

In a Scottish hand.

A list follows, on a separate slip, of the numbers promised by the Scottish chieftains respectively, amounting to 9000 foot and 2000 horse.

2110. *Papers relating to the German Diet:—* [1654].

1. "Nomina civitatum quæ ad Comitia vocari solent, ex matricula Imperii, de anno 1521."
2. List of the ten Circles into which Germany was divided.
3. List of the German Princes contributing to the relief of the King, with their several quotas, as divided for collection among his agents, Lord Rochester, Lord Gunn (*sic*), Sir H. de Vic, Mr. Taylor, and Sir W. Curtius.
4. List of the Counts of the Empire.
5. List of Ministers of various German States [being their representatives at the Diet?].
6. "Designatio ordinis ad quem Mareschallus Dominus de Pappenheim Status Imperii ad votandum exclamat"—the order of voting of the spiritual and temporal princes separately.

1654. 7. "Designatio ordinis quo sedent Civitates Imperiales in præsentibus Comitiis."

8. Account of the various Councils of the Emperor, being a notice of the Privy Council ("Concilii Secretioris"), with a list of its members, and notices of eight other bodies, viz. "Concilium Imperiale Aulicum, Aulico-Bellicum, Cameræ Aulicæ Cæsareæ, Ecclesiasticum, Conscientiæ, Aulico-Hungaricum, Aulico-Bohemicum, Confiscationis."

Not dated. 2111. *Forms of address for letters* to the various Princes of Germany.—Latin.

Endorsed by Hyde, "The titular of Germany, from Sir W. Curtius."

Not dated. 2112. "*A note of the Marques of Sourdrai's prizes,* taken by his fregates by vertue of his Majesties commission;" being a ship laden with tobacco from St. Christopher's, the Speedwell, of Weymouth, bound for Morlaix, with drapery; the John of Plymouth, laden with raisins, from Xabia; and a Newfoundlander, laden with fish. Mr. Bollen compounded with the Marquis for the fifteenths from the first of these for the King, and the tenths for the Duke of York, but at an insufficient valuation; and from the others no dues at all were received.

Not dated. 2113. *Brief memoranda of letters.* (1) From the King of Spain to the Emperor, urging payment to King Charles of what was promised him at the Diet; also to the Spanish ambassador at that Court, directing him to countenance the agent of the latter; (2) to the Governors of Ostend and Nieuport to publish the declaration of the ports; (3) from Don Alonso to the Marquis de Leda; &c. *In Hyde's hand.*

Not dated. 2114. *Fragment of a letter;* the writer is in a fair way of speedily and privately putting, by an extraordinary means, 1000 pistoles into the King's own hand.

Not dated. 2115. *Note, in Hyde's hand,* stating that the bearer, Levinus Hopper, has been with him, and intends shortly to return to him.

Not dated. 2116. *Verses on the death of Mrs. Howard*:—*

Begin. "Soe jewells cease to sparkle, when the night
Shuts in their glitteringes, and puts out their light." Six-and-a-half small quarto pages.

* Probably one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria. The following lines occur near the end:—

"And such an active beautye, such a wit,
Was for her place and her imployment fit.
Compare the Mistress with the Servant's face,
The *Queene* the Venus was, and she the Grace."

2117. *Jocular description,* in verse, of an entertainment by "the Chancellor" [Hyde], at which Schomberg, Newburgh, Wentworth, Taaffe, and "the good old penman" (Nicholas?), are mentioned as having been present:— 1654. Not dated.

Begin. "Yee morning muses and nocturnall,
Give clear aspects on our diurnall:
Noe more that parting sad at Santon,
The very thought of that would dant one."

Endorsed by Hyde, "Ja. Mennes."

2118. *Historical account,* by Strachan, of the farming of the Customs of Scotland from the reign of James VI. Before the latter came to the Crown of England, they were farmed at easy rates in recompense of services, &c., so that they did not exceed 3000*l.* English *per annum.* Until 1592 the custom on wine was only 8*s.* English per tun, but then it was raised to 2*l.* 15*s.* English per tun; the greatest annual amount received from that impost before 1628 was 3000*l.* In 1628 the Customs were leased, despite the opposition of the Treasurer, the Earl of Mar, and his deputy, Lord Napier, to Mr. John Pebles, nephew to Sir James Fullerton, for five years, in which time he died; after which they were leased, for an equal term, to Sir William Dick for 10,000*l.* English *per annum,* and 30,000*l.* to be paid to the Marquis of Hamilton; next, to Sir John Smyth and others, for an equal term, for 12,000*l.* English, yearly. In 1641 they were again farmed to Sir W. Dick for 15,000*l.* yearly; and, lastly, in 1649, were farmed for 18,000*l.* Not dated.

2119. "Severall damages which the Commonwealth hath susteyned and dayly doth, for want of a due and full execution of the Secretaryes place of Presentations;" endorsed, "Mr. Baker, about presentations." Chiefly a complaint that patronage frequently remains in the hands of malignant and disaffected persons instead of the State, and that thereby faithful ministers are not duly promoted. The revenue of first-fruits, which ought to have yielded to the State in the past year above 10,000*l.*, did not amount to 2000*l.* Not dated.

A corrected draught.

2120. *Six letters from the King to Royalists in England:—* [1653–4?].

1. *To R.* Will not lose this opportunity by a safe hand to let him know that he takes his offer made by Mr. Johnson, very kindly; hopes some good change may shortly happen, that his friends may serve him without exposing themselves to greater risks than he will run himself.
2. *To D. B.* Has received so much information of his affection, that he makes no scruple in desiring him to

1654. use his interest to dispose his friends to a readiness when any good occasion shall be offered. If any are willing to assist with a loan of money, it will at this time be very welcome.

3. *To W. B.* Has received so particular an account from Mr. Johnson of his affection, interest and resolution, that he takes this opportunity to assure him he has a just sense of it. Hears there is a very good knot of honest men, who trust each other; will trust none to them but such as shall be employed jointly from them to him; therefore wishes they will send such a one to give an account of anything of importance, who shall quickly return with his directions.

4. *To D.* The bearer has given an account of the particulars given to him in charge, one of which needs to be very much more explained, and more ample assurance given of it before it can be resolved upon; the other the person addressed will believe is very welcome to the King, and will therefore prosecute it with all the dexterity he can. Is glad he is upon the place, where he can do so much service.

5. *To F.* The bearer has informed the writer of his solicitude to advance his concernments, and the many services he has performed; for which the writer's thanks are returned.

6. *To C.* Was glad to understand by the bearer of the continuance of his health; hopes the time draws nearer that may bring them together again; desires to be commended to his neighbour and friend, who is to be told that the King relies very much upon him and forbears writing to him only for his own sake.

Copies in Hyde's hand.

On one sheet.

APPENDIX.

[The greater portion of the following letters are found in a series of correspondence of Members of the Royal Family with Heenvliet and his wife, Lady Stanhope, which was formerly in the possession of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, together with the correspondence of John Polyander Kerckhoven, Heenvliet's father. The Royal letters are now bound together in one volume; and such of them as fall within the period comprised in this portion of the Calendar are described below, together with a few additional Clarendon Papers, which have been met with in the course of arrangement.]

1. *William, Prince of Orange, to Hemvliet**. Is going to Breda, and hopes to receive news on his return of the settlement of the affair; would be much relieved if 300,000 or 400,000 florins could be provided without delay.—French. *Holograph.* Black seals of arms. 1649. April 2.

2. *The King to Heenvliet.* Requests him to go to Amsterdam and to do his best, by means of the Burgomasters, to raise speedily a considerable sum of money upon the jewels which are there in pawn, in order that the King may be enabled to pay his debts in this country.—French. Signed by the King. Black seal of arms. La Haye, May 22.

3. *Warrant from the King* (under his sign manual) for the creation of Charles Henry de Kerckhoven, son of John de Kerckhoven, Lord of Heenvliet, and Lady Stanhope, as a Baron of England, by the title of Baron Wotton, of Marley, Kent; in pursuance of a warrant for an English barony, granted to the said John de Kerckhoven by the late King, and dated at Oxford, 25 March, 1645, and of a promise made by the Queen that she would obtain the barony of Wotton for his said son. Countersigned by Rob. Long. The Hague, June 7.

4. *Declaration by Charles II.* (under his sign manual and signet, being a repetition of one made by Charles I., $\frac{14}{24}$ Nov., 1648), that whereas, for want of some formality in a patent of denization heretofore granted to John van den Kerckhoven, alias Polyander, Lord of Heenvliet, superintendent of the Breda, June $\frac{6}{16}$.

* The Prince, in all his letters, spells the name thus.

1649. household of the Princess Mary of Orange, or by occasion of some other defect, it may happen that all or part of a free estate in land, of which Katherine, Lady Stanhope, now his wife, stood seised at the time of her marriage, may devolve to the Crown, he being an alien by birth, and likewise his children by this marriage; therefore, in consideration of the great merits of the said Lord of Heenvliet and his wife, the King does not only promise to remit and release all interest that may accrue to him thereby, but also directs his Attorney or Solicitor-General to prepare such instruments as may most fully and legally fulfil his intentions. Countersigned by Rob. Long.

The Hague, June $\frac{9}{19}$. 5. *The King* (under his sign manual) *to Heenvliet*, expressing the great satisfaction received from Heenvliet's services as superintendent of the Court and affairs of the Princess Mary, and desiring him to continue his care and diligence in that employment. Countersigned by Rob. Long.

The Hague, July 16. 6. *William, Prince of Orange, to the same.* Much relieved at hearing of the safe arrival of the Princess at Maestricht, and hopes she is by this time at Spa. Desires him to write particularly of all that passes, and specially of the health of the Princess, for whom he encloses a letter.—French. *Holograph*

Small black seal.

The Hague, Aug. 2. 7. *The same to the same.* Has received his letters. Writes to the Princess that it will not be well for her to go to Aix to drink the waters, since all the troops are round Liége, and they say that more are coming.—French. *Holograph.*

Aug. 2. 8. *The same to Lady Stanhope.* Thanks her for writing, and is greatly relieved at hearing of the good condition of the Princess, whose health will, he hopes, be perfectly restored. —French. *Holograph.*

Small black seal.

1650. The Hague, March 5 and 26. 9. *The same to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam.* Two letters, accrediting Heer van Heenvliet to them for negotiating the raising of a sum of money, and thanking them for favourably receiving the proposal.—Dutch. *Copies.*

The Hague, March 6. 10. *The same to* [*Heenvliet*]. Has received his letter, and thanks him for his trouble; sends the letter he desired for the lands of Iselsteyn and Leerdam; if he can raise the money upon some other lands, so much the better; it would only be advanced, as the King of Spain ought to give him the money as an equivalent for the Marquisate.—French.

Holograph.

Red seals of arms.

11. *William, Prince of Orange, to Heenvliet.* Has received his letter of the same day, and is under great obligations to him for his trouble with reference to the company of Oosts; desires him to express his obligation to M. Switen for the affection he has shown.—French. *Holograph.* Red seals of arms. 1650. The Hague, March 21.

12. *Queen Henrietta to Lady Stanhope.* Begs her not to think that if she does not often receive letters, she has therefore lost the Queen's esteem; the latter knows too well the affection she has shown, on many occasions, ever to forget her. Has charged the bearer, Sir John Berkeley, to assure her of her esteem and remembrance; with a like message to M. Henvliet.—French. *Holograph.* Seal of arms in black wax. Paris, April 9.

13. *Princess Mary of Orange to Heenvliet.* Hearing it reported that the States-General propose to break some companies of cavalry, she requests him to speak to the Pensionary in her name, that the company which the late Prince gave at her instance to Mr. Howard may be exempted, for otherwise his parents will have just cause to reproach her.—French. *Holograph.* Breda, April 10,

14. *William, Prince of Orange, to the same.* Has received his letter; thinks the treaty should be concluded; in case the States of Holland find a difficulty in declaring what they desire, he would give Mervaert and Orange-Polder in pledge. Desires him to thank M. Crommin for the trouble he has taken.—French. *Holograph.* Red seals. Breda, April 24.

15. *The Princess Mary to the same.* Requests him to take care of the wine, and to give the bearer enough money for his journey, for, as Henvliet knows, she has none at all.—French. *Holograph.* Black seal of arms. [Breda, May.]

16. *The same to the same.* Requests him to deliver a letter to the Prince, and to intercede with him for their return to the Hague. The King is very impatient, and asks every day when they will come there.—French. *Holograph.* Black seal of arms. [Breda, May.]

17. *William, Prince of Orange, to the same.* Desires to know if the King has left, and if not, what resolution he has taken; thinks that, after having waited so long, it will now be very dangerous for him to embark, and that he had better postpone it to another time.—French. *Holograph.* Schoenhoven, June 13.

1650. The Hague, July 2. 18. *Amalie, Princess Dowager of Orange, to Heenvliet,* at Baren. Thanks him for the good news of the pregnancy of the Princess Mary.—French. *Holograph.*
Black seal of arms.

Paris, July 22. 19. *The Queen to Lady Stanhope.* Thanks her for informing her of the pregnancy of the Princess of Orange, which has given her great joy. She must take care to provide a good midwife; fears that in Holland they have none good, but it is necessary to have a man as well. Has herself great reason to be anxious on this point, for she should have died with her first child had she not had a man-midwife. Knows that Lady Stanhope's care is such that she need not say this, but her love for her daughter has made her do it.—French.
Holograph.
Seal of arms in black wax.

St. Johnston, Aug. 31. [O. S.] 20. *Letters Patent,* creating Charles Henry de Kerckhoven baron Wotton, of Wotton, Kent, in acknowledgment of the merits and services of his parents, John de Kerckhoven (called Polyander), Lord of Heenvliet, Great Falconer of Holland, superintendent of the household of the Princess Mary, and Catherine Wotton, Lady Stanhope, eldest daughter of Thomas Wotton, the late (and last) baron of Marley, Kent.—Latin. Copy, attested by N. Oudart as agreeing with the original.

Paris, Oct. 29. 21. *The Queen to Lady Stanhope.* Having understood that she had promised employment about the Princess or her infant, to a woman who had given her much satisfaction in her own service, but that she had since ceased to wish to do so, in consequence of having ascertained that the woman is a Catholic, the Queen now writes to beg that she will not on this account fail to fulfil her promise, and that the woman may not find that the fact of her being of the same religion with the Queen is an obstacle to her good fortune.—French.
Holograph.
Black seal of arms.

Bruxells, Nov. 17. 22. *The Duke of York to Heenvliet.* Has received his letter by Tom Howard, and is very much troubled by the great loss that has happened to them all; but the good news of his dearest sister's being safely delivered of a son has mitigated part of his grief. Hopes to see him shortly.
Holograph.
Black seal of arms.

Paris, Nov. 18. 23. *The Queen to the same.* Is so overwhelmed with grief at her loss [*i. e.* the death of the Prince of Orange], that she can say nothing. It is her last blow. Recommends her dear

daughter to him; prays him, as he has always been careful to serve her, to continue so now, for she has need of friends. Remits the saying more to the Count de la Neuville.—French. *Holograph.* 1650.

Black seal of arms.

24. *The Queen to Heenvliet.* Sends Lord Jermyn, in order that Heenvliet may understand her opinions on present affairs, and that the former may, on his return, inform her of the true condition of her daughter, and of all that concerns her interests and those of her son. Desires also thereby to testify to Heenvliet how highly she esteems his care for their service, and the consolation it has afforded at a time when they have so much need of the affection and fidelity of their friends.—French. *Holograph.* Paris, Dec. 10.

Black seal of arms.

25. *The same to Lady Stanhope.* Sends Lord Jermyn to ascertain the real condition of her daughter. Has felt her daughter's loss [of her husband] more deeply than she thought possible after her own great misfortunes; trusts that God will give her comfort in her son. Need not ask Lady Stanhope to take care of both mother and child. Has charged Jermyn to speak to her on many subjects.—French. *Holograph.* Dec. 10.

Black seal of arms.

26. *The King to the same.* Requests her to have a care of his sister; the services done to her shall be put upon his account. Desires to have an answer under Lady Stanhope's hand (for less evidence will not satisfy his curiosity) to the questions, how his sister does for her health? how she bears her misfortune? whether his nephew is lusty and strong? whom he is like? what care the States take for their young General? how kind and careful the Princess of Orange is of him? what provision is made for his mother's support? Hopes to hear from her husband (Heenvliet). *Holograph.* St. Johnstone, Dec. 19. [O. S.]

Black seal of arms.

27. *Warrant from the King* (under his sign manual), *to Heenvliet*, appointing him to continue in his employment of Superintendent of the Court and affairs of the Princess Mary, which was committed to him by the King's late father, and wherein he has demonstrated great fidelity and diligence. 1651. Perth, Jan. 3. [O. S.]

On parchment.

28. *The King to Lady Stanhope.* Having received intimations from good hands, and a particular account from Blague, that Sir Alex. Humes, since the death of the Prince of Orange, does not show that duty and respect towards the King's sister which was expected from him, but complies St. Johnstone, Jan. 21. [O. S.]

1651. with such as oppose her interests; the King therefore desires her to acquaint his sister that she has not only his leave, but his advice, to discharge him, and that she may make use of his authority for it whensoever she shall think it necessary.
Holograph.
Black seal of arms.

St. Johnstone, Jan. 21. [O. S.] 29. *The King to Heenvliet.* Acknowledges the many services received from him from the first sight at Helvoetsluys till aboard the ship which brought him to Scotland. Has received his letters of 9, 22 and 23 Nov. Affliction for the loss of his dear brother, the Prince of Orange; can easily believe the trouble which such as oppose the Princess's right cause to Heenvliet; without the assistance of the latter, her enemies must needs be too hard for her. Hopes soon to have such an amendment in his fortune as may make the proudest of his enemies fear that he may bring them to account for any injustice offered to his sister. Has written to Rob. Long to deliver to Heenvliet the Articles of Beverley, and to assist him in that and all other business necessary for the Princess's service. The warrant and commission desired for Lord Percy and that for his own superintendence are sent by this bearer. Has written to Mons. Beverwart as kindly as possible, to thank and encourage him; and in a letter to Mons. Chombergk (Schomberg) the good offices of Buatt and Dechamp are not forgotten. Heenvliet needs but to name for himself, or any of his, anything which it is in the writer's power to grant. *Holograph.*
Black seal of arms.

Breda, April 3. 30. *The Duke of York to the same.* Requests him to further as much as he can the application of the bearer for the place of Secretary of Eten and the Leur, if it be true that no act of survivance was passed for it. *Holograph.*
Black seal of arms.

Paris, May 20. 31. *The Queen to Lady Stanhope.* Has written to her daughter on behalf of poor Bradburn, and prays Lady Stanhope to assist the latter in his application. He served the late King in every way, and, besides other debts, lent 2000 Jacobuses for the marriage of the Queen's daughter, by which he is reduced almost to starvation.—French. *Holograph.*
Black seal of arms.

June 30. 32. *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Heenvliet.* Boucher's poor wife has come to her this morning, to beg her to speak in her behalf to her niece; she only desires payment of what has been due since 1649, and says that she is ruined.

Pities her very much, and therefore begs Heenvliet to speak to the Princess to-day, and to do his best.—French. 1651.

Holograph.

Black seal.

33. *Princess Mary of Orange to Heenvliet.* As he tells her that the Council of the Prince, her son, ought to take the oath, and that for this purpose he ought to have a special authorization from her, she therefore gives him that authority by this letter.—French. Honslerdike, Sept. 8.

Holograph.

Black seals of arms.

34. *The same to the same.* Finds by his letters to Lady Stanhope and by Oudart that the design is not laid aside of taking the house away from her; if the offering some of the rooms by [S]chomberg's lodging will stop the going any further (if there be no other remedy), she will do it; but it must be well considered before performed, as also where she can be if she be turned out, for to stay in Holland is absolutely against her opinion. Wonders that the Courts of Justice which occasioned the agreement, will not see it performed, but suffer the P[rincess] D[owager] to go from the Articles agreed upon. Desires him not to delay getting her jointure till the P[rincess] D[owager] comes, for she is confident their design is by that way to make a good correspondence between her and the writer, which shall never be. Lord Percy continues his malice to very little purpose in believing it to be in his power to ruin Heenvliet in any way; his honesty being often questioned, and Heenvliet's never. If he thinks to influence the writer, he must first blind her to her own good, and make her the "ungratffulest crettur" that ever was. Tyling, Oct. 6.

Holograph.

Black seals of arms.

35. *The Queen to Lady Stanhope.* Could not be satisfied with charging "Take" to assure her of her friendship and esteem, without writing a word to confirm it. Wishes it were in her power to give more fitting proofs of her satisfaction in return for the services she has rendered to her and her daughter.—French. Paris, Dec. 12.

Holograph.

Black seal of arms.

36. *The same to Heenvliet.* Although she has not written for some time, she retains the same esteem for him and satisfaction at the services he has rendered to her and her daughter. To show her confidence in him, she has ordered Jermyn to write to him on a matter concerning her diamonds. —French. 1652. Paris, Feb. 10.

Holograph.

Black seal of arms.

1652. Paris, March 9. 37. *The King to Heenvliet.* Recommends Theodore van Ruyven to him for the Receiver's place of Gane and Luyk, now void by the death of Verbolt. *Holograph.*

Red seal of arms.

Paris, March 23. 38. *The same to the same.* Desires him to recommend the claims of Sir William St. Ravi to his sister, to whom the King himself wrote formerly. *Holograph.*

Red seal of arms.

[Cleves], April. 39. *Amalie, Princess Dowager of Orange, to the Princess Mary of Orange.* Thinks that as she did her son the honour of loving him, she will have the same goodness for one so near to him as his sister; therefore informs her that she (the writer) and the Elector have resolved to celebrate the marriage of the latter on May 2, when she and her daughter would be glad to have the happiness of her presence, but, since that is impossible, they will not do it without her knowledge and approbation.—French. *Holograph.*

Black seals of arms.

Endorsed, "Receu par Madlo Zenenaer le 14mo" Apr.

May 7. 40. *Order* (in the King's hand, and signed by him) for supply of the following articles:—Maps of Scotland; a dozen of Holland cheeses; some hung beef, and two or three barrels of salt butter; a suit of arms (not polished) of the new iron, with "gard-deraignes," and such a headpiece as the Duke of Buckingham's, which may be brought over the face, but with three bars instead of one; three good buff-skins. They shall be paid for on sight. Desire Lord Gerard to speak to Mons. Sufolk, the engineer, for the book for fortification.

Endorsed, "I desire to make an answer to this by this bearer. I had it from Mr. Pooley."

Paris, June 1. 41. *The Queen to the Princess of Orange.* An enclosed note was given to the Queen with the request that she would write to the Princess on the subject. Does not know if she can do this thing without inconvenience, but if it should not cause any prejudice to her affairs, the Queen will be glad to oblige the persons who have spoken to her. Does not add more, having already written to her at length this day.—French. Written by a secretary; signed by the Queen.

Sept. 3. 42. *Princess Mary of Orange to Lady Stanhope.* As she may not see her before Thursday, does not delay sending her a letter from the King, that she may justify herself to him from the malicious false report raised against her. Has herself done it to him already, and to the Queen, desiring also to know who the author of this invention is, and has written

the same thing to Harding. Has thought upon all persons and cannot imagine that anybody can have the boldness to forge such a lie, except it be the Dowager, who hopes by this to put both Lady Stanhope and Heenvliet ill with the King; if it be so, makes no doubt her plot will fail. Desires to go to the Hague at the end of this week. *Holograph.* 1652.

Subscribed, "My dearest Lady, your most constant, feathfull affectionatte frend, Marie."

See Cl. S. P. vol. iii. p. 101. Black seal of arms.

43. *The King to Count William of Nassau.* Would be glad of any occasion to express his esteem; but his condition is now such that he is only capable of receiving courtesies and good offices, and is able to lay no obligation upon those he would desire to oblige. Wishes for a perfect union of hearts among all persons concerned in the honour of the noble family of Nassau, and few are more affected with the differences between them than he is; desires the Count to do what he can towards so good a work, and to advise the writer what he is to do. *Draught by Hyde.* Nov. 2.

See Cl. S. P. vol. iii. pp. 109, 111.

44. *The same to his sister, Princess Mary of Orange.* Need not remind her how much they are both beholden to M. Boreel, the ambassador in France; it is her good fortune to have it now in her power to oblige him, by making his eldest son, who waited upon the Prince of Orange, and is well known to her, Hoff-master to her son; and if she will also appoint him to some office of trust and honour, over some of the lands in her jointure, the ambassador will be much obliged to her. *Draught by Hyde, with alterations by the King.* Nov. 9.

See p. 154, for other letters relative to this application.

45. *The same to Lieut.-General Middleton.* Received, on the 6th, Middleton's letter of Nov. 24. Is much troubled that he does not hear of the express from Scotland, and very sorry for Middleton's sickness. When the latter comes to the Hague he will find that some care has been taken for his supply, but he will not think it the King's fault that he has not been relieved, when he knows that scarce 200 pistoles have been received since he left. Nicholas will tell him much that is fit for him to know. Presumes he will quickly send relief to their friends; "for God's sake thinke of what is more to be done, for my harte is more sett upon that worke then you imagine." The despatches he desires shall be speedily sent; fears some of them will produce little effect, and perhaps, therefore, he will forbear making use of them. Lord Newburgh will inform him what the King has written to Paris, Nov. 16.

1652. Scotland. Longs to be gone from hence, and expects every day a good occasion to remove. *Holograph.*
Red seal.

[This is the original of the letter of which Hyde's draught is entered at p. 156 *supra*.]

1653. Not dated. [Jan.?] 46. *The King to Sir Will. Davidson.* Thanks him for the affection expressed to Middleton, and in his letter of the 3rd inst. Middleton will tell him the business upon which he is now sent, in which he needs Davidson's counsel and assistance. *Copy by Hyde.*

Paris, March 8. 47. *The Queen to Heenvliet.* Has often received letters from her daughter, desiring leave to come and see her in France, which in her replies she has always deferred; but last week she wrote both to the King and to her, urging the same thing very strongly. Desires to know his opinion, in accordance with which she will reply; for although, if the visit could do no prejudice to the Princess's affairs, it would give the writer great pleasure, yet she prefers the Princess's future advantage to any present satisfaction.—French. *Holograph.*
Black seal of arms.

[1653?] March 22. 48. *The King to Abbot Barkeley* [or *Berkeley*]. Recommends the bearer, Mr. Starkey (a person who has ventured his life and lost his limbs for the King's service), for any ecclesiastical or spiritual preferment which it may fall in the Abbot's power to give him; and particularly desires that he may, in any case, be preferred before a stranger.
See p. 292. *Copy by Hyde.*

[1653?] March 22. 49. *The same to Mr. Holder.* Whereas a ship belonging to Hamburgh and freighted at the Canaries, has been lately taken by Capt. Beach, by virtue of royal commission, and brought into Brest, much of whose lading is presumed to belong to English merchants, it is to be proceeded against only on the ground of the goods being those of rebels, and on no other right or title, lest the King's allies be irreconciled at a time when he has so much need of their friendship and assistance. *Draught by Hyde.*

Followed by—

Draught of the same, in another hand, substituting the words "in consideration of the present condition of affairs" for the reference made in the last two lines to the King's allies. See p. 291. *Endorsed by Hyde.*

April 4. 50. *The Queen to Heenvliet.* Has often recommended the interests of St. Ravy to his care; and, understanding that his brother is now on the point of accomplishing his business

with a view to return, prays him now to assist him in what is needful for the conclusion of his claims. He is a person who has long served with fidelity and affection. Need not say more, because Heenvliet can see what she has said in her letter to her daughter.—French. *Holograph.* 1653.

Black seal of arms.

51. *Letter from the King,* accrediting Lord Wentworth (gentleman of his chamber, and the only son of the Earl of Cleveland), who is now going on a mission to the King of Denmark, and requesting assistance for him.—French. Paris, April 15.

Signed by the King.—Not addressed; probably intended as a blank letter of credence.

52. *The same to Owen Gede,* Grand Admiral of Denmark, on the same subject. Wentworth will communicate to him the particulars of his negotiation.—French. Signed by the King. April 15.

53. *The same to Count Magnus de la Garde,* accrediting Sir W. Bellenden, now sent on a mission to Sweden, whom he is asked to assist with his advice and favour.—French. *Copy, endorsed by Hyde.* May 2.

54. *The same to General Douglas.* Recommends to him the bearer, Colonel Borthwick, who has some just pretensions in the Court of Sweden, for his favour and protection, being one who has served the King with great courage and affection, and is ready to engage himself again. *Draught by Hyde, altered by the King.* July 2.

55. *The Queen to the Princess of Orange.* Recommends to her the affair of the poor nuns, who will be ruined if there is no one to protect them with the States of Holland. Sends a Memorial, which will show in full the justice of their claims. In employing her credit for their protection, she will do a very charitable work, and give great pleasure to the Queen.

(Postscript, in the Queen's own hand.) Although the letter is written by a secretary, she recommends the affair as warmly as if it were all written by herself.—French. Paris, Sept. 12.

Signed by the Queen.

56. *Letters from the King,* "by Midd"[leton]:—

1. *To a lady, C. M.* (*Countess of Morton?*). Has trusted Mrs. Jannett Browne to solicit a business in which he is much concerned, and does not doubt of the readiness of the person addressed to assist him. Sept. 18.
2. *To the Earl of Southesk.* The Earl cannot but know the straits the writer is in, and the impossibility of his subsisting, or attempting anything towards his recovery, without the assistance of his friends. Will

1653. not ask for a sum of money, which might be very inconvenient; only, therefore, desires a loan of 300*l.*, to be delivered to the person who gives this letter.

Copies by Hyde.

"The like to the Earle of Eythy* for 300*l.* On one leaf.
The like to the Earle of Panmure for 500*l.*"

Nov. 14. 57. *The King to Sir Will. Bellenden.* Has received his letter of Sept. 24; is much pleased with the contents, and longs for the other despatch he mentions. The Queen [of Sweden] is to be assured he exceedingly values her friendship, and will receive any counsel from her as the greatest testimony of it, and make use of it with secrecy. *Draught by Hyde.*

Nov. 14. 58. *The same to the Earl of Rochester.* Has received his letter of the 30th ult., which has much revived him. Rochester has given him argument for counsel, which he has been long without; will think of removing, as soon as he knows the final resolution in Germany. *Draught by Hyde.*

Nov. 14. 59. *The same to Lord Wentworth.* Has received his letter of 16th ult., and only by that heard of the particular concerning his father; as soon as he can find opportunity, will chide the latter for being so unreasonably troubled, and for not being confident enough that he can never have an unkind thought of him. Is much pleased with Wentworth's despatches; he has behaved himself discreetly and dexterously. He will receive a small supply by this post.

Draught by Hyde.

On the same page with the preceding. See p. 273.

[1653?]. 60. *Circular letter from the King to Lords Hume, Huntley, Glencairne, Balcarres and Haddington.* Cannot give a better evidence of his affection than by seldom writing, knowing the sufferings they undergo, but, having some confidence that this letter will reach them by the care of a good man, desires that they may hear by his own hand, first, of his sense of their sufferings; next, of his being the same in heart and affection as when they parted, and of his incapability of alteration in his public principles concerning religion and honour, or in his private inclinations to his friends; lastly, of the distress he is in for want of support by reason of the necessities of "this" Crown, and of his desire that they may find some expedient for his assistance. *Draught by Hyde.*

1654. Honslerdyck, July 2. 61. *Princess Mary of Orange to M. de Noortwyck.* Has received so many proofs of his good-will that she desires to show her sense of it, and the more so because he has never

* *i. e.* Ethie. Created 1647; the title altered to that of Earl of Northesk in 1662.

applied for anything for his own advantage. She thinks she cannot show her esteem better than by promising him the office of Bailiff of the Lakes ["Drossard des Meers"] when it shall become vacant.—French. *Copy.* 1654.

62. *Letters from the King*, sent through Sir George Hamilton:—

1. *To the Duchess of Hamilton.* Assures her by the bearer, her cousin, of his care for her; does not desire her to manifest her affection further than is consistent with her security, but trusts she will find some way of letting others know that they cannot please her in anything so well as by serving him. July 8.

   Endorsed by Hyde, "King's letter to the Duchess of Hambleton, July 8, 1654, by Sir G. Hamb."

2. *Circular Letter* (of which four copies were written), accrediting the bearer, and urging the King's friends to union.

3. *To Middleton.* Has sent the bearer upon his desire, who is to do anything he directs. Hears that Straghan is arrived in Holland, expects to see him shortly, and will despatch him as soon as possible.

4. *To Glencairne.* Is sure the bearer will endeavour, by all the ways he can, to advance the writer's service without inclining to particular interests; and that therefore Glencairne will trust him accordingly.

   Draughts by Hyde.

   Endorsed by Hyde, "To * * Gleng. by Sir G. Hambleton," but as the letter commences with "My Lord," it would seem to be addressed to Glencairne rather than Glengarry.

63. *Instructions for Sir George Hamilton, Knt.* He is to go to Scotland to use all means for raising help for Middleton (whose directions he is in all things to obey), to communicate with his own family, and to deliver a message from the King to the Duchess of Hamilton; if necessary, he is to repair to Ireland, and persuade any Catholic regiments which may have been levied for foreign service, to transport themselves rather to Scotland, for which service a warrant is subjoined; is to desire Middleton to raise a sum of money for paying for the arms and ammunition which the King is using all means to induce merchants to bring to him; and to tell him that the King desires the men-of-war which are at sea with his commissions, to frequent that coast in order to supply the army with such things as they may need. *Draught by Hyde.* [1654. July.]

64. *Papers*, in the handwriting of Sir George Hamilton, [1654.]

1654. respecting his proposed mission into Ireland to induce soldiers there to take service under Middleton in Scotland; viz.—

1. Three papers of suggestions respecting the letters of credence and commissions with which he should be furnished. Mention is made in one of them of his brother, Sir William Hamilton.
2. Draught of a general letter of credence for himself.
3. Draught of his instructions.

[1654. Sept.] 65. *Instructions for a Nobleman.* On coming to Cologne, he is to inform the magistrates that the King intends to bring his sister thither on her way back to Holland, that he resolves to be *incognito*, and therefore desires that no ceremony may be performed. He is to inform the Princess Dowager that the King has, in consideration of the constant affection shown by the Ambassador Boreel, desired his sister to confer upon Boreel's eldest son the Lieutenant-Governorship of Orange, which she has consented to do, and that the King desires the Dowager's concurrence as an obligation to himself. *Copy by Edgeman.*

Nov. 17. 66. *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Heenvliet.* Being very much pressed by the want of Bouchere's poor wife for the sum of 600 florins, and having no means at present to supply her, begs very urgently for the loan of that sum for three months.—French. Red seal. Signed by the Queen.

Paris, Dec. 16. 67. *The Queen to the Princess of Orange.* Has received her letter enquiring whether she should return this winter; the sooner she comes, the better. Fears she will not find her brother there, since in the treaty with that villain Cromwell ("se selerat de Cromwel") it is provided that he shall depart; if the ambassadors should come, she herself must leave Paris also. With regard to the man at Utrecht, she must treat with him, and learn on what conditions he will come, for usually those people are never satisfied unless one makes a bargain with them.—French. *Holograph.*
Black seal.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 5, art. 28, § 2, 3 *Add,* Printed, from copies addressed to the States of Jersey, pp. 406, 407, vol. ii. of Dr. S. E. Hoskins' *Charles II in the Channel Islands,* 8vo. Lond. 1854.

p. 18, art. 104, G. Massonnet, *read* P. Massonnet.

p. 20, art. 113. *Add,* Printed p. 300, vol. ii. of Hoskins' *Charles II, ut supra.*

p. 22, arts. 122, 123. Printed pp. 307, 321, *ibid.*

p. 24, last line, Nucnio, *read,* Nuncio.

p. 27, art. 147, *insert,* by, *before* Francisco.

p. 28, line 1, *dele* Sir.

p. 28, art. 157. Printed pp. 334-7, vol. ii. of Hoskins, *ut supra.*

p. 30, art. 165. Printed (omitting the beginning) pp. 348-9, *ibid.*

p. 32, art. 179. Printed p. 350, *ibid.*

p. 43, art. 242, Richelieu, *read,* Retz.

p. 45, art. 254. Printed pp. 377-381, vol. ii. of Hoskins, *ut supra.*

p. 58, line 9 from bottom, Dr. Harding, *read,* D. (*i. e.* Dick) Harding.

p. 105, art. 548, Rarpf (?), *read,* Karpf.

p. 114, 126, arts. 607, 682, are duplicate copies of the same letter.

p. 150, art. 830, Duke, *read,* Marquis.

p. 160, 164, arts. 877, 904, are copies of the same Declaration.

p. 167, art. 928, [29 March, 1652]. *See* p. 127, art. 690.

p. 167, art. 931. This paper belongs probably to the year 1666. It was found among the papers of 1652, and was endorsed (apparently by the Editors of the S. P.) with that date; it was consequently left there, but it cannot be earlier than 1666, since the first Viscount Massareene, who was only so created in 1660, died in 1665.

p. 167, art. 932, Je. Taylour, *read,* Jo. Taylour, *and dele parenthesis.*

p. 171, art. 952, Sir — Sterne (?), *read,* Sir R. Stone.

p. 184, art. 1028, Dougall, *read,* Dongall.

p. 192, 193, arts. 1070, 1076, Duke of Oldenburgh, *read,* Count of Oldenburgh.

p. 195, art. 1093, Marquis of Lorne, *read,* Lord Lorne.

p. 202, art. 1126, [Leoline Jenkins?], *read,* [or, Leontius?].

p. 216, art. 1207, [John], *read,* [Joseph].

p. 235, art. 1297, Resar [?], *read,* Rosar.

p. 239, art. 1315, enagement, *read*, engagement.

p. 248, art 1365, d'Oguiale, *read*, d'Ogniate.

p. 258, art. 1411, P. Bellings, *read*, B. Bellings.

p. 271, art. 1491. This letter belongs, not to the year 1653, among the papers of which year it was found without any date, but to the year 1652. It should follow article 849, at p. 154, being the reply to the letter there described. See also Appendix, p. 453, article 44.

p. 274, note. This letter to Webster is printed by Hearne, at p. 208 of his Appendix to *Ttt. Liv. Forojul.* 8vo. Oxf. 1716.

p. 280, art. 1543, Corpe, *read*, Carpe.

p. 282, art. 1555, in Scotland, *read*, in England.

p. 311, art. 1717, Cooke, *read*, Cocke.

p. 318, art. 1747, Duke of Argyll, *read*, Marquis of Argyll.

p. 321, art. 1763, Sir, *read*, Mr.

p. 362, § 6, H. S., *read*, H. P. (Hugh Pollard? or H. Penruddock?).

p. 416, line 19 from bottom, case, *read*, care.

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* The only book that appears to answer in date and subject to the one mentioned in the text is the following: "Bonifacius VIII. . . . . Rom. Pontifex, R. P. Joannis Rubei, congreg. Angliae, ord. S. Benedicti monachi." 4to. Rom. 1651. If this be the book in question, the real English or Irish form of the name of Hyde's correspondent may have been Reed, or Roe; probably the John Rowe whose name will be found in this Index, but who is called an "Irish Carmelite" in a letter from R. Meynell, printed at p. 30.

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